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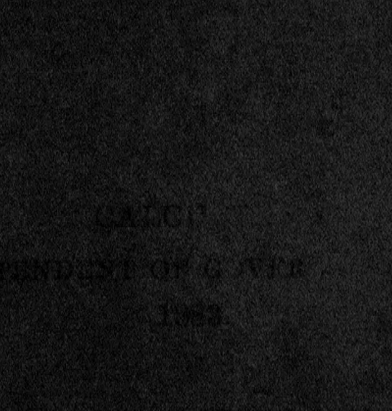
REPORT

ON

THE CENSUS OF ASSAM

FOR

1881.



CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVT. PRINTING, EASTERN INDIA.

1883.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE CENSUS OF ASSAM TAKEN IN FEBRUARY 1881.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the General Department, No. 3201A., dated Shillong, the 26th June 1883.

THIS Report on the Census of Assam, taken in February 1881, has been issued under unusual difficulties. The Census itself was successfully taken under the supervision of Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, and the tabulation and compilation of the statistics were carried out by him with a fair degree of despatch and system. But, while this work was going on, his health began to fail, and his report was written under much hindrance from illness, and was long delayed. It was received in the Secretariat Office, in manuscript, about the end of October 1882, and during the course of November and December was examined by the Chief Commissioner, and returned to him with numerous suggestions. It was, however, received back in April altogether unaltered, and shortly afterwards Mr. Driberg was compelled to take leave on medical certificate. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, found it necessary to re-write almost the whole of the Report, and this, with the assistance of Mr. Stack, who prepared the Chapter on Castes, and of other officers in the Secretariat, was done in the months of May and June 1883. To such portions of Mr. Driberg's original writing as have been retained a special acknowledgment of his authorship is prefixed.

Written under these circumstances, in the short intervals of leisure that could be spared from the more important duties of office, this report is necessarily a perfunctory one, and Mr. Elliott is fully conscious that the subject has not been treated with the width of reading or the depth of thought which it deserves. He can only ask the Government of India to accept it as the best substitute he can offer for the treatise which should have been drawn up by the officer who was specially appointed for the purpose, but whose health unfortunately incapacitated him from carrying out the task.

By order, &c.,

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, SHILLONG,
The 26th June 1883.

INDEX.

Map . . . . . Frontispiece.

Resolution No. 3201A, dated 26th June 1886 on the Report of the Census of Assam, taken in February 1881 1

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

	Section.	Page.
Geographical	1	1
Previous Censuses	2	„
Condition of districts	3	2
Preliminary arrangements	4	„
Census of special tracts	5	4
„ boat population	6	„
„ steamer population	7	„
„ tea-garden population	8	5
„ jail population	9	„
„ hospital population	10	„
„ municipal population	11	„
„ cantonments population	12	„
„ police population	13	„
Population in serais, dák bungalows and clubs	14	„
Agency employed in taking the census, and census divisions	15	„
Education of Census Officers	16	6
Numbering of houses	17	„
Conclusion of preliminary arrangements	18	„
Enumerators' schedules	19	7
Date of final census	20	8
Preliminary census	21	„
Taking of final census	22	„
Compilation of rough totals	23	„
Extension of Census Act	24	9
Behaviour of Census Officers	25	„
Attitude of the people	26	„
Correctness of results of the Census	27	10
Suggestions	28	„
Central office	29	11
Composition of office	30	„
Work of compilation	31	„
Cost of Census	32	18
Instructions issued to district officers	33	„
Postscript to Introductory Chapter	...	19

CHAPTER —GENERAL AREA AND POPULATION.

	34	22
	35	23
ages	36	„
	37	25
	38	„
	39	26

POPULATION.

	40	27

	Section.	Page.
First cause: inaccuracy of the previous Censuses	42	27
Differences in time of Census	43	28
Immigration	44	„
Tea coolies	45	29
Other immigrants	46	„
Natural growth	47	„
Increase in districts	48	30
Kachar	49	„
Sylhet	50	„
Surma Valley	51	31
Goalpara	52	„
Kamrup	53	„
Darrang	54	„
Nowgong	55	„
Sibsagar	56	32
Lakhimpur	57	„
Khasi Hills	58	„
Variation in the increase of the sexes	59	„
„ in different districts	60	33
Explanation of the greater increase of females	61	„

CHAPTER III.—RELIGION.

Religious distinction	62	34
Distribution of religions in the province	63	„
„ „ in the three main tracts	64	„
Growth of the Hindu and Muhammadan religion since 1872	65	35
„ of Islam in the Surma Valley	66	„
„ „ „ Brahmaputra Valley	67	36
„ of Hindus in the „ „	68	„
Inaccuracy of present statistics of Hindus	69	„
The Hindu propaganda	70	„
Christians	71	37
Growth of Christianity among natives	72	38
Sects of Christianity	73	39
Buddhists	74	„
Jains	75	„
Brahmos	76	40
Sex of Christians	77	„
Hill tribes	78	„
Proportion of sex among Hindus and Muhammadans	79	„

CHAPTER IV.—CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Popular opinions on conjugal condition in India	80	42
Results shewn by the Census	81	„
Comparison with other provinces	82	43
Sex statistics for different conjugal conditions in the province	83	„
Excess of husbands over wives	84	44
„ of widows over widowers	[illegible]	„
Comparative figures of other provinces		
Effect of age on conjugal condition: the single		
Comparison with other provinces		
Effect of age on conjugal condition: the married		
Comparison with other provinces		
Numbers of widows and widowers according to age		
Comparison with other provinces		
Conjugal conditions discussed according to reli[illegible]		

Calculation of what these numbers should be 101
Comparison with other provinces . . . . . 102 „
The life-curve in five-year periods 103 60
Explanation of the curve 104 61
Life-curve in ten-year periods 105 62
Ages of Muhammadans and Hindus . . . . . 106 „
Ratio of the sexes 107 63
Sex ratio of other provinces 108 64
Ratio of the sexes in the Khasi Hills . . . . . 109 „
Mean age . . . . . 110 „
Birth and death-rate registered in Assam . . . . . 111 „

CHAPTER VI.—CASTES AND TRIBES.

Division of races in the Assam Valley 112 65
Shan Tribes . . . . . 113 „
Tribes of the mountains east of Bhutan 114 66
Hindus . . . . . 115 „
Geographical distribution of races . . . . . 116 „
Mutual influence of the various races 117 67
Failure of Hinduism in certain cases . . . . . 118 „
Refinement of caste scruples 119 71
Accessions to the higher castes from the lower 120 73
Musalmans . . . . . 121 „
Explanation of following paragraphs 122 74
—*Bodo*—(*a*) Kacharis (Bara).—History, ethnological and linguistic affinities, &c., of— . . . . . 123 „
Lalungs: their affinity with Kacharis, their religion, physical appearance, tribal division, &c. 124 75
Rábhas, (*d*) Hajongs, and (*e*) Mech . . . . . 125 „
Koch: history of their power in Assam . . . . . 126 „
r origin 127 76
ions of Koch . . . . . 128 „
number of Koch population 129 77
utiya: their history . . . . . 130 „
t divisions among the Chutiyas . . . . . 131 „
ori Chutiya 132 78
ode of life and tribal divisions 133 81
ligion and traditions, and affinity with Kacharis . . . . . 134 „
nbers 135 82
s: their origin . . . . . 136 „
al affinities and tribal divisions . . . . . 137 „
of life 138 83
on, funeral rites and marriage 139 84
Hinduism over them 140
s 141
Tribes—(*a*) Ahom. Their history 142
tion 143
. 144
heir origin, and their history in Assam . . . . . 145 „
Pani-Nora, Phakial 146 8
Khamtis, their religion and their clans . . . . . 147 „
Lakhimpur district only . . . . . 148 „
, *and Abors*. Their general mode of life in the plains . . . . . 149 „
hgam Miris and (*b*) Dohgam Miris 150 88
ms . . . . . 151 „
. . . . . 152 89
. . . . . 153 „
. . . . . 154 „
. . . . . 155 „
. . . . . 156 „
ains . . . . . 157 „
. . . . . 158 „
he Abors . . . . . 159 „
. . . . . 160 „
. . . . . 161 „
. . . . . 162 „
. . . . . 163 „
e Abors . . . . . 164 „

	Section.	Page.
	157	90
	158	,,
in the Assam Valley	159	,,
; Tantrik Brahmans in Lower Assam	160	91
	161	,,
	162	,,
naks	163	92
Bhuiya, meaning of the name	164	93
Their numbers	165	,,
(4) Kolita. Their traditionary origin, &c.	166	,,
Their alleged religious influence	167	94
(5) Kaibartha and Keot, divisions of Keots	168	95
(6) Status of the Dom in Assam	169	,,
(7) Katani or Jugi (Nath)	170	96
(8) Chandal and Hari	171	,,
(9) Boria	172	97
(10) Salai	173	,,
(11) Hari	174	,,
(12) Napit	175	98
(13) Nat	176	,,
(14) Jaladhar	177	,,
(15) Bauri	178	,,
(16) Kamar	179	,,
(17) Matak (Moran)	180	99
(18) Maholia	181	100
(19) Bhumij	182	,,
V.—Muhammadans and Morias. History of Muhammadanism in the Brahmaputra Valley	183	101
The Morias. Their origin		

CHAPTER VII.—LANGUAGE.

Great variety of language in Assam	184
Bengali and Assamese	185
Assamese peculiarities	186
Non-Aryan languages	187
Numerical statistics	188
Bengali	189
Assamese	190
Urdu	191
Kachari and Lalung	192
Garo	193
Mech, Rábha, Hajong	19
Mikir	19
Miri	1
Naga	
Manipuri	
Khasi	
Smaller hill races	
nguages spoken by temporary settlers	

CHAPTER VIII.—BIRTHPLACE.

neral bearing of statistics	
migration	
native compared with immigrant population	
Natives of Assam censused in other districts	
Notes on constituent population of each district	

CHAPTER IX.—OCCUPATIONS.

Six classes of occupation	
Extent to which occupations have been recorded	
Statistics of occupation, urban and rural, male	

D REVENUE.

	Section.	Page.
. . . . .	262	141
. . . . .	263	„
altivate	264	142
and-revenue and local r	265	„
Incidence of land-revenue and local rate	266	„

CHAPTER XIV.—THE CENSUS TAKEN IN THE MANIPUR STATE.

ns arrangements	267	144
tables compiled	268	145
and population	269	„
Religion	270	146
Ages	271	„
Castes and tribes	272	147
Languages	273	149
Occupation	274	„

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—Extracts from District Reports.

APPENDIX B.—The twenty-one Census Forms prescribed by the Census Commissioner.

Form I.—General area and population.
„ II.—The variations in the number of population.
„ III.—The distribution of the population according to religion.
„ IIIA.—Christians by sect and race and persons of no religious belief by race.
„ IV.—The relative proportions of the sexes in the main religious divisions of the population.
„ V.—The conjugal condition of the population.
„ VI.—The conjugal condition and age of the population.
„ VII.—The ages of the population.
„ VIII.—The distribution of the principal Hindu castes by districts.
„ VIIIA.—The distribution by districts of Mahomedans of certain tribes.
„ VIIIB.—Details of Hindu castes for the province.
„ IX.—The distribution of the population according to language.
„ X.—The distribution of the population according to birth-place.
„ XI.—The same by districts.
„ XII.—Occupations, consisting of the following tables :—
1. Occupations of males in classes, orders and sub-orders.
2. „ of females in ditto.
3. „ of males in detail and the second occupations of land-holders and tenants engaged in other pursuits.
4. „ of females in detail.
5. „ of males at different periods of age in towns.
6. Details of agricultural occupations by districts.
7. Occupations of the native States in classes, orders and sub-orders.

„ XIII.—The distribution of the population according to education.
„ XIV.—Persons of unsound mind, distributed by religion and age.
„ XV.—The blind ditto.
„ XVI.—The deaf-mutes ditto.
„ XVII.—The lepers ditto.
„ XVIII.—The number of villages and towns.
„ XIX.—The population of towns by the previous and present census arranged according to population at present census.
„ XX.—The population, area and density of popul[illegible] towns arranged territorially.
„ XXI.—The population, with reference to [illegible]

APPENDIX

Form A. shewing the population of sadr and sub[illegible]
„ B. shewing the population in tea-garden[illegible]
„ C. shewing the floating population, [illegible] the census.
„ D. shewing the European and Eurr[illegible]

ERRATA IN FINAL CENSUS TABLES.

Table I.—Column II: lowermost total 18·48, *alter to* 18·55.

" " Column 12*b*: A. Villages—Against Sylhet, *for* 5·44, *read* 5·04.

" II.—Column 8: *alter* the year 1882 *to* 1872.

" VII.

Pages.	Age-period.	KACHAR HILL TRACTS.				TOTAL HILL DISTRICTS.				TOTAL PROVINCE			
		For		*Read*		*For*		*Read*		*For*		*Read*	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10 & 1	Under 1 year	223	198	93	98	1,875	1,912	1,745	1,812	3,598	3,544	3,468	3,444
	5 to 9	567	629	607	729	12,061	11,785	12,191	11,885	19,066	18,789	19,126	18,889
	50 to 54	...	184	...	204	...	2,853	...	2,873	...	5,640	...	5,660
	55 to 59	...	155	...	135	...	1,822	...	1,802	...	4,135	...	4,115

Table IX.—Page 12: against Khasi Hills, under Telugu, column "Both sexes," figure fallen out *should be* 4.

" " Page 14: against Sylhet column, English females, *for* 1, *read* 10.

" XI.—Page 2: Sylhet column, Sylhet females, *for* 47,360, *read* 947,360.

" " " 2: against Total Hill Districts, *for* 13, *read* 213.

" " " 3: total Brahmaputra Valley, under column Goalpara, males, *for* 216,553, *read* 216,533.

" " " 4: total Province, under column Darrang, females, *for* 29,409, *read* 123,409.

" " 12: against Lakhimpur, under column Total in other Provinces, females, *for* 16,208, *read* 16,206.

" " 16: Darrang, under column England, both sexes, *for* 1, *read* 11.

XIII.— " 4: Kachar, column 22, *for* 331, *read* 231.

XVII.—Pages 2 and 3: against All Religions, columns 2, 4, and 22, *for* 3,314, 905, 139, *read* 3,315, 906, 140; Hindus, columns 2, 4 and 20, *for* 2,169, 571, 57, *read* 2,170, 572, 67.

" " 4 and 5: Lakhimpur, columns 3, 5 and 23, *for* 119, 31, 1, *read* 120, 32, 2.

" Total Brahmaputra Valley, columns 3, 5 and 23, *for* 1,519, 440, 64, *read* 1,520, 441, 65.

" Total Plains, columns 3, 5 and 23, *for* 3,200, 851, 137, *read* 3,201, 852, 138.

" Total Province, columns 3, 5 and 23, *for* 3,314, 905, 139, *read* 3,315, 906, 140.

" Pages 4 and 5: under Hindus, Sylhet, column 22, the figure indistinct *should be* 98.

" Lakhimpur, columns 3 and 5, *for* 108, 27, *read* 109, 28.

" Brahmaputra Valley, columns 3 and 5, *for* 1,320, 369, *read* 1,321, 370.

" Total Plains, columns 3, 5 and 21, *for* 2,169, 571, 57, *read* 2,170, 572, 67.

" Total Province, columns 3, 5 and 21, *for* 2,169, 571, 57, *read as above.*

XXI.—Column 20—

	For	*Read*
Kachar	87·59	85·59
Kamrup	92·38	92·68
Darrang	91·41	91·47

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF ASSAM, 1881.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

(By Mr. Driberg.)

1. Geographical.—Assam occupies the north-east corner of the Indian Empire, and is bounded on the north by the eastern section of the Himalayan range, which portion is inhabited by the Bhutias, Daflas, Akas, and other hill tribes, on the west and south by Bengal, and on the east by the native state of Manipur and the wild regions of Upper Burma. It is naturally divided into three distinct portions, namely, the valley of the Brahmaputra on the north, that of the Surma on the south, and the hilly regions running west and east which lie between these valleys and form the watershed of the two basins, and help with numerous streams to swell the waters of two of the largest rivers in Assam, which at the present day form the chief highways of communication with the outer world.

Along the banks of the Brahmaputra lie the six districts of (beginning from the east) Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup, and Goalpara, which comprise the "Assam Valley Districts;" then follow from west to east the hill districts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the subdivision of North Cachar, and the Naga Hills, known as the "Hill Districts;" and lastly, the "plains" portion of Cachar and Sylhet, forming the districts of the "Surma Valley."

The province of Assam was constituted in the year 1874-75, when the eleven districts comprising it were separated from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and established as an independent administration under a Chief Commissioner.

The districts of the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys are known as the "plains" portion of Assam, and the hill tracts intervening between the two valleys are the "Hill Districts." The different portions differ considerably in their conditions, and are differently administered. With the exception of the district of Goalpara, which for the most part is permanently settled, the remaining five districts of the Assam Valley are temporarily settled. These districts are under the direct control of a Commissioner, who is subordinate to the Chief Commissioner, and has his head-quarters at Gauhati, the chief town of the Kamrup district; while Sylhet and Cachar, the two districts of the Surma Valley, are under the direct administration of the Chief Commissioner, without the intervention of a Commissioner. The hill districts are all semi-political charges administered under special rules, and the regular laws are not in force in them. Assam being, as stated above, divided by nature into three distinct portions, each differing widely in its conditions, the leading idea in setting forth the results of the census is to keep the results obtained in the Plains distinct from the results of the Hills.

2. Previous Censuses.—The first regular census of Assam was taken in 1872. At that time the several districts now forming the Chief Commissionership were under the Bengal Government. The two districts of Sylhet and Cachar formed a portion of the Dacca Commissioner's division. Goalpara was attached to the Commissionership of Kuch Bihar, while the remaining districts of the Assam or Brahmaputra Valley and the hill districts formed a separate division

of Bengal under a Commissioner. In 1872, the districts of the Garo Hills and the Naga Hills were excluded from the census, and only a partial census of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills was made,—a mere counting of the people without any attempt to obtain further details. But prior to 1872 various enumerations had been made of different portions of the province. The earliest census of the Sylhet district was taken in the year 1789, in the course of the decennial settlement, when the population was found to be 492,945 persons (exclusive of the Jaintia parganas and Laskarpur, which at that period did not appertain to that district). In 1801 another census was taken, and the population was returned at half a million; and in 1853, by a rough estimate based on the number of houses, the population was shewn to be 1,393,500. On this followed the first regular census—that of 1872. In Cachar there are no records of any census prior to 1872, and in the Brahmaputra valley districts, though the first regular census was the one taken in that year, a rough enumeration was annually made by the fiscal officers.

The question of taking a new census in 1881 was opened by the Government of India letter No. 2 of the 20th February 1878. The despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 58 of the 19th April 1877, and the report of the Census Committee of January 1879, were circulated, and the Local Government was asked for an expression of its opinion on certain questions regarding the arrangements to be made for the taking of the census. The Chief Commissioner, after consultation with the various local officers, agreed to the proposals of the Government of India, and concurred in thinking that a synchronous census was practicable, and instructions were issued to the various district officers regarding the preliminary measures necessary to be undertaken.

3. Condition of Districts.—The area which came under the census operations consisted of tracts which differed widely in their conditions: first, the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara, with the former of which Cachar, though not permanently settled, in a great measure corresponds as to its conditions of occupation and the mufassal agency available; secondly, the Plains districts of the Brahmaputra valley; and thirdly, the Hill districts, the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the North Cachar Hills, forming a portion of the Cachar district, and the Naga Hills. In the first of these tracts, owing to the absence of any regular revenue establishment, it was necessary to rely on the police, the chaukidári panchayat, and the chaukidárs themselves, supplemented by all available Government officers and employés. In Goalpara and Cachar the task of supervision by Government officers was comparatively simple, but in Sylhet, owing to its vast area, its large population, and its extremely complicated river system which renders many parts of the district accessible at certain times only by boat, the labour of supervision was much greater. In the five upper districts of the Assam valley the population is sparse. They are divided into mauzas or revenue collection circles, each of which is in charge of a mauzadar or native revenue collector; within the mauza the mauzadar is assisted by one or more mandals or village accountants, and in some villages there is a gáonbura or headman. The difficulty in this area lay in the fact that the villages are rarely compact, scattered houses and hamlets being found in all parts of the mauza. Education has made little progress in the rural areas of the Brahmaputra valley, and the ability to read and write sufficiently well to fill up the enumerators' schedules was usually confined to the fiscal officers. In the third of the areas specified (the Hill districts) it was nowhere possible to attempt any synchronous enumeration. In the hill tracts of the Garo Hills only the houses were counted, and a detailed enumeration of every house was made in certain selected specimen villages, and the data thus ascertained of average population to a house and distribution of sexes were applied to the villages counted. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the census was taken in full detail, but it extended over several weeks. In the North Cachar Hills the schedules were filled in by the tahsildar, who went round from village to village in the course of the cold weather. In the Naga Hills, on account of the recent disturbances, only the civil and military population of the station of Kohima was censused.

4. Preliminary arrangement.—With this brief outline of the work done it will be as well to describe more fully the preliminary arrangements.

As soon as it was determined to take a census, the necessary instructions were issued, and all officers were directed to begin the preliminary arrangements. As a first measure, complete lists of all villages were prepared, based as far as possible on the survey maps. These lists were then circulated to the several police officers in charge of stations in the Surma valley and in Goalpara, and to mauzadars in the Brahmaputra valley, for careful examination on the ground and revision where necessary; and after this was done and the lists returned, the Deputy Commissioners divided the districts into "charges," "circles," and "blocks." These arrangements took considerable time, and the several divisions required frequent alteration. It was necessary to see that no tract of country was omitted from any circle, and that no outlying hamlet fell within the area of two circles. After this work had been completed the selection and appointment of the various officers was begun. In the *Sylhet* district sixteen charges were formed corresponding to the sixteen thánas, and the sub-inspector in charge of each thána was made the superintendent, each superintendent being allowed a paid assistant to perform the clerical part of the work. The sixteen thánas were again divided into 452 circles, and to each circle an influential person was appointed as supervisor; these circles were then sub-divided into convenient-sized blocks, each under one or in some cases two enumerators. There were in all 8,647 enumerators. Six hill[1] tracts were made into special circles under specially selected supervisors, who enumerated the hill tracts themselves. The census in this portion of the district was not wholly synchronous.

Cachar was similarly divided into seven charges, but the charges did not correspond with the thána areas. It was found necessary to have smaller areas, and the sadar thána, Katigora, and Hailakandi thána were each divided into two charges, Lakhipur thána alone forming one charge. As in Sylhet, all the superintendents were Government servants, namely, four Sub-Inspectors of Police, a Deputy Inspector of Schools, a Sub-Inspector of Schools and a Road Overseer. These seven charges were again divided into 51 circles and sub-divided into 476 blocks. The supervisors consisted of three Government officials and 48 private persons, while the enumerators were entirely non-officials, namely, mirásdars (or leading landholders), shopkeepers, and pátsála gurus or masters of elementary schools.

Goalpara.—The whole district, including the Eastern Duars, was divided into nine charges, the superintendents of which were Government officials. These charges were divided into 81 circles under non-official supervisors, and the blocks numbered 507. In forming the blocks, endeavours were made to make them as nearly as possible identical with the charge of the chaukidari panchávats, and the panchávat in its corporate capacity was deemed the enumerator of each block. In all cases in which members of the panchávat were found ignorant, new appointments of qualified men were made to strengthen the panchávat.

In the remaining Plains districts, namely, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, and the plains portion of the Garo Hills, the arrangements were similar. These districts all come under the annual system of land settlement, and consequently, as stated above, the Government agency available is more extensive. The superintendents of charges were Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Conservators of Forests, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools, schoolmasters, and a few of the superior clerks attached to the offices. The mauzadars were made the supervisors of "circles," while the enumerators consisted of the mauza mandals, gurus of pátsálas (masters of elementary schools), and gáonburas or headmen of villages. In the Sibsagar district, however, where a large number of educated men as enumerators were available, each mauzadar was made the superintendent of a "charge;" the mandals were the supervisors, while the enumerators were selected from the gáonburas and others, the superior gazetted offices being entrusted with the general supervision of the operations.

In the Hill districts the arrangements for the taking of the census were different. The counting was not done in one night, but extended over several

[1] 1. Raghunandan Hills.
2. Satgaon Hills.
3. Balusira Hills.
4. Ita Hills.
5. Pathária Hills.
6. Dohála Hills.

weeks, the only exceptions being the town of Kohima in the Naga Hills, where the census was confined to the civil and military, and in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the stations of Shillong, Jowai, and the old station of Cherrapunji, and also Tura in the Garo Hills. As has been before said, the census in the Naga Hills was confined to the civil and military stationed there and their followers. There had been disturbances in these hills which had been quelled only a short time before the census; and it was not considered advisable to take a census of the Nagas. In the Garo Hills (where the only revenue taken is a house-tax) the houses were counted and the average number of persons to a house was ascertained by the counting of certain test villages, and this was done by the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants, no attempt being made to make a general census. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the census, though not (with the exceptions noted above) synchronous, was fairly complete. As the Khasis, though they travel within their hills, hardly ever leave them to go to any distance, the greater portion of the census work was done through the Seims or chiefs. It was not desirable to employ any foreign agency other than the missionaries, who have obtained great influence in these hills and who rendered much service. The Rev. G. Hughes and the Rev. J. Roberts acted as supervisors of two of the circles in the Khasi Hills, while the Rev. Mr. Evans acted as supervisor in the Jaintia Hills. The Rev. Jerman Jones also placed at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal the schoolmasters in several localities as enumerators. In this way much aid was afforded to the general operations by the missionaries. The Deputy Commissioner personally communicated with the Seims or chiefs of petty states, and obtained from them complete lists of all villages, which were compared with the records of the Deputy Commissioner's office, and all discrepancies were cleared up. The Seims then appointed the enumerators who were sent before the Deputy Commissioner for examination, and if found fit were sent back approved to the Seims. The Seimships were divided into seven circles. In the Jaintia Hills, the Dolloiship formed the block, and the whole sub-division was divided into five circles with the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division as superintendent, while the British villages in the Khasi Hills were enumerated by Sub-Inspectors of Police assisted by Khasi Head Constables. In the portion of the Cachar district known as the North Cachar Hills the census was begun in October by the tahsildar, and was completed by the 17th February.

5. Census of Special Tracts.—The above description refers to the census of the general population. Special arrangements were made for special tracts or classes.

6. Censu sof Boat Population.—In rivers entirely within a district, the Deputy Commissioner of the district arranged for the census. Where a river forms the boundary of two districts, the Deputy Commissioners of both districts arranged in communication for the enumeration of the boat population. The enumerators of one district counted all boats proceeding up-stream while the enumerators of the other district counted the population of down boats. As soon as a boat was counted a ticket was given to the boatman, and if the boat was stopped by any other boat enumerator, it was allowed to pass on without further notice. At several points of the Brahmaputra river it was necessary to retain the enumerators at their stations for some days after the 17th February to ensure that no boat escaped. The journey up-stream is tedious and slow, and a boat which passed one station before the 17th might take three or four days' before it reached the point where the next enumerator was to be found.

7. Steamer Population.—The steamers that ply between Calcutta and Assam have their head-quarters offices in Calcutta, and it was arranged with the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Bengal, that the census on board these steamers should be taken through the secretaries of the steamer companies, and a special form of steamer schedule was printed and supplied through the secretaries to the commanders. These were filled in by the latter on the night of the 17th February, and were returned to the secretary, who submitted them to the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Bengal; they were then forwarded from the Deputy Superintendent's office to the district officer of

the district in which the schedule showed the steamer was on the night of the census. Beyond receiving the schedules, packing them up with their own records and forwarding them to the central office, the district officers of Assam had no concern with the census of steamers plying between Bengal and the province. Government steamers that were actually in the province on the night of the census, as also all flats or barges anchored in order to receive cargo at the various ghats, were censused in the districts of the province.

8. Tea Garden Population.—It was deemed advisable to leave to the managers of gardens the duty of taking the census in their own estates or gardens. The manager of each estate was appointed the enumerator, and took the census by the help of his own clerks. The schedules were made over to the superintendent of the charge, who forwarded them with his other schedules to the Deputy Commissioner. The general form of schedule was used.

9. Jail Population.—For jails a special form of schedule was printed and circulated through the Deputy Commissioners, and in every case the enumeration was done by the officer in charge of the jail.

10. Hospital Population.—These institutions are to be found in all sadr and sub-divisional stations and in various parts of the interior, and in each case the hospital assistant in charge was appointed the enumerator of the inmates of his hospital.

11. Municipal Population.—The work of taking the census in municipalities (not including stations and unions) was undertaken and performed by the Municipal Commissioners, who defrayed the expenses connected with the counting, the requisite forms, however, being supplied to them free of cost.

12. Population in Cantonments.—The census in cantonments was taken by the military authorities acting under the orders of the Brigadier-General in command of the division. In every cantonment the officer commanding received the schedules through the Deputy Commissioner and took the census through his own subordinates, but in communication with the Deputy Commissioners. Detachments on the frontier, such as at Odalguri or at Jowai, which are usually under native officers, were counted by the native officer in command, with the aid of the census superintendent within whose charge the detachment was stationed.

13. Police Population.—This body of men was counted through the District Superintendents of Police. It had been previously arranged that the police should be kept as stationary as possible during the time of the census, and the Sub-Inspector or other officer in charge of each thana or outpost received schedules which he duly filled in regarding all the men who were with him on the night of the 17th February, including also their families and all persons residing within the police lines. The reserve forces in the sadr and sub-divisional stations were censused by the native officer in charge of the reserve.

14. Population in Serais, Dak-bungalows, and Clubs.—Various arrangements were made for these institutions; in some cases it was found convenient to include a serai or dak-bungalow in the block in which it was situated, and to cause the census to be taken by the general enumerator of that block, but in other instances it was found more convenient to appoint the khánsáma or other man in charge to be the enumerator.

15. Agency employed in taking the Census and Census Divisions.—It will be convenient here to give some account of the agency employed in the taking of the census, and to show the number of census divisions into which the province was formed. There were altogether 135 charges, 1,169 circles and 14,640 blocks. Each charge was under a superintendent, each circle under a supervisor, and to each block was appointed an enumerator. Every Government department gave all the officers at its disposal to help in the work. All schools were closed till the census was over, and the army of village gurus was made over for the work of enumeration. All forest and police officers assisted, and, wherever possible, the clerks from the different Government offices were deputed to render aid. The superintendents were Government officials. Out of the

pany him to that place and explain the whole plan of our work there. As numbers of monuments are day by day being declared protected, it is essential that all these should be thoroughly inspected and the conservation measures that are indispensible speedily proposed and adopted. He will, therefore, during the second part of the season confine his touring to two of the districts, viz., Bijāpūr and Dhārwār, and visit and make himself acquainted with all their monuments that have been so far declared protected. Most of the repairs that are needed here are of a simple and obvious character and consequently most of the monuments will not have to be revisited next year. This will enable him to take other districts and inspect all the archæological buildings there till all the monuments of the Presidency that have been declared protected are visited.

Poona, 30th June 1913.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M. A.,
Superintendent,
Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle.

had been divided into census blocks, circles, and charges, complete lists of villarges had been prepared, census officers had been appointed and educated, the houses had been numbered, and the public had been fully informed as to the object of the census.

19. Enumerators' Schedules.—While the local officers were proceeding with the preliminary work the necessary forms had been considered by Government, and it was decided to obtain the following information regarding each person: (1) name; (2) condition, that is whether married, unmarried, widow or widower; (3) sex; (4) age; (5) religion and sect; (6) caste, if Hindu; (7) mother-tongue; (8) birthplace; (9) occupation; (10) state of education; (11) bodily infirmities. The schedules which embodied the above details were printed in Bengali, Assamese, English, Khasi, and Nagri. The Bengali schedules were used in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar, Goalpara, and the plains portion of the Garo Hills, the population of the latter having been enumerated by men obtained from Goalpara. The Assamese schedules were used in the districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur. The English schedules were used for Europeans and Eurasians, and the Nagri ones for the military. Each book had in it a copy of the instructions to enumerators translated into the language in which the schedule itself was printed, and for convenience sake the schedules were bound into books of 20 forms; one page was allowed for each house, so that each book was on an average intended for 100 persons calculated at five inhabitants to a house. The back of each book contained a form to show the number of houses, the number of males and the number of females entered in the book, and the enumerator was instructed to fill in this abstract after the census, and before returning the books to his supervisor. The schedules were printed at the Government of Bengal printing press, and issued direct from the press to the various district officers. The indents for forms from each district were sent in separately to the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Bengal; the indents for Sylhet, Goalpara, and Garo Hills went in first, the one for Cachar followed, and those for the remaining districts went on various dates,—the last, for the Kamrup district, on the 20th September. The translation of the enumerators' schedules was sent later. The Deputy Superintendent joined his post on the 20th October, and the Assamese translation was then prepared and sent on the 29th October, and the Bengali instructions in November. The first of the schedules, the English ones, were despatched from Calcutta on the 22nd December, while the vernacular ones were sent a few days later, reaching the several Deputy Commissioners in January. In Sylhet, where the number was the largest, they were received on the 18th January, and in Karimganj, the last place to receive, they arrived on the 23rd January. The following statement will show the number of forms of each description used:—

Statement showing Forms of different descriptions used for the several Districts of Assam for the Census.

District.	Parwana Forms.		English letters of appointment.	Enumerator's Schedule.						Boat Enumerator's Schedule.		Boat tickets.
	In Bengali.	In Khasi.		In Bengali.	In Khasi.	In Assamese.	In English.	In Nagri.	In Manipuri.	In Bengali.	In Assamese.	
Sylhet . .	10,000	...	100	220,000	...	...	200	...	...	10,000	...	20,000
Cachar . .	3,000	...	300	30,000	...	...	300	1,500	...	300	...	1,000
Goalpara .	1,000	...	12	50,000	...	...	100	...	...	1,000	...	2,000
Kamrup . .	2,000	...	25	...	...	90,000	500	...	...	...	300	1,000
Darrang . .	500	...	200	...	...	40,000	400	...	...	...	300	600
Nowgong .	1,200	...	100	...	...	50,000	200	...	...	...	1,300	2,000
Sibsagar .	1,500	...	500	...	...	70,000	500	...	...	...	800	2,000
Lakhimpur .	1,300	...	200	...	...	25,520	500	60	...	...	1,000	2,600
Garo Hills .	500	...	...	10,000	...	...	20	...	...	500	...	1,000
Khasi ,, .	...	200	...	...	23,200	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...
Naga ,, .	...	...	...	...	...	500	10	100	...	...	...	...
Manipur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...
Total .	21,000	200	1,437	10,000	23,200	276,020	4,230	1,660	12,000	11,800	3,900	32,200

While on this subject I wish to offer my acknowledgments to the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Bengal, for the great extra labour he undertook in

the printing of all the forms required for this province. The whole of the printing work, both in connection with the taking of the census and the compilation, was done in Bengal, and I always received ready aid from Mr. Bourdillon.

20. Date of final Census.—While this was being done the question of the date on which the final census was to be taken was discussed, and the different Governments were asked for an opinion. So far as this province was concerned there were no large fairs or gatherings which were likely to cause a large number of people to be absent from their houses a long time about the middle of February, and the Chief Commissioner agreed that the 17th February would be a convenient date, and the Government eventually fixed on that date for the final census.

21. Preliminary Census.—But before the final census it was necessary to have what was called the preliminary census, that is to say, it was necessary for the enumerators to go round to each house some time before the census and fill up the schedules completely, so that on the night of the 17th all that would be required would be for the enumerators to proceed round a second time, score through the names of any person absent and enter below the last entry of the house the names and particulars of all persons who might have arrived after the preliminary entries had been made. After consulting the several Deputy Commissioners it was decided that the preliminary census should begin on the 2nd January and finish not later than the 25th. This would allow of sufficient time for an examination of the books by supervisors and superintendents, and correction of all errors and the return of the books to the enumerators in ample time for the night of the 17th February. Unfortunately, however, there was some delay in the receipt of the forms from the press, and when received the labour of distributing them amongst the enumerators was very great, and much time was occupied, so that in some districts it was quite the end of January before all the schedules were in the hands of the enumerators, and the preliminary entries were begun in each district as soon as the distribution of books for that district had been completed; the consequence was that the preliminary census began and ended on different dates in different districts. This, however, was not of much consequence, as the work was everywhere completed before the 17th February, and on that night the enumerators were again at their posts prepared to check the entries and make the actual and final records.

22. Taking of final Census.—All the preliminary arrangements, as I have described them, were completed, and on the night of the 17th February each enumerator went round his block. It was a bright moonlight night, and no lamps or torches were necessary. As each house was visited the names were read over, and if there had been no change since the entries were made the enumerator passed on; if, on the other hand, any member whose name was on the schedule was dead or absent, his name was scored through in red ink, or if any person was found in the house who had not been entered in the preliminary census, his name and all the required details were added. In the wilder, parts, where a belt of jungle divided one portion of a village from the other, the enumerator was accompanied by six or eight men for protection against the attacks of wild animals. It was generally day light before the enumerators and other census officers were able to return to their houses.

23. Compilation of rough Totals.—As soon as possible after the night of the 17th February, the enumerators returned their books to the supervisors, who, after examining them and correcting any palpable errors, made them over to the superintendents for despatch to the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional officers. The regular establishments of these officers, with the help of the superintendents and supervisors, then compiled the rough total population of each district. This compilation was made from the abstract on the back of each book which the enumerators, and in some cases the supervisors, had recorded before the schedules left their possession. The rough totals, as soon as obtained, were communicated to the central office, and on the 2nd of April a statement for the whole province was issued. In the meantime the

schedules were being packed up in the Deputy Commissioners' offices in accordance with instructions which had been sent them and which will be found at the end of this chapter.

GENERAL REMARKS.

24. Extension of Census Act.—By Notification No. 328 of the 3rd December 1880, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the Indian Census Act, 1880, were extended by the Chief Commissioner to the province, and the various notifications required by the Act were also published.

25. Behaviour of Census Officers.—In Sylhet there were 27 prosecutions, but these were all instituted in order to assert the principle of compulsion. The recusant enumerators were simply bound down to appear on a day after the census, and having in the meantime performed their duties they were discharged. There were no charges of extortion; indeed the general public had previously learnt so thoroughly all details connected with the census and the means by which it would be taken that a census officer had no opportunity afforded him of fleecing the people under colour of his office.

26. Attitude of the People.—But although the object of the census was made known as widely as possible, and every Government official for weeks previously had endeavoured to educate the people as well as the enumerators, there can be no doubt that the public generally were most suspicious, though nowhere was there any obstruction offered. As is usually the case, all census rumours originated with the cry "women in danger." The Afghan war was going on at the time and the Naga expedition had just closed. Soldiers were foremost in the minds of the people, and the belief amongst the more ignorant in almost every district was that Government desired to ascertain how many young unmarried girls and widows there were in order to give them to their victorious soldiers. In one district this report received credence to such a degree that many parents and guardians gave in marriage their unmarried or widowed daughters and sisters without demanding the usual "gaodhon" or dowry. Another rumour was that a silver bracelet had been sent by the Queen, that every young woman on the night of the 17th would have to try it on, and all whom it fitted would be carried away to supply wives to the soldiers who had become widowers during the Afghan campaigns; widows were thought to be in more demand, otherwise what was the necessity, people said, of enquiring who were widows! But though the chief rumours affected the females, the men did not escape. In the Surma Valley, in many places the rumour was that labourers were wanted for tea gardens to revive the industry, and that a percentage of males below a certain age would be sent as garden coolies. The more warlike section of the community attributed the census to a desire to find out how many fighting men the Government could call together to send to Afghanistan. In the Brahmaputra Valley, where there is a vast extent of waste land, it was confidently believed that the inhabitants of the more thickly populated tracts would be distributed and sent to cultivate these wastes. Increase of taxation, too, had its believers. Indeed, there was hardly a rumour, however wild, that did not find ready credence, but with all this the people were perfectly apathetic; they would soon know their fate; it was useless to offer any obstruction, and they did not offer any. I have said above that there were no charges against census officers, but there were one or two cases connected with the census which were brought to notice. In the district of Sylhet three men were tried for personating census officers. It appears that on the night of the 16th February 1881, the night before that on which the census was taken, three persons dressed up respectively as a European, a mohurir, and a police constable, and accompanied by the village chaukidar, went round the village of Kalashara, roused the people up out of their beds, asked them their names and the names of their womenfolk, which they wrote down, and spread terror among the ignorant villagers, who believed that the object of the census was the branding of all adults on the cheek and arm. Such was the terror inspired by the unlooked-for visit of these pretended

census officers that one woman fell into the fire, and her clothes, and subsequently the house, took fire. Finally, these pretended census officers went to the house of the enumerator for this village and attempted to get his census books, from him, but failed to do so, as their conduct roused the suspicions of the enumerator. No attempt was made by these persons to extort money from the villagers, and the whole transaction was little more than a practical joke, the object of the performers being merely to amuse themselves by frightening the villagers. The parties concerned were tried under section 170 of the Indian Penal Code; the village chaukidar was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for three months, and the others were fined in different amounts.

In the Darrang district a man was also punished under the Indian Penal Code for receiving money from widows in order to screen them from the operations of the census and prevent their compulsory marriage to soldiers.

These were, however, the only cases of the kind brought to light.

27. Correctness of results of the Census.—The next point for consideration is regarding the correctness of the results of the census. The unanimous opinion of the Deputy Commissioners is that the census was on the whole accurate: one Deputy Commissioner writes, "the results of the census were very favourable;" another reports that in his opinion "the census has been taken as fairly accurately as it was possible to take it;" a third that "the preliminary census was taken with great care, so that the correctness of the results is, I consider, fairly accurate." Similarly every officer has given his opinion that the results can be relied on, and considering the great care taken by the different officers and the large amount of labour devoted by them to the work, I can scarcely think that the result could have had any but a satisfactory ending. That errors have occurred there is no doubt. Many were discovered during the process of tabulation, and many by district officers after the results were known. In some cases it was found that females were returned as males, and *vice versâ*. In one garden a large batch of coolies was returned as Christian, and on enquiry the enumerator (the garden moharir) explained that he could not ascertain their caste, and he returned them as Christians "because they eat everything." Widowers in some districts were occasionally returned as married men; as Mr. Johnson, the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, pointed out, there is no equivalent in Bengali for widower. A widower, on being questioned if he was married or not, replied yes, and this satisfied the enumerator: had he gone on further and asked "Where is your wife?" the enumerator would then have learnt that the man was a widower. The same officer gives another case of a well-known Jain merchant who was returned as a Hindu; on being afterwards questioned he said—"I was asked if I was a Mahomedan or Hindu; I am not a Mahomedan, and so I said Hindu." But with all these errors, and in a country like Assam, where education is so backward and intelligent enumerators are few, there must be some errors. I think the results are on the whole wonderfully accurate.

28. Suggestions.—Before concluding this section it would be as well to add a few suggestions which have occurred to me and which might perhaps be taken into consideration at the time of another census. The chief difficulty experienced in this province was caused by the late receipt of the forms. This was unavoidable, but should not be allowed to occur again. It was scarcely fair on the Superintendent, Bengal Press, to give him the Assam printing to do; it retarded the Bengal work and delayed the Assam forms at the same time. All forms should be finally decided on, long before the date of the census; and all schedules and instructions should be in the hands of the district officers at least two months before a single entry has to be made in any one of them. Communication is slow in the province; there are no railways; the forms have to be distributed by Deputy Commissioners to subdivisional officers residing sometimes 50 to 60 miles away; and if the subdivisional station is up the river, this means a delay of a week at least in actual transit; then, again, the distribution by the sub-divisional officers to the enumerators requires time. All persons who have to use forms should have them in their hands at least a fortnight before they are required. They should familiarise themselves with the returns and instructions; they should

fill up spare forms, submit them for examination and afterwards destroy them. Practice of this kind is better than any amount of teaching, and our officers had to use manuscript forms for the purpose. A curious difficulty occurred in the Sylhet district, and also in Kamrup. I quote Mr. Johnson's words: "The enumerators and enumerated could not agree upon the entries in the schedules. The enumerated wanted to be entered as of a certain caste and occupation; the enumerator refused on the ground that the description was false; for instance, every Sháhá wanted to be entered as a Dás. Changs asked to be written down namasudras; all ryots described themselves as talukdars. Of course, enumerators should enter what they are told, however false it may be, but my enumerators were mostly of the better class and strongly disapproved of these disingenuous attempts at social advancement." In Cachar most of the difficulties arose from want of intelligence on the part of the enumerators. They could not be got to understand the schedules and made the most stupid mistakes, but this misunderstanding resolves itself into the first difficulty I pointed out, namely, late receipt of forms; the longer the forms are with the enumerators, the more sample ones they fill in; the better will their real work be done. Another difficulty experienced was regarding the entry of the name of the province, if the person enumerated was not born in the province in which he is censused. This was a great difficulty in the way of both enumerators and enumerated, and was experienced, too, by the European planter in regard to the birthplace of his imported laborers. In the Brahmaputra valley all imported coolies are known as Bengali coolies, to distinguish them from the Assam coolies, so that the birthplace of a man coming from a village in the North-West Provinces or Madras was returned as Bengal, or not returned at all. But I am afraid this is a difficulty not easily got over, at least until education has made further advance, and our enumerators, and for that matter our supervisors and superintendents too, are better versed in Indian geography.

COMPILATION.

29. Central Office.—The central office for the tabulation of the returns was formed at Shillong. The artillery barracks which were unoccupied were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendent; one building was used as a record-room, the clerks sat in the old hospital, a large roomy building, while a smaller building adjoining it was used for the revising office. The barracks were utilised for lodging the clerks.

30. Composition of Office.—The office was composed of clerks obtained from the plains. Each of the districts of the Brahmaputra valley sent up nine men, mandals and mauzadars, and one office clerk. From the Surma valley no Government officials were available, and the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar had to recruit men. Candidates for office were sent up on pay varying from Rs. 16 to 25 a month.

31. Work of compilation.—The schedules began to arrive early in March; they were sent off from each district as packed for each thana separately; with each supply of schedules a proportionate number of clerks came in charge. It was not till May that the whole office was completed. The work was done in English. I think now this was a mistake. It would have been better to have had all the compilation done in Bengali or Assamese in vernacular forms up to the final tables, and when these were ready, to translate them. As it was, a large number of the clerks had to learn English figures and characters as they went on. The work of abstracting from the schedules into the working registers began on the 7th March, and was completed on the 12th August. Transcribing into the village tables then commenced, and was concluded on the 20th February, and the final compilation and the preparation of provincial forms occupied to the end of May, when the office was finally broken up. The work was done in the manner prescribed by the Census Commissioner, and his working registers and village tables were used. The following is a brief account of the method of working:—

The office was divided into two branches, *viz.*, (1) the tabulating department, and (2) the record department, each under a superintendent. There was also a revising branch subordinate to the tabulating department.

To obtain the final results three processes had to be employed: *1st*, abstracting,—*i. e.*, the transferring of entries from the census schedules to the working registers; *2ndly*, tabulating,—*i. e.*, the preparation of village tables from the working registers; *3rdly*, compiling,—*i. e.*, the posting of the totals of the village tables into the final census tables.

Abstracting Department.—The work of abstracting was conducted by parties of four men in a group. The reading-aloud system was adopted,—*i. e.*, one man dictated while the other three put down the ticks in the various working registers. Each group was seated, so that the writers had room for their registers and could hear the reader who read aloud from the schedules, taking the names in regular order; each writer made a stroke in the proper column of the working registers, the first four strokes being upright and the fifth drawn diagonally across the first four.

When all the books for a village were finished, the totals were entered in figures, and each man signed his name at the bottom of his own registers.

While the writers were totalling and comparing their registers, the reader counted the number of males and females and the houses enumerated in each book, and compared the result with the registers. Careful supervision was exercised over the work of these abstractors by the supervisors, each of whom had charge of certain groups of tabulators. At the beginning, as was to have been expected, the number of names abstracted was small, each man not doing more than 200 names a day, but subsequently, when the men got accustomed to the work, the average daily outturn of each man was 553 names.

Checking Department.—The checking or testing department was placed under a supervisor. He had under him ten clerks. The schedules, with their complete set of working registers, were made over to this department by the record-keeper. About 40 per cent. of the registers were examined. When errors were discovered, the registers were returned to the abstracting department to be done over again. If the work was done correct, the registers were marked "checked," initialled, and sent back to the record-keeper.

Tabulating and Compiling Department.—The tabulating work was also done by parties of four men, the several village tables and working registers being divided between them, and from the latter the figures were transferred to the village tables, the totals of which added together gave the district totals, and these results were finally cast into the final census tables. A party of four men could in a day compile particulars of 40 villages. The total expenditure for abstracting, tabulating, and compiling was 7 annas 2 pie per 100 of the population.

All necessary forms were printed by the Superintendent of the Bengal Press, while the final imperial tables were printed at the Government of India Press. The provincial tables were printed at the Secretariat Press.

32. Cost of Census.—The following is an abstract of the total cost of the census. It comes to about 12 annas 9 pie per 100 persons:—

Statement of Census Expenditure in Assam.

	Amount of each detailed head.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Enumeration—		
(*a*) *Expenditure in Deputy Superintendent's Office—*		
Travelling allowance of Deputy Superintendent	686	
Establishment	64	
Postage and telegrams	547	
Stationery	23	
Miscellaneous	67	
		1,387
(*b*) *Expenditure in Districts—*		
Establishment	6,073	
Travelling expenses	1,439	
Miscellaneous	4,053	
Total cost of enumeration	...	11,565
		12,952
II. Compilation—		
Cost of bringing up and returning census schedules	1,264	
Freight on working register forms and village tables	585	
Cost of bringing up clerks from districts and sending them back	992	
Transit pay of mandals and others whose services were dispensed with	461	
Furniture	109	
Postage and telegrams	289	
Stationery	176	
Miscellaneous	193	
Establishment for—		
Abstracting from census schedule into working registers	12,093	
Tabulating into village tables	6,375	
Final compilation	3,493	
Total cost of compilation	...	26,030
GRAND TOTAL	...	38,982

33. Annexed to this report will be found the following tables, &c. :—

As Appendices :—

(1) Final Imperial Tables, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXI.

(2) Provincial tables A, B, C, D, and E.

And appended to this Chapter are the following circulars and instructions :—

Circular No. 13 of the 27th April 1880, to all Deputy Commissioners.
Circular No. 5C—128-134, dated 21st February 1881, to the same.
Form of enumerator's schedule.
Instructions to house enumerators.
Ditto to boat enumerators.
Ditto for the census in cantonments.
Ditto for jails.

Instructions issued to District Officers.

Circular No. 13, dated 27th April 1880.

With a view to efficient preparation for the census, and provision against all difficulties which can be foreseen as likely to occur, you should carefully study the report by Mr. Beverley

on the census of Bengal in 1871. In this report it will be necessary not only to study so much as relates to the operations in your own district, but also the report generally. With the exception of certain tracts, about which separate instructions will be issued, the final enumeration will be made in this province on a single day; whereas in most parts of theprovince the final enumeration in 1871 was not held on one day, but continued over a considerable interval. It is evident, therefore, that the conditions of the census will for the most part be very materially altered, and it will be necessary for you and your subordinates to make yourselves acquainted with the experience obtained in those parts of Bengal where the enumeration was synchronous and was completed in a single day. Chapter II of the Report should, therefore, receive your particular attention.

Chapter VI of the Report should also be carefully studied; for, though it is probable that the compilation of the returns (in regard to which no final orders have yet been issued) will be conducted by one central office, still this chapter contains many very valuable suggestions, and your attention is especially requested to paragraph 171, pointing out the necessity of punctuality in preparing indents for forms; to paragraph 179, on the subject of the arrangement of the records; and to paragraphs 182 and 183, in regard to boundaries.

One important consequence of the determination to hold the final enumeration on a single day will be that a very much larger staff of enumerators will probably be required than in 1871. It has been decided that a preliminary enumeration shall be held, and that the work at the time of the final enumeration will be confined to checking and correcting the lists previously prepared. Though the principal part of the necessary writing will, therefore, have been previously performed, there will still remain much to be done at the final enumeration. In many parts of this province, the mandals, gaonburas, village chaukidars, and others whose services it is proposed to utilise cannot themselves read or write. It will, therefore, in such cases be necessary that they should be attended by persons to fill in the enumerator's forms. You should at once carefully ascertain what agency is available for this purpose, and see that every enumerator's circle, into which your district will be ultimately divided, is provided with a person able to write entries in the forms of returns.

As regards the enumeration of travellers at serais, and of the boat population, little or no preliminary enumeration will be possible, and the whole of the information relating to such persons will have to be recorded in writing at the time of the final enumeration. For this purpose a proportionately stronger staff of writers must therefore be provided.

With the increase in the number of enumerators and their circles a proportionate increase in the number of supervisors will also be required, care being taken that no supervisor has a larger area under him than it will be possible for him to supervise efficiently.

You should at once proceed to arrange for the agency which will be employed. Circle officers, consisting of the superior officers of your establishment, should be appointed to the special charge and management of circles; supervisors should be appointed to smaller circles within these, comprising groups of enumerators' circles; and enumerators should be appointed to circles for the purposes of the enumeration.

It is probable that many European gentlemen will, if solicited, assist in the various capacities of circle officers, supervisors, and enumerators, in addition to the assistance they may render in giving returns of the population of their estates; and all Government officials, in whatever department, should be freely employed on this work whenever practicable.

Prior to the appointment of the agency must be considered the division of your district into circles:—first, into the largest circles, over which superior circle officers will be appointed; next, the sub-division of these into supervisors' circles; and the sub-division of the latter into enumerators' circles. The greatest care will have to be taken that none of the enumerators' circles are mutually inclusive, and that no part of your district fails to be comprised within one or other of them.

With a view to ensure the above object, it will be necessary that the greatest care be taken to make complete lists of all villages, hamlets, and outlying houses. The units of area to be adopted in the formation of these lists have been already decided on: in Sylhet these will be the thanas and the rural police circles; elsewhere they will, generally speaking, be the mauzas. A district list must therefore be prepared, showing every one of these larger units, which must be numbered consecutively, then, lists must be prepared, showing each smaller unit within the larger unit, and these also must be numbered consecutively for each larger unit in which they are contained. Thus, in Assam proper a list of mauzas to the district must be prepared and numbered consecutively in such order as may be found most convenient; this will generally be the order in the Revenue Survey. Then the villages within each mauza must be recorded under the heading of the mauza, and each village within the mauza must be given a consecutive number. Where a village consists of one or more hamlets, or groups of houses bearing separate names, this fact should be shown, and the hamlets numbered consecutively under the heading of the village in which they are comprised. Where the survey or revenue names of villages and the popular names are different, such names should be carefully noted in these lists,—one name being selected for present use, and the other names being shown in brackets alongside the selected name.

These lists should first of all be prepared from such records as are available in your office, and should then be carefully checked and corrected on the ground by the supervisors and enumerators, or other agency available. The very greatest care must be taken to make these lists complete and accurate, as it will be on the success attained in their preparation that the success of the census will depend.

Finally, when these lists have been completely prepared and the enumerators' circles have been arranged, each enumerator should be furnished with a copy of so much of the general list as is comprised within the area of his circle. Taking each unit of the list so furnished him, *i.e.*, each village and hamlet separately, a consecutive list of the *houses*[1] situated within that village will have to be prepared by the enumerator, who will in his enumeration record serially in the prescribed form the inhabitants living within each house, a separate form or page in his book being used for each house.

It is of the utmost importance, in view to the correct arrangement and compilation of the enumerators' returns, that each return should contain full particulars, showing precisely the hamlet, village, and mauza, or other district division of the general list to which it refers. Should it be finally decided that the compilation is to be conducted at a single central office, it will be necessary that copies of these lists, when finally corrected, be submitted to this office for the purpose of checking the assortment of the returns.

These lists will further enable you to ensure that no village or hamlet escapes enumeration or fails to be assigned to some one or other of the enumerators' circles.

This will not provide for the enumeration of the boat and traveller population; and a list will have to be made of all the places within each enumerator's circle at which travellers reside and boats usually moor.

In regard to municipalities and stations, plans of operations should be prepared as early as possible. The military authorities will be communicated with in regard to carrying out the census in cantonments. Early intimation should also be given to managers of tea gardens, who should be fully instructed in the details of the work of enumeration.

I am to request that a short fortnightly statement of progress may be sent to this office on the 15th and 30th of every month, showing very briefly—

I.—The progress in preparing rough lists.
II.—The progress in checking these lists and correcting them on the ground.
III.—The progress made in dividing the district into superior circles, supervisors' circles, and enumerators' circles.
IV.—The progress made in allotting and appointing officers to each class of circle.

This progress report should show roughly the proportion which the work done bears to the work remaining to be done.

Circular No. 5C., dated 21st February 1881.

I have the honor to send you the following instructions regarding the despatch of the schedules of your district to this office.

2. They should be carefully scrutinised by the supervisors and superintendents, and you should satisfy yourself that the work has been properly and thoroughly done, that all entries are complete and written in a clear hand, and that there are no omissions in any of the books. If this is done carefully in the first instance many future references will be avoided.

3. The books, if there are more than one relating to one village, must be tied together into one packet with strong string, and the packets or books of the several villages comprised in a mauza or circle should similarly be tied together, care being taken that the books of villages situated in distinct mauzas or circles should not be placed in the same bundle. Each packet of village books, where there are more than one book to a village, must have with it a ticket showing the name of the village they refer to and the number of books the packet contains, and similarly each mauza or circle bundle must have attached to it a list of the villages to which the books it contains relate. The circle bundles should again be grouped in larger bundles according to police thanas, and packed in such a way that only the circle bundles relating to one thana are placed together. The thana bundles again should be grouped under the sub-division in which the thanas are situated. Finally each box must have placed inside on the top of the contents the name of the thana sub-division and district to which the books refer. If the whole of the books of one thana cannot be packed together in one box, then the statement at the top of the contents of the box should be Books of thana * * * mouzas * * * * Nos. * * only.

4. Schedules of tea gardens, of householders who have filled in their own papers, and boat schedules, should be carefully examined and arranged with the village and mauza or circle to which they belong.

5. The sorting and examination of the papers prior to their being ready for despatch and their arrangement in your office will necessarily, if carefully done, take several days. I have no desire to hasten the work at the risk of having it incompletely done, but I would ask you to try and arrange to have all your schedules at the Shillong central office by the 25th March 1881.

6. I have also to request that you will send me by post a carefully prepared list showing — 1st, the sub-division; 2nd, the thanas within each sub-division; 3rd, the circles or mauzas within each thana; 4th, the villages or hamlets within each circle or mauza.

[1] The term "house" indicates the homestead where members of a family live in commensality, and comprises also the resident servants of such family.

Form of Enumerator's Schedule.

*District*_____, *Sub-division*_____, *Thánd*_____, *Circle No.*_____, (*Circle officer*_____), *Village*_____, (*No.*_____), *Enumerator of Beat No.*_____.

House No. (_____).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial number of each inmate.	Name.	Condition, *i. e.*, whether married or unmarried, widow or widower.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste if Hindu; sect if of other religion.	Mother-tongue.	* Place of birth. † ‡	§ Occupation of men, also of females who may do work.	*Education.* 1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write. 3. Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	*Infirmities.* 1. Unsound mind. 2. Deaf—mutes from birth. 3. Blind. 4. Lepers.

* If a European British subject, add 'British subject.'
† If of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, add 'Eurasian.'
‡ If a foreigner, state of what country.
§ Boys at school, small children, and women who perform no regular work, should not be shewn at all under column 10.

Form of Docket on back of Enumerator's Schedule Book.

Census of 1881. Book of Enumerator's Schedule.

Province_____
District_____
Sub-division_____
Charge_____
Circle_____
Block_____
Name of Superintendent_____
Do. of Supervisor_____
Do. of Enumerator_____

Abstract of Contents.

Number of houses enumerated_____
Number of males_____
Do. of females_____
Total number of persons_____
Date of submission to Supervisor_____
Signature of Enumerator_____

Instructions for Enumerators.

A.—Preliminary Record of Entries.

1. Beginning from the 2nd January 1881, you will enter in this book all the people living in your block except those who will be scheduled on separate English forms by heads of houses themselves. If there is not room for all in this book, another will be given you.

2. You must write very distinctly, in the language you know best, and in black ink.

3. By "*house*" you will understand a building to which a separate number has been affixed.

4. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not contain the names and particulars of all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page; but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

5. The first person entered in each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female. Visitors and others who may be expected to be absent at the final census should be entered after the list of the permanent residents has been completed.

6. You will enter all persons living in, or taking their meals from, the house at the time when the form is filled up. You will not enter any persons absent on journeys or temporarily residing elsewhere; but you will enter persons who are sleeping outside or are out of doors fishing or working in the fields or watching the crops, or, like yourself, away from home for some hours on Government business. After the last name now entered you will draw a line across the page (*vide* Rule 22).

7. *Column 1.*—In filling up this column you should enter a separate number for any female whose name is not given, as well as for each other inmate of the house.

8. *Column 2.*—Enter here the names of all males in full. Enter also the names of females, if given; but if there is any objection to telling the names of females, enter the word "*female*" in column 2, and fill in all other particulars as usual in the remaining columns.

9. *Column 3.*—Young boys and girls who may have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have actually begun to live with their wives or husbands. A male or female whose first wife or husband has died should be entered as widower or widow, unless he or she has married again, in which case he or she is to be entered as married.

10. *Column 4.*—Enter the proper sex in all cases, whether or no you have written "*female*" instead of the name in column 2.

11. *Column 5.*—In the case of infants under one year of age, enter the age in months, writing the word "*month*" after the number. In all other cases enter the number of years of age attained on the last birthday. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, do not leave column 5 blank, but fill it up with as much accuracy as you can from your own observations if the person is before you, or after enquiry from the other inmates of the house. You are forbidden to ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

12. *Column 6.*—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs, as Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Brahmo, or other religious divisions of Hindus not mentioned above, as Buddhist, Jew, Parsi. If a person belongs to some aboriginal or non-Hindu tribe, and is not included in any of the above divisions, enter the name of his tribe, as Gáro, Khásia, &c.

13. *Column 7.*—In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste as Brahman, Rájput, &c. If the name of the sub-division of the caste is entered, you must also enter the general name of the caste as a whole. In the case of Musalmans, state whether they are Shiahs, Sunnis, Faraizis, or Wahabis. Christians should be shown as members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians as belonging to the Greek or Syrian rite, or if not belonging to any of these denominations, under the general head of "Others."

14. *Column 8.*—"Mother-tongue" means the language ordinarily spoken in the household of each person's parents, whether or no it be that of the locality in which he or she is residing at the time of the census. If the father and mother speak different languages, both should be entered.

15. *Column 9.*—Here enter the name of the district where the person was born, and add the name of the province, if he or she was not born in the province in which his or her name is recorded. If the person was born out of India the country will be named: no further detail is needed.

16. *Column 10.*—The occupation of every male who is of age to do work should be entered, or if he has no occupation, the source from which he chiefly derives his income as pensioner. If he has several occupations, that one should be shown from which his income is chiefly derived. But if he combines agriculture with any other profession or trade, such as that of vakeel or money-lender, carpenter or smith, both occupations should be shown. Persons who are really engaged in agriculture should be shown as such, even though by caste they may be smiths, potters, fishermen, &c.

(*b*). Agriculturists should be described by terms indicating the nature of their connection with the land, such as proprietor, tenant, occupant, ploughman or herdsman employed all the year round, day-labourers, &c.

In Assam—Lakherajdar, Nisfkhirajdar, waste land grantee, Pattahdar.
In Cachar—Mirasdar, ryot.
In Sylhet—Mirasdar, ryot.
In Goalpara—Zemindar, ryot.

General terms, such as servant, workman, shopkeeper, trade, &c., must be avoided: the particular service or trade or handicraft should be mentioned.

Women who follow the occupation of their husband or their family, such as working in the fields, weaving, &c., should be shown as agriculturists, weavers, &c., like the husband or head of the house. Those who earn their livelihood by some special employment of their own as grinders, spinners, grass-cutters, &c., should be so recorded. Those who are chiefly employed in domestic work, such as looking after the house and children, cooking, &c., should have no entry made against them in this column.

In every case the occupation must be expressed by the vernacular term by which it is commonly known.

Boys at school, girls, and small children should not be entered in this column. When persons are temporarily unemployed, enter their last or ordinary occupation.

17. *Column 11.*—Against those under instruction, write "is learning;" against those not under instruction, but able to read and write, enter "knows;" against those who cannot either read or write, or who can read, but cannot write, or can sign their names, but cannot read, write "does not know;" only those should be shown as able to read and write who can do both.

18. *Column 12.*—Enter as "lepers" (*Kusta*) only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy. Enter as "deaf-mutes" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth. Enter as "blind" only those who are blind of both eyes.

B.—Final Enumeration.

19. On the 17th February 1881, beginning at 9 P.M., you will take this book with the entries filled in and visit every house in your block in order.

20. If any persons entered by you in the book are no longer living in, or taking their meals from the house, you will score out their names.

21. If any persons not as yet entered by you in this book have arrived or been born in the house, and are at the time of your visit living in or taking their meals from it, you will enter their names, with all particulars, but they must be written below the line drawn as directed by Rule 6. The provisions of Rule 6 here apply.

22. Generally you will make such corrections in and additions to your entries as will put them in accord with the facts on the night of final enumeration.

23. All additions and corrections must be made in red ink.

24. When you have done what is above prescribed, unless other enumerators have been specially told off for the work, you will go to the encamping grounds, if any in your block, and count the travellers there, and also any pilgrims or travellers by road (but not by rail or boat), or others passing the night on the roads within your block. You should state that they are travellers, but should enter in your book all the usual particulars regarding them.

25. You are not to persist in inquiring the name of any female, if there is any objection to giving it, or to ask any information not required for the purposes of the census, as for instance, the amount of any person's income; but all persons are bound to give you such information as will enable you to fill up this book of forms. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to be punished under the Penal Code.

Instructions for enumerating Boat Population of Assam.

1. While those persons who sleep on land are being counted on the night of the census, it will be necessary to make special arrangements for enumerating all those who habitually spend the night afloat, or who may, at the time of the enumeration, be on a boat journey.

2. It is believed that the great majority of boats are moored for the night either at some village or *ghât*, or to the bank of the river or *khál*, whether great or small, in which they find themselves when darkness sets in. Some few in the larger rivers anchor in the stream, or moor by some island or *char*, while a still smaller number pursue their journey all through the night.

3. No difficulty should be experienced in enumerating the population of boats moored for the night at well-known *ghâts* and mooring-places; but as it will be impossible to provide enumerators to count at night the crews of boats in motion, or moored in solitary or little-known places, it will be necessary to supplement the nocturnal enumeration by an enumeration of moving boats for a few days after the actual census night.

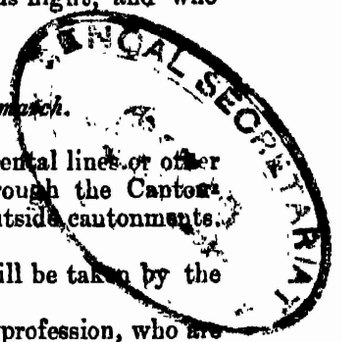
4. In accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 13 of Government Order No. 4 of 6th February 1880, district officers should already have prepared complete lists of all mooring-places in their districts. They will now have to arrange for the appointment of one or more special enumerators to each of these places; for, as the boat schedules cannot be filled up before the census night, the work will require the whole attention of the enumerator, and it is useless to expect that a house-enumerator can undertake the enumeration of any boats as well. They will also have to arrange at what points the moving boats shall be counted.

5. In order to secure the enumeration of boats which were moving or moored at unusual spots during the census night, the enumeration must be prolonged for three days. The ghat-enumerators should visit their *ghâts* for the three nights succeeding that of the census, and should enter in their schedules particulars of all boats which have arrived there, and which have not been enumerated already; and during these three days enumerators should be deputed to patrol the larger rivers in boats, and to board and enumerate all passing boats which have not been counted elsewhere. These patrol boats should in particular be posted at district boundaries, toll stations, traffic register stations, and salt-pass stations.

6. Where a navigable river or channel divides two districts the moored boats will be considered to belong to the district on whose boundaries they are found. The population of boats in motion should be divided by arrangement between the district officers, a simple plan being that one should take the boats going up, the other those coming down the stream.

7. A special form of schedule printed in red ink is prescribed for the enumeration of the boat population, a specimen of which is forwarded herewith. After filling up the particulars for each boat, the enumerators should make over to the head boatman a red boat ticket, instructing him that he is to preserve it as a certificate that his boat has been counted, and to prevent its being counted again.

8. Boats which have been counted once and have received the red ticket should not be counted again. Nor will it be necessary to make any corrections should the number of persons on board be different at the time of the first and second inspection, as any error in this matter will probably correct itself. Enumerators hould be instructed that they are not to count again those travellers in boats who may have been counted on shore on the census night, and who may be found on board a boat on one of the three succeeding days.



Instructions for the Census in Cantonments and of Troops on the march.

1. The census, in so much of each cantonment as lies beyond regimental lines or other purely military limits, will be taken by the civil authorities, working through the Cantonment Committee. It will be made in precisely the same manner as that outside cantonments, and therefore no special instructions are needed.

2. The census within regimental lines or other purely military limits will be taken by the military authorities.

3. This census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, race, or profession, who are on the night of the census living, temporarily or permanently, within the above limits. Thus it will include all persons who, though ordinarily living elsewhere, may, on the night in question, have their temporary residence within the limits; and also all persons who, while actually living at the time within the limits, may be temporarily absent on night duty or the like.

4. The census entries will be written in printed schedules, which will be supplied to the military authorities, together with detailed instructions for filling them up. The schedules will be filled up, by way of preliminary record, some days before the night fixed for the actual census; and on that night, which will be about the middle of February 1881, this preliminary record will have to be gone over, entry by entry, and corrected and added to where necessary, so as to bring it into agreement with the facts as they actually stand on that night.

5. To prevent mistakes or double enumeration, it will be advisable that all military limits should be cleared between sunset and sunrise on the appointed night, of all persons who are not temporarily or permanently living within the limits, either as officers of any grade, fighting men, non-combatants attached to the regiment, the servants of the above, regimental followers, or visitors or members of the families of any of these.

6. The civil and military authorities, who should act in concert throughout in all matters relating to the census, should at once determine the limits within which each respectively will be responsible for the census under paragraphs 1 and 2.

7. The census of regiments on the march and of detachments of troops on duty within the limits of the province will be taken by the officers in command. This census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, race, or profession, who are marching with the troops. Commanding officers who will be in camp on the date of the census should be provided with schedules and copies of the instructions by the military authorities of the cantonments from which they start.

8. If the regiment or detachment is travelling by rail on the night of the census, the census should be taken at the first place at which they alight. Such troops will not be enumerated in the Railway census.

9. The military authorities of each cantonment should, as soon as they are in a position to estimate their needs, indent upon the Deputy Superintendent of Census for schedules and instructions, stating the numbers of copies of each they will require. Each schedule is estimated to contain the entries for * * souls.

10. As soon as the final enumeration is complete, the schedules should be carefully scrutinised and tested; and when the local authorities have satisfied themselves of their correctness, they should be packed up separately for each regiment or detachment. The schedules for detachments on the march should be forwarded to the head-quarters of their regiment. The schedules for regiments on the march should be forwarded to the military authorities of the cantonments they were last stationed at. All schedules filled up, or received as above by the military authorities of any cantonments, should be sent by them to the Deputy Commissioners

of the districts in which the cantonments are situated, who will arrange for their compilation, together with those of the civil portions of the cantonments.

11. Soldiers on leave, or travelling otherwise than with a regiment or detachment, and beyond military limits, will be enumerated together with the civil population of the place at which they may happen to be on the night of the census.

Rules for the enumeration of the Jail Population in Assam.

1. Jails may be divided into three classes, *viz.*:—

(1)—Jails under the direct administration of the Jail Department, whether central, district, or subsidiary;

(2)—*Hájats* not under the Jail Department, but under the Magistrate of the district;

(3)—Military prisons, garrison or station guard-rooms and cells.

2. The following rules apply only to the census of institutions of the first and second classes. The census of military prisons, &c., will be taken by the military authorities.

3. Under the terms jail population will be included—

(*a*)—All prisoners, whether convicted, under trial, or awaiting trial;

(*b*)—All jail officials of all grades, from superintendents down to warders (including native doctors in charge), with their households, who on the night of the 17th February 1881 sleep on jail premises.

4. It will *not* include the police on duty as jail guards, for they will be enumerated with the rest of the police force of the district.

5. There will be no preliminary enumeration of the jail population. The final enumeration will be carried out on the morning of the 18th February, in English, on English schedules.

6. The officer in charge of the jail will be entrusted with the duty of carrying out the census in the jail or lock-up under him, and he will be entirely under the orders of the magistrate of the district in this matter. Every large jail should be made into a separate circle, of which the superintendent should be appointed supervisor. If thought advisable, his subordinates may be appointed enumerators of the different wards or other divisions of the jail, which should then be constituted separate census blocks. No paid agency can be allowed for the enumeration of the jail population.

7. The necessary forms will be forwarded in appropriate quantities to the district magistrate, and, on receipt of them, he should at once communicate with the jail officers in his district, and make all the further necessary arrangements.

8. The schedules will be sent in loose sheets. They will be accompanied with some copies of instructions for the enumerators, and with the proper number of wrappers with dockets. When the schedules have been filled up, they should be sewn together in books containing, as far as possible, ten forms or 20 pages each, within an outer wrapper.

9. After the enumeration has been completed, and before the schedules are sewn up and sent in, they should be checked by the district magistrate or by some person acting under his orders; and if mistakes are discovered they should be carefully corrected.

10. The schedules for the jail population should be submitted to the magistrate of the district tied up with the papers of the blocks and circles to which they appertain. Where a jail or lock-up has not been made a special block, but has been enumerated and marked as "a house" with one number, its schedules should be tied up with the other books of schedules for the block in which it lies. Where it has been made a separate block, its papers should be submitted with those of the other blocks in the circle. Where it has been made an independent circle its schedules should be placed with those of the other circles in the charge or district.

Postscript to Introductory Chapter.—Thus far Mr. Driberg has been allowed to give his account of the manner in which the census operations were carried on. There are only four points regarding which the Chief Commissioner thinks it necessary to add any remarks.

Definition of House.—Nothing has been said in the preceding paragraphs as to the principle laid down for deciding what, for census purposes, should be considered a house; and in consequence of Mr. Driberg's illness it has been impossible to recover the correspondence or to ascertain what orders issued, other than those given in the circular of the 27th April 1880, reproduced in paragraph 33 above. It is evident that there was some correspondence, though the Assistant Commissioner at Karimganj in his report states that no orders were received there on the subject; for the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup observes with regret that the local recommendations were disregarded, and the result was some confusion, as a different principle was adopted in the head-quarters and the Barpeta subdivision. The instructions on the back of the enumerator's schedule simply were that every building which had received a separate number should be counted as a separate house; but this only threw the onus of the decision on those who affixed the numbers to the houses. There are two main lines of division. The term house may be applied to each enclosure which has a common principal

entrance and in which one or more families bound together by ties of blood reside: or it may be applied to a single family, or "mess" living together and eating food cooked at one "chula" or cooking-place. The former definition will give a much larger proportion of persons to one house than the latter, and if uniformity was to be aimed at, it was necessary that clear explanations should have been given. Whether given or not, it is certain that they were not understood and obeyed; this appears not only from the Kamrup report quoted above, but also from a report by the district officer of Darrang, who states distinctly that the term house was interpreted in his district either in one or the other of the senses quoted above.

Testing.—An examination of the district reports shows that very little testing was done, either of the preliminary or final census schedules, by officers of superior grades. The late Chief Commissioner (in a circular dated 13th November 1880) prescribed that all Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Deputy Superintendents of Police should be employed, when possible, as superintendents of charges, but this was done to a very limited extent. The besetting tendency of officers in Assam is, when anything has to be done, to tell their subordinates to do it: and this system was largely carried out as regards the census. Instead of employing every available officer in testing schedules and examining the details of the work, a very large number of the superior officers of the Commission took no direct share in it. Thus in the Cachar district the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police were absent from the district throughout the month for the census, on a political tour in Lushai land; one Assistant Commissioner was placed in sole charge of the census, and the two others who were then in the district were not utilised at all, knew nothing of the orders, and took no share in the operation. In Sylhet, again, the Assistant Commissioner at head-quarters was not directed to supervise the taking of the census in the town, which was carried out entirely under subordinate native agency. The district reports hardly mention the subject. There was no doubt some "scrutinising" of the schedules; the enumerators were called up, and their schedules examined to see if the columns were properly understood and filled up; but as to testing in its strict sense, going through a certain number of houses in an enumerator's block, and calling out the inhabitants to see if any had been omitted and if the entries corresponded to the people's replies, of this hardly a trace is to be found in the reports, and it is certain that it was very seldom indeed (if ever) that such an examination was made. What the Census Commissioner desired was that during the whole time the preliminary census was going on the superior officers should be at the heels of the enumerators, testing their work in half a dozen villages a day, so as both to teach them how to do it and to convince them that omissions would probably be detected. He also desired that every officer in the district should be utilised for a few days after the 17th February in similarly testing the final schedules, till it was necessary to pack them up and send them off for tabulation. This part of the census operations was most inefficiently conducted in Assam.

Final reports.—District officers were directed to send in reports, on a plan suggested by Mr. Ibbetson, Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab, first as to the manner in which the work had been carried out, and afterwards as to the tabulated results for their districts which were communicated to them. The Deputy Commissioners of Kamrup, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur appear to have sent in no reports of the first class; Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur appear to have sent in no reports of the second class; and the Deputy Superintendent appears not to have noticed the failure to obey orders. From the reports which were submitted certain extracts have been made which will be found in the appendix containing the most valuable remarks contained in them.

Suggestions for the future.—One matter is mentioned by several district officers, in which the procedure might be improved on the next occasion. In this census private schedules were sent only to Europeans: and it is generally recommended that another time all respectable natives who desire it should receive private schedules and should be allowed to fill them up themselves.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AREA AND POPULATION.

34. Population, area and density.—The area and population of Assam are shown in Table I to be, the former 46,341 square miles, and the latter 4,881,426 persons, of whom 2,503,703 are males and 2,377,723 females. The average number of persons to the square mile is 105·34. This population lives in seven town, and 22,401 villages, and occupied 839,388 houses, of which 12,382 are in the towns and 847,006 in the villages. The district details are shown in the following table:—

Districts.	* Area in square miles.	Population.	Density of population.
Cachar	1,285	289,425	225·32
Sylhet	5,440	1,969,009	361 95
Surma Valley	6,725	2,258,434	335·82
Garo Hills Plains	473	23,914	50 55
Goalpara	3,897	446,232	114·5
Kamrup	3,631	644,960	177·63
Darrang	3,418	273,333	79·97
Nowgong	3,417	310,579	90·89
Sibsagar	2,855	370,274	129·69
Lakhimpur	3,723	179,893	48·32
Brahmaputra Valley	21,414	2,249,185	105·03
North Cachar Hills	2,465	24,433	9·91
Garo Hills, estimated	3,180	85,634	26 92
Khasi Hills	6,157	169,360	27·5
Naga Hills, estimated	6,400	94,380	14·74
Hill tracts	18,202	373,807	20·54
GRAND TOTAL	46,341	4,881,426	105·34

* NOTE. The figures in this column were supplied to the Deputy Superintendent from the Secretariat Office and agree with those entered in the statistical tables in the Administration Report for 1880 81. Since then some errors have been discovered and the figures have been altered in the Administration Report for 1881-82, as follows:—

Sylhet	from	5,440	to	5,481	square miles.
Goalpara	,,	3,897	,,	3,953	,, ,,
Garo Hills	,,	3,180	,,	3,149	,, ,,

It must be remembered, however, that all the area figures are approximate: only the valley districts and only the plains portions of them have been completely measured by the Revenue Survey. In the hill tracts, where the topographical Survey has been at work, only an estimate, though generally a close, one can be given.

The Surma valley contains 6,725 square miles and 2,258,434 persons: its density is therefore 335·8 to the square mile. The valley of the Brahmaputra contains 21,414 square miles and 2,249,185 persons; its density of population is 105 to the square mile. The hill tracts contain 18,202 square miles, and no more than 373,807 persons: this gives 20·5 persons to the square mile. Thus the valley of the Brahmaputra covers an area three times as great as that of the Surma, and yet contains a less population. Its soil is almost everywhere fertile and suitable for cultivation, and could easily support a population of 300 to the square mile; so that 4 million immigrants could be received and settled in this division of the Province, without crowding each other, but with immense benefit to the overcrowded parts of India from which they might be invited.

Sylhet is both the most populous and most densely peopled district in the province, and it is the largest in area except two of the thinly peopled hill tracts. Its population is very nearly 2 millions and nearly equal to that of the

seven other plains districts put together; it is not only disproportionately large, but also is unwieldy and unmanageable through the want of communication between its parts, and its division into two or more districts can only be a question of time.

Cachar comes next in density, but only sixth in actual numbers. Kamrup is the second district in the province as to numbers and importance, and the first district in the Brahmaputra valley.

The following table shows the area, population and density of each plains district, and the order in which they stand under each head:—

District.	Area.	Order.	Population.	Order.	Density.	Order.
Cachar	1,285	8	289,425	6	225·32	2
Sylhet	5,440	1	1,969,009	1	361·95	1
Goalpara	3,897	2	446,232	3	114·50	5
Kamrup	3,631	4	644,960	2	177·63	3
Darrang	3,418	5	273,333	7	79·97	7
Nowgong	3,417	6	310,579	5	90·89	6
Sibsagar	2,855	7	370,274	4	129·69	4
Lakhimpur	3,723	3	179,893	8	48·32	8

35. Number and area of towns and villages.—The following figures show the number of towns and villages together, and the average area of a village in the three tracts:—

Tracts.	Towns and Villages.	Average area in square miles.
Surma Valley	9,340	·72½
Brahmaputra Valley	10,232	2·09
Hill Tracts	2,836	6·4
Province	**22,408**	**2·07**

These figures of area have, however, little meaning in a country where there is much waste land. There are three large belts, one in the south of Sylhet, running along the base of the Tipperah Hills, one in the north of the Brahmaputra valley, running along the base of the Himalayas, and one in the centre of that valley where the river is too constantly shifting its course for permanent cultivation to be possible, in which there are no villages or hardly any, while the actual villages and population are congregated in the remaining portion of the two valleys. In many parts of the hill tracts the area is not even nominally apportioned to the villages which lie sparsely scattered here and there.

36. Houses.—There are altogether 860,084 occupied and unoccupied houses, of which only 696 are unoccupied: while the occupied are in—

Towns	12,382
Villages	847,006
Total for the province	859,388

No information was given in the census returns as to the character of the houses. It is sufficient to say here that masonry or tiled houses are extremely rare; almost all are thatched; in the plains the walls are generally made of plastered reeds; in

the hills of planks, or rough stone and mud where stone is abundant. It is evident from these figures that the population of Assam is mainly rural. There are but seven towns, using this term to designate places with more than 5,000 inhabitants, and only 1·4 of the population of the province is urban. The following table gives some statistics to show, for the three tracts, the number of houses contained in each town or village, and the number of people who occupy each house:—

Tracts.	Towns.					Villages.				
	No. of towns.	No. of houses.	Population.	No. of houses per town.	No. of persons per house.	No. of villages.	No. of houses.	Population.	No. of houses per village.	No. of persons per house.
Cachar	1	1,176	6,567	1,176	5·58	352	31,118	282,858	88	9·09
Sylhet	1	2,410	14,407	2,410	5·97	3,986	387,596	1,954,602	43	5·04
Surma Valley	*2*	*3,586*	*20,974*	*1,793*	*5·85*	*3,988*	*418,714*	*2,237,460*	*45*	*5·34*
Garo Hills Plains	...	...	...		..	196	4,546	23,914	23	5·26
Goalpara	1	1,245	6,097	1,245	5·38	1,224	86,117	439,535	70	5·14
Kamrup	2	4,889	25,423	2,444	5·21	2,560	89,283	619,507	35	6·94
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	1,672	49,172	273,333	29	5·56
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	1,494	52,871	310,579	35	5·87
Sibsagar	1	1,002	5,868	1,002	5·88	1,982	62,574	364,406	32	5·82
Lakhimpur	1	1,660	7,153	1,660	4·31	1,009	27,595	172,740	25	6·26
Brahmaputra Valley	*5*	*8,796*	*45,171*	*1,759*	*5·13*	*10,227*	*872,158*	*2,204,014*	*86*	*5·92*
North Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	300	5,470	24,483	18	4·47
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	785	15,516	85,634	20	5·52
Khasi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	35,048	169,360	23	4·83
Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	*2,604*	*56,034*	*279,427*	*21*	*4·98*
Total of Province	7	12,382	66,145	1,769	5·3	422,169	846,906	4,720,901	38	5·57

The discrepancies in the number of persons to a house are such as might naturally be expected to arise from the want of system and precision in the definition of a house, and from the fact which has already been noticed that in some parts the mess, and in other parts the enclosure, was treated as the equivalent of a house. Thus in the Sylhet district the Deputy Commissioner reports that in the town the enumerators took the "*bári*" or enclosure to signify a house; in the villages generally they took the "*chula*" or mess. The effect of this is that there are 5·97 persons per house recorded in the towns and 5·04 in the villages. Again, in the Cachar district a serious error was committed, each tea garden with its whole population sometimes exceeding 1,000 being treated as a single house. There are 184 tea gardens, with a population of 87,266 persons (as shown in Provincial Table B), so that at five persons to a house the tea gardens would represent 17,453 houses, or an addition of 17,269 to the recorded number. Excluding the tea gardens, the rural part of the district contains 30,934 houses and 195,592 persons, or 6·3 to a house; this extraordinarily high number is accounted for in the same way as in Sylhet town, for the district report shows that house was generally interpreted by *bári*, or enclosure, in which often two or more families live together. In 1872 the Cachar average was 5·5 per house. In the Brahmaputra valley the number varies from 5·11 in Goalpara to 6·85 in Kamrup. The latter excessive rate is accounted for by the Deputy Commissioner as due to misunderstanding of the proper interpretation of the term: he says the local recommendations on this head were disregarded and instructions given which could not be carried out, so that the enumeration of houses was not as good as in 1872. In that year the average per house was 5·4 in Kamrup and 5·5 for the whole Brahmaputra valley, whereas now it is the less probable number of 5·9. In the hill tracts the average population of a house is lower than in the plains. Customs differ considerably among the hill tribes in this respect: among some tribes, as the Mikirs and Kukis, the houses are very large, and several families and generations live together; among others, as soon as a son marries he sets up a separate house. Considering the prevalence of the former custom we should have expected to see a higher ratio than 4·47 in the North Cachar Hills. Among Khasis the families generally break up and separate, so here the ratio 4·87 is not surprising. In the figures for the Garo Hills a mistake seems to have occurred. The ratio per house is given as 5·52 in Table I. But the district reports show that 124 villages were actually censused, with 2,124 houses and 11,978 persons, giving a ratio of 5·64 per house. At this rate the entire popu-

lation of the district, which contains 758 villages and 11,516 houses, should be 87,510, not 85,634, as worked out in Table I. The men should be 44,493 and the women 43,017, instead of 43,350 and 42,284 as in the Table; and the ratio of the sexes should be 50·84 to 49·16, instead of 50·62 to 49·38. This error is not large enough seriously to affect the census statistics in any way.

37. Boats.—It should be mentioned here that 3,899 boats with 20,301 people on board were censused on the night of the 17th February, and these boats have been treated as houses in Table I. The average population per boat is 5·2, or nearly the same as that of a house, so that the ratio of persons to a house is not affected.

38. Proportion of the sexes.—The total population of the province, excluding the Naga Hills, of which we have only a rough estimate, is 4,787,046; and of this number 2,455,852, or 51·3 per cent., are males and 23,31,194, or 48·7 per cent., are females. The disproportion of the sexes is greatest in the towns where the ratio is 59·6 per cent. of males to 40·4 per cent. of females. In one town, Silchar, the census returns show 5,202 males to 1,365 females, a quite incredible ratio, and both here and in every other town (except perhaps Gauhati and Barpeta) there can be little doubt that the enumeration is somewhat at fault, since no such statistics as these are to be found in any trustworthy census of any other part of India. The figures showing the numbers and proportion of the sexes in the different districts and parts of the province, excluding those imperfectly censused are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Percentage.	
			Males.	Females.
Cachar	154,568	134,857	53·4	46·6
Sylhet	999,785	969,224	50·77	49·23
Surma Valley	*1,154,353*	*1,101,081*	*51·6*	*48·4*
Garo Hills Plains	12,601	11,313	52·72	47·28
Goalpara	239,149	217,083	51·38	48·62
Kamrup	329,961	315,899	51·01	48·99
Darrang	142,443	130,915	52·17	47·83
Nowgong	160,480	150,099	51·67	48·33
Sibsagar	195,194	175,080	52·76	47·24
Lakhimpur	96,335	83,558	53·62	46·48
Brahmaputra Valley	*1,165,238*	*1,083,917*	*51·81*	*48·19*
Khasi Hills	80,543	88,817	47·56	52·44
TOTAL	2,400,134	2,276,815	51·32	48·68

It is unfortunate that we have no table to show these proportions by smaller tracts, such as thanas or sub-divisions, and that the provincial table which gives the total population for these tracts does not distinguish the sexes. The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet reported that in one sub-division of his district, Habiganj, the females exceeded the males, but it is impossible at present to say if this assertion, which was based on a preliminary totalling, has turned out to be correct or not.

In the Surma valley the males are 51·6 per cent. of the whole, and in the Brahmaputra valley 51·8 per cent. The total excess of males over females in the two valleys is 131,563, which is not a large number when the effect of immigration is considered; for immigrants into a new and half wild country, whether they come as tea coolies, as settlers, as traders, or as carriers, are sure to be more frequently of the male than of the female sex. Then among the boat population already referred to (Provincial Table C), there are 19,407 males to 1,094 females, an excess of 18,000 males over females. The teagarden population (Provincial Table B.) contains 147,622 males and 110,524 females—an excess of 37,000 males over females; again, out of 280,710 foreign-born persons censused in Assam in February 1881, 163,724 were males and 116,986 were females—an excess of nearly 48,000 females. The districts where the ratio of males to females is highest, Cachar and Lakhimpur, are the two districts in which the tea coolies form the largest proportional part of the population. Among Europeans and Eurasians there are 1,220 males against 411 females;

and the caste tables show that among all races which can be recognised as having immigrated temporarily for purposes of trade or employment, the same preponderance of the male sex is found. It may reasonably be estimated that about 60,000 of the difference is accounted for in this way, leaving an excess of 70,000 males, which is probably due for the most part to the tendency among natives of India to keep silence about their females—a tendency which, though far weaker here than in Upper India, can hardly be altogether absent. In the census of 1872 the ratio of males in the Surma valley was 51·48, and in the Brahmaputra valley 52·04—figures which agree very closely with the present ones. It can hardly be said that there is any indication in the statistics of either census of there being a real natural tendency to the production of more males than females, but there is no reason to doubt that so long as the female sex is more looked down upon than the male sex, especially in early years, the girls have less care taken of them in illness, and are less protected from any kind of accident, than the boys, and their chances of life are therefore not quite so good. Given, therefore, an equal birth-rate, the census will probably record a smaller number of females than of males.

39. Ratio of the Sexes in Hill Districts.—In the hill districts, however, the figures are more favorable to female life. In North Cachar, where the census was actually taken house by house, though not on one day, the males are 12,368, the females 12,065, or practically an equal number. In the Garo Hills the result is similar, 43,350 males being returned against 42,284 females, a ratio of 50·6 to 49·4 per cent., or, more accurately as has been shown above, 50·84 males against 49·16 females. In the Khasi Hills, where the census professes to have been an accurate one, there is a preponderance of females in the ratio of 52·44 to 47·56 males. That this excess of females above males really exists can hardly be doubted, as the same feature was observed in the census of 1872, when the males were 48·37 and the females 51·63 per cent. The age statistics are not accurate enough to throw any light on it (see diagram E. in Chapter on the Ages of the Population), and the registration of vital statistics has only lately begun, and does not enable us as yet to say whether more females are born than males, or whether male life is shorter than females in the Khasi Hills. It is remarkable, however, that this hill race of Khasis and Santengs, while it is the only race in the Province in which females distinctly exceed males, is also the one in which the female sex enjoys peculiar honour and dignity, the female being the head of the house and the most influential member in all domestic, though not in political, matters, and ancestral property devolving entirely through the female line. The converse of the hypothesis which in the preceding paragraph was suggested to explain the excess of males in the valley districts may be reasonably advanced to explain the unusual proportion of the sexes in the Khasi Hills, since here the female sex, being the most honoured and valued, is the most numerous.

CHAPTER II.

VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION.

40. Increase of the population.—The result broadly shown in Table II is that during the nine years that have elapsed since 1872, the population of the province has increased by 756,454 persons, or 18·34 per cent. If, however, we deduct those portions in which the census of 1872 was only an estimate (North Cachar Hills, Garo Hills and Naga Hills), we find that the population of the rest of the province rose from 3,946,054 in 1872 to 4,676,979 in 1881—an increase of 730,925 persons, or 18·523 per cent. This increase compares as follows with the returns of the census in other provinces:—

Bengal	10·9	per cent.	increased.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5·01	„	„
Punjab	7	„	„
Central Provinces	25·2	„	„
Berar	20	„	„
Bombay	1	„	„
Burma	36·02	„	„

Here, as is natural, the four provinces which have the most waste land, the Central Provinces, Berar, Burma, and Assam, are those in which the increase of population is highest.

41. Causes of increase.—Four causes may be adduced to account for the fact that a later census shows an excess of population as compared with an earlier census. First, the earlier census may have been less accurate than the later one, and may have erred chiefly in underrating the population of that time, and in this case the excess is only apparent; secondly, the two censuses may have been taken at different periods of the year, so that there may have been an influx of floating and temporary population at one time of the year which did not exist at the other time; thirdly, the increase may be due to immigration; and fourthly, to the natural growth and multiplication of the species. It is necessary to show which of these causes was at work in Assam.

42. First cause—inaccuracy of the previous census.—As to the first cause, it is one that may always be alleged and that will never be devoid of truth. No census in the world is absolutely accurate, and no census in India can hope to be free from a good deal of inaccuracy, on account of the enormous difficulties of area and population with which the census officers have to deal. The census of 1872 hardly pretended to scientific accuracy. It was nowhere in Assam a synchronous census taken on one day or night, but was carried through by degrees. In Sylhet[1] it occupied the week commencing the 15th January. In Cachar it began on the 10th March, and was not completed in some places till the 9th May. In Goalpara it was taken during the first half of February. In Kamrup and Nowgong it was completed by the end of November; in Darrang and Sibsagar in December; in Lakhimpur not before the end of February. It was taken in Sylhet chiefly by the mirasdars or landholders; in the Assam valley by the mauzadars and mandals; in the Khasi Hills by the petty chief and dollois.[2] A census taken under this system is generally below the mark: it may be fairly accurate in recording the permanent resident population, but it misses the greater part of the floating population, such as travellers, visitors, and so forth. It may therefore be assumed as undoubtedly probable that the census of 1872 was less accurate than that of 1881, and erred chiefly in under-estimate of the population. Some deduction from the recorded increase may reasonably be made on this account, but it is difficult to say how large the deduction should be, and the reports and

[1] Bengal Census Report, pages 51-52.
[2] Ditto ditto, 27 45.

statistics do not contain evidence of the detection of any serious discrepancy. One great error has indeed been discovered in Goalpara, where the population of the Eastern Duars was counted twice over. But this has been corrected, and the population of 1872 is shown as 407,714 instead of (as in the report on the census of 1872) 444,761. This, however, was a mistake of tabulation, not of enumeration. If errors of the latter kind had been prevalent anywhere, they would have been most prevalent in the hill districts, where the population is wild and scattered, and was only estimated in 1872. The estimate, however, seems to have been a fairly good one. In the North Cachar Hills it was apparently high, for the present census shows a decrease; in the Garo Hills it was only a little below the present figure; in the Naga Hills the increase is not great, considering the extent to which the frontier has been moved back; in the Khasi Hills the abnormally large increase of 19·4 per cent. (abnormal because immigration is unknown) probably indicates under-enumeration in 1872. Mr. Johnson, the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, is the only officer who has given a definite form to his suspicion of the accuracy of the former census. He found no recollection of it existing in the minds of any person, official or non-official, and the villagers generally, if asked about the previous census, denied that there had ever been such a thing; hence he surmises that the enumerators sat in their houses or at the thanas, summoned the village chaukidars and entered in their schedules such information as they could give. He holds that, owing to its incompleteness, to the geographical ignorance of the district officers, and to the omission of many outlying villages and hamlets, the population was under-rated by 10 per cent. But if the censused population (1,720,000) was only 90 per cent. of the true, then the true population of 1872 should have been 1,910,000, which is only 59,000 less than the censused population of 1881; this hypothesis therefore only allows for an increase of 3·1 per cent. in the nine years between the two censuses. Such a rate would be far lower than that found to exist in any other district, and is altogether incompatible with what is known of the large increase of cultivation along the southern border of the district, the opening up of waste lands and the immigration of tea coolies. From these considerations it may be reasonably held that if the present census, showing an increase of 14·5 per cent., is fairly accurate, that of 1872 cannot have been very much below the mark, on the whole, whatever it may have been in certain localities.

43. Second cause—difference in time of Census.—The second cause suggested can hardly apply here, because there is no reason which would induce a larger influx of people into Assam in February than in November or December or January. All through the cold weather there is an indraught of people coming from the more populous districts of Bengal for temporary employment of various kinds, who leave again before the rains begin, so as to be at home to cultivate their own or their neighbours' lands. A record is kept of passengers who cross the ferry over the Brahmaputra at Dhubri; it is by this door that all immigrants into that valley, except those who travel by steamer, must pass. In 1880 the flow was 37,512 and the ebb 32,316; in 1881 the figures were 33,993 and 32,890. So far as the country is more opened out than in 1872, and more employment obtainable on roads or with traders or in selling cattle and sheep, so far this influx must have been greater than in 1872; but no special difference is traceable as due to the time of year when the census was held.

44. Immigration.—The third cause, immigration, is one that has had a very important effect on the increase of the population in this province, and the only thing to be wondered at is that the effect has not been greater, and that people have not swarmed by millions rather than by tens of thousands, from the over-crowded districts of Behar and Benares to the fertile and attractive waste lands of Assam. The statistics in Table XI show that while 4,600,000 of the population of 1881 were born in the province, 280,000 recorded themselves as born in other parts of India, chiefly in Bengal (221,000) and in the North-West Provinces (49,000). The census of 1872 gave no indication of the number of foreigners who might then have been found in Assam; and it is necessary to attempt to frame some idea as to how many of these 280,000 are old immigrants who had settled in Assam before 1872, and how many are more recent arrivals since that date.

APPENDIX L.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1912-1913.

Northern Division.

District.	Tālukā.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year. 1912-13	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Presidency ...	Panwel ...	Ghārāpuri ...	Elephanta Caves	2,010 0 0	2,008 2 11	Maintenance of and repairs to caves.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Elephanta Caves, Custodian's quarters.	86 0 0	84 14 10	Petty annual repairs ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Elephanta Caves, Assistant Custodian's quarters.	12 0 0	10 14 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Elephanta Caves, Police Chawki and Watchmen's room.	11 0 0	10 14 0	Do. ...	Do.
Thāṇā ...	Bassein ..	Bassein ...	Old Portuguese Fort and remains.	7,494 0 0	1,622 0 0	Removing vegetation cement pointing rendering tops of domes and walls water-tight.	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do	200 0 0	204 0 0	Current repairs, such as removing jungle and shrubs, levelling up the ground inside the structure.	Completed.
Do. ...	Karjat ...	Ambiwli ...	Caves	30 0 0	31 0 0	Removing grass and clearing the rooms.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Kothli ...	Fort	30 0 0	32 0 0	Clearing compound steps; removing cactus grass and spreading sand in compound.	Do.
Do. ...	Vāḍā ...	Wāshālā ...	Caves	10 0 0	9 0 0	Repairs to catch water drains and to the road leading to caves.	Do.
Do. ...	Salsette ...	Kondivte ...	Caves	20 0 0	18 0 0	Clearing compound and painting rail.	Do.
Do. ...	Thāṇā ..	Thāṇā ...	Old graves of Chiefs ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	Clearing compound, repairs to tombs and painting railing.	Do.
Surat ...	Surat ...	Surat ...	Old English, Dutch and Armenian tombs.	.....	182 0 0	Includes maintenance and charges for putting up notice boards.	Do.
Surat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Vaux's tomb at the mouth of the Tāpti.	25 0 0	40 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Broach ...	Broach ...	Broach and Olpad.	Dutch tombs... ...	.....	35 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Panch Mahāls	Hālol ...	Champānir ...	Jāmi' Masjid ...	106 0 0	100 0 0	Watchman's pay and petty annual repairs.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pātar Rauza ...	576 0 0	52 0 3	(1) Rebuilding cornice stones over arches including new stones. (2) Rebuilding masonry over top of front wall near the stair-case.	Do.
Ahmedābād ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedābād ...	Archæological buildings	336 0 0	223 3 11	Pay of the watchman for buildings.	Do. Annual expenditure.

culturable waste large families would be the rule as they are in the western United States. If this tendency does exist in Assam, it must be counteracted by the unhealthiness which attends all settlers in newly reclaimed waste, and which has at times caused great havoc among the pioneers of the tea industry and others.

48. Increase in Districts.—Turning now to the several districts, the following table shows the increase in each, and separates the population of 1881 born in the province from the population born in other parts of India. The last column but one offers a hypothetical suggestion as to what the natural increase in the population may have been, based on the same consideration from which the total increase of 530,000 was deduced in paragraph 47; that is to say, the total number born out of the province being 277,362, it is assumed that about 77,000 of these, or one-quarter, had immigrated before 1872, and were included in the census of that year, while about 200,000, or three-quarters, have immigrated since 1872; and the same proportions have been applied with slight variations to each district:—

	Population in 1872.	Population in 1881.			Total increase.	Per cent.	Approximate natural increase excluding estimate of immigration.	Natural increase, per cent.	Annual rate of increase.
		Born in the Province.	Born in other Provinces in India.	Total including those born out of India.					
Cachar Plains . .	205,027	211,185	78,033	289,425	84,338	41·16	28,000	13·6	1·427
Sylhet . . .	1,719,539	1,927,760	41,128	1,969,009	249,470	14·5	219,000	12·7	1·337
Surma Valley	*1,924,566*	*2,138,945*	*119,161*	*2,258,434*	*338,854*	*17·35*	*247,000*	*12·8*	*1·347*
Goalpara and Garo Plains . .	407,714	438,954	31,076	470,146	62,432	15·31	39,000	9·5	1·013
Kamrup . . .	561,681	639,075	5,242	644,960	83,279	14·83	84,000	14·9	1·555
Darrang . . .	236,009	254,961	17,557	273,333	37,324	15·81	25,000	10·6	1·126
Nowgong. . .	256,390	301,331	9,212	310,579	54,189	21·14	47,000	18·3	1·885
Sibsagar . . .	296,589	317,758	52,270	370,274	73,685	24·83	35,000	11·8	1·247
Lakhimpur . .	121,267	139,106	40,619	179,893	58,629	48·34	30,000	24·8	2·492
Brahmaputra Valley .	*1,879,650*	*2,091,185*	*155,976*	*2,249,185*	*369,535*	*19.6*	*260,000*	*13·8*	*1·447*
Khasi Hills . .	141,838	167,080	2,225	169,360	27,522	19·43	23,000	16·2	1·682
Total of Province .	3,946,054	4,397,210	277,362	4,676,979	730,925	18·523	530,000	13·4	1·407

49. Cachar.—The increase here was 41·16 per cent., which is larger than in any other district except Lakhimpur. Cachar is pre-eminently a district of tea gardens. The garden population is returned[1] as 87,266 persons; and most of these are probably foreigners by origin, as there is little or no local labour procurable. The number of imported labourers and their families is shown in the Annual Immigration Report of 1881 as 62,065, but there are always some gardens employing no labourers under the Act, which escape registration. It must not, however, be supposed that all or nearly all of these are necessarily born out of the province; on the contrary, the annual number of births on the Cachar gardens exceeds 2,000, so that were it not for repatriation some 15,000 children should be alive on tea gardens who are natives of Cachar. Again, many of the Cachar gardens are old-established concerns, and there must be a large number of coolies still employed on these who were employed in 1872. Besides importation of the tea coolies there has been for many years a steady overflow of population from Sylhet to Cachar. Of late this overflow has been somewhat checked, but in 1881, 17,960 persons[2] returned themselves as born in Sylhet. Most of these had probably migrated to Cachar before 1872, but some have no doubt crossed the border since that year. On the whole, it is estimated that about 50,000 of the tea-garden population and 6,000 of the Sylhet agriculturists must have immigrated since 1872, leaving 28,000 out of the 84,000 increase as the natural growth of the local population. This gives a ratio 13·6 per per cent. for the nine years, or an annual increase of 1·347 per cent.

50. Sylhet.—Here the total increase is 249,470, or 14·5 per cent., and 41,128 persons are returned[3] as born out of the province. The tea garden population is shown (Provincial Table B) as 27,775, and the imported labour strength

[1] See Provincial Table B. [2] See Table XI. [3] Provincial Table C.

figures in the Immigration Report as 15,775, a large portion of the tea coolies being indigenous Sylhetias. The Sylhet gardens are for the most part young, and it may be assumed that nearly all the imported labourers have been introduced since 1872. The boat population on the night of the census was 8,343, and a considerable part of these no doubt were foreigners. Altogether the total number of persons censused who had immigrated since 1872 may be approximately set down as 30,000, leaving a natural increase of 219,000, or 12·7 per cent. This is rather lower than the increase of Cachar (13·6) or of the province generally, but it must be remembered that Sylhet has given of its abundance to Cachar, and if only a quarter of the 17,000 persons who were censused in Cachar, but born in Sylhet, are counted into the latter district, the natural increase of the two districts will be almost identical. There has also been a slight influx from Manipur into Sylhet, the southern portion of which is largely peopled and cultivated by Manipuris, and on the other hand there has been some outflow of population into Hill Tipperah

51. Surma Valley—It is generally believed in both these districts that while there has been a great increase of population in the southern portions, which were and still are waste to a great extent, the numbers of the people have somewhat decreased in the tracts lying under the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, where malarial fever prevails to a great extent, caused, it is believed, by the enormous rainfall on the southern slopes of these hills. Unfortunately the Provincial Table E has been constructed so as to show the population only by "thanas" or police stations, and the areas and boundaries of these "thanas" have been too frequently changed to make a comparison between 1872 and 1881 of much use. A decrease is certainly shown in some of the "thanas" which border on the hills, and a lessened increase in others: thus there is a decrease in Katigora and Chatak and a low rate of increase in Kanairghat, but it is impossible, without further information, to assert that this is really an indication of a diminished or stationary population.

52. Goalpara—The increase is 62,132, or 15·31 per cent, and the number of foreigners in the district in 1881 was 31,076. There are hardly any tea gardens in this district, and the garden population is only 1,326; the boat population on the night of the census was 3,553. The returns give no indication of what other classes are comprised in the immigrants, and all that can be done is to estimate roughly that three-fourths of them have entered the district since 1872. This reduces the increase to 39,000, or 9·5 per cent., which is the lowest rate of increase shown by any district: it is quite possible that the reduction made on account of immigration has been too large.

53. Kamrup.—The increase of population is 83,279, or 11·83 per cent., and only 5,242 are recorded as of foreign birth. The district has not much tea cultivation. The imported tea coolies number only 952 in the report for 1881, but the tea-garden population is shown in Provincial Table B as 4,806; most of these are local labourers setttled on the tea estates. The boat population on the census night was 2,252. Altogether there are fewer strangers in this district than in any other in the province, and it has only been thought necessary to take 3,000 off the increment on this account. On the other hand, 38 villages, with a population of 4,675, have been transferred since 1872 to the Khasi Hills, and adding these in, the natural increase stands at 84,000, and the rate of increase at 14·9.

54. Darrang.—The increase is 37,324, or 15·81, and the number born in the other province is 17,557; most of these no doubt are tea coolies. The imported labour strength in 1881 was 10,313, the tea-garden population is 21,792; but Darrang, more than any other district, employs labourers from the Cachari clan who live in the north of this district and of Kamrup; they are active, hard-working men, and when they have got their rice crop harvested disperse to take service all over the valley. About 12,000 may be estimated as the number who have immigrated since 1872, and thus the natural increase is reduced to 25,000, with a rate of 10·6 per cent.

55. Nowgong.—Increase 54,189, with the ratio of 21·11 per cent. The number of foreigners born out of the province is 9,212, and the number of

imported labourers, as shown in the Immigration Reports, is 4,386. The tea garden population is 12,312, but here too the local labourers (Mikirs from the Mikir hills or Cacharis from Darrang) take a large share in the garden work. Applying the same principle as elsewhere, and deducting three-fourths of the immigrants, the increase is reduced to 47,000, or 18·3 per cent., which is still abnormally large. There is no obvious reason why the population in Nowgong should have multiplied at a greater rate than Darrang, and it may possibly be accounted for by errors in the census of 1872.

56. Sibsagar.—Increase, 73,685; ratio, 24·83 per cent. The immigrants number 52,270, or nearly a sixth of the population. Sibsagar is only second to Cachar, and a very close second, in the extent and outturn of its tea gardens, and the majority of the immigrants are doubtless due to the tea industry. The imported labour strength is shown in the Immigration Report as 32,475; the tea-garden population appears as 61,519 in Provincial Table B. It seems probable that there are a large number of coolies who have found their way in without the help of the Act, for there is not much employment of local labour in this district. Deducting three-fourths of the immigrants as before, the natural increase is brought down to 35,000, or 11·8 per cent., which may possibly be a little under the mark.

57. Lakhimpur.—Increase, 58,629, or 48·34 per cent., the largest recorded increase in the province. The number born in other provinces is 40,619, or nearly a quarter of the whole population; the imported labour strength is shown in the Immigration Report as 21,112, and the tea-garden population as 37,295. The increase is very remarkable in the outlying thanas of Dumduma and Jaipur, which have risen from 8,113 and 8,357 to 21,359 and 15,194 respectively; it is here that cultivation is most actively pushing forward into the waste, and a larger proportion than elsewhere of the increase in population must consist of recent arrivals from other districts or other provinces. It is here too that we are most likely to meet with shortcomings in the former census. In 1872,[1] the census operations were confined to the ordinary revenue mahals. Beyond these the Deputy Commissioner wrote: "We have no local subordinate agents for such a work; the thin population is scattered over a vast extent of country, and the frontier line is uncertain and distant. To have sent enumerators into these tracts would have been unwise." In 1881, however, the whole district was censused, and some 4,000 Kamptis and Singhphos who live on the extreme border were probably enumerated for the first time, as well as a large number of Ahoms and other settlers on the waste. A good deal of the increase may therefore be safely attributed to this cause. The application of the same principle as before brings out a natural increase of 30,000, or a ratio of 24·8; but this is almost certainly too high.

58. Khasi Hills.—Increase, 27,522. Here the foreigners number only 2,225, and they are almost all accounted for by the presence of a regiment, by the police force, and the establishment attached to the head-quarters of Government. Their numbers must have altered a little since 1872 through the removal of the head-quarters of Government from Gauhati to Shillong, which no doubt brought a considerable number of clerks and servants into the Khasi Hills. Then there have been some changes of boundary: 38 villages with a population of 4,675 have been taken in from Kamrup, and two villages with a population of 846 have been ceded to the Garo Hills: this lowers the increase to 23,693, and perhaps the natural increase may be put at 23,000, or 16·2 per cent. But there are no reasons for thinking that the Khasias are more prolific than the people of the plains, and part of this high increase is possibly due to a small under-estimate of the population in 1872.

59. Variation in the increase of the Sexes.—It has been shown that the entire increase in the censused part of the province was 730,925, or 18·523 per cent. Of this increase 362,440 were males and 368,485 females, the ratio of increase being 17·8 and 19·3 for males and females respectively; and the general ratio of males to females, which was in 1872 51·64 to 48·36, has now been lowered to 51·32 as against 48·68. If the proportion of 1872 had

[1] Bengal Census Report, page 45.

held good; then out of the 4,676,979 persons censused in 1881, 2,415,192 would have been males and 2,261,787 would have been females, instead of which we find 2,400,134 males and 2,276,845 females. There are 15,058 males less and 15,058 females more than there would have been had the two sexes multiplied with equal rapidity.

60. Variation in different districts.—The following table shows the proportionate increase of males and females in each district. It will be observed that in three districts,—Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur,—the ratio of increase is larger for males than for females. No reasonable hypothesis has been adduced to account for the exception offered by these districts to the rule which obtained in the whole of the province:—

District.	Ratio of increase in 1881 as compared with 1872.	
	Males.	Females.
Cachar	40·05	42·47
Sylhet	13·57	12 49
Goalpara	15 04	15·60
Kamrup	12 42	17 44
Darrang	15·94	15·67
Nowgong	20·56	21·75
Sibsagar	25·98	23 6
Lakhimpur	48 91	47 69
Khasi Hills	17·42	21 26
Total for Province	**17 8**	**19·3**

61. Explanation of the greater increase of females.—This increase of females is the more remarkable, because so large a portion of the general increase is due to immigration, and the persons who immigrate are more frequently males than females. Of the 278,292 persons who recorded themselves as born out of the province, only 116,489, or 41·8 per cent., were females, and of the 258,146, who are returned as inhabiting the tea gardens, only 110,524, or 42·8 per cent., were females. Therefore the natural growth of the population must have consisted much more largely of females than of males. Going back to the former hypothesis that out of the increase of 730,000, about 200,000 is due to immigration from other provinces, then about 42 per cent. of that 200,000 would be females, and 58 per cent. would be males. The result may be shown thus:—

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Actual census increase	730,000	362,000	368,000
Estimated as due to immigration since 1872	200,000	116,000	84,000
Balance due to natural growth	530,000	246,000	284,000

Thus 46·4 of the increase is male and 53·6 is female. Such a difference as this is quite incredible: it is not borne out by such birth statistics as we possess, nor by observation, nor the common opinion of the country. A far more probable explanation is to refer the discrepancy in the numbers of the sexes to the dislike which is felt everywhere in India to revealing the existence of the females of a family which prevails more acutely in Upper India, but is not altogether unknown in Assam. This prejudice, however, is gradually melting away before the growing experience of censuses, hence there has been less concealment of females in 1881 than in 1872, and this produces the same effect on the figures as if more females had been born since 1872.

CHAPTER III.

RELIGION.

62. Religious distinction.—In the census returns the following religious distinctions are recorded: Hindus, Muhammadans, Hill tribes, Christians, Buddhists, Brahmos, Jains, and Sikhs. No attempt was made to record the different sects into which the Hindus are divided. Muhammadans are classified as Sunnis, Shiahs, and Faraizis; and Christians are shown separately in two ways (1) as to race, Europeans and Eurasians being distinguished from natives; and (2) as to sect, the numbers who profess themselves to be Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, other Methodists, Lutherans, Unitarians and Armenians being separately recorded. It should be explained that the term "Hill tribes" has been used somewhat arbitrarily to designate certain of the non-aryan tribes, which are more decidedly hostile to Hinduism than others. In the Table III. B, the details are given, and it will be seen that Abors, Daffas, Garos, Khasis, Santengs, Kukis, Mikirs, Miris, Mishmis, and Nagas are included under this head: while many other tribes which are classed as aboriginal in Table VIII, such as Kacharis, Hajongs, Lalungs and others, have been entered in the Religion tables as Hindus.

63. Distribution of religions in the Province.—Looking to the province as a whole, the Hindu religion has the most numerous following (62·5 per cent. of the population), Islam comes next with 27 per cent., and the congeries of religions shown as Hill tribes has 10 per cent. The other religions, whose numerical strength is in the order in which they are named in the preceding paragraph, have but 5 per cent. of the whole population between them.

64. Distribution of religion in the three main tracts.—But when the three main component tracts of the province are examined separately, a great difference is found in the distribution of religions. The Surma valley is the home of the Muhammadans there they muster 1,107,924, against 1,136,010 Hindus and 13,278 of the Hill tribes. These Muhammadans are almost all Sunnis; 1,103,736 belong to that sect, 2,974 are Shiahs, and 1,030 have returned themselves as Faraizis. The Hill tribes are Kukis and Nagas in Cachar; Kukis, Khasis, and a few Garos in Sylhet; they live on the low hill ranges or near the skirts of the hills. In the Brahmaputra valley Hindus greatly predominate, being 1,908,245 in number, or 84·6 of the population; Muhammadans are 208,431, or 9·3 per cent., and the Hill tribes are 121,876, or 5·4 per cent. Muhammadans are most numerous in Goalpara, where they muster 104,777, or 23·5 of the population of that district; in Kamrup they are less than 7 per cent., and in every other district of this valley they are a still lower figure. In this valley, too, Sunnis greatly preponderate, Shias being only 3,368, or 1·6 of the body of Muslims, and Faraizis only 310. The Hill tribes are mainly Garos in Goalpara and Kamrup, Mikirs in Kamrup and Nowgong, Miris in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. The Miris and the Garos treated of in these figures live entirely in the plains, having deserted their original hill abodes for valley cultivation or for fishing; the Mikirs still live for the most part on the north fringe of the central range, or in the isolated block of low hills in the Nowgong district known as the Mikir Hills. In the hill tracts, as is natural, the hill tribes greatly preponderate, only 17,893, or 5 per cent., counting as Hindus, and only 667 as Muhammadans. These Muhammadans are probably for the most part domestic servants; a few are Government officials. There are 570 in the Khasia Hills and 94 in the station of Kohima in the Naga Hills. The Hindus cannot all be accounted for in this way. There are 10,942 in the North Cachar Hills: 10,890 of these are Kacharis, who returned themselves or were returned by this name, though they have hardly more right to be classed among Hindus

that Kukis or Mikirs have. In the Khasia Hills there are 5,692 Hindus; about half of this number or more would be accounted for by the sepoys and police, the residents in Shillong, and traders at Cherra Punji and elsewhere: the rest probably consist of converted Khasis and Santengs, the former living on the southern slopes or at the foot of the hills adjoining Sylhet, the latter at and near Nartiang in the hills, where there has long been a resident Brahmin and a gentle system of proselytism.

65. Growth of the Hindu and Muhammadan religions since 1872.—It would be a very important addition to our information if the census statistics could be so presented as to illustrate the growth of the Hindu and Muhammadan religions, and to show what portion of that growth is due to conversion, and which of the two great rival religions of the country is the more active and successful in proselytising. It is feared, however, that the imperfection of the present census and the still greater inaccuracy of the previous one will prevent us from drawing any very definite conclusions. The following table shows the comparative numbers at these two periods:—

Districts.	Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Hill Tribes.		Rate of increase of entire population
	1872	1881.	Increase.	Per cent.	1872	1881.	Increase.	Per cent	1872.	1881.	
Cachar	128,219	186,657	58,438	45·57	74,361	92,393	18,032	24·25	1,980	9,570	41·16
Sylhet	859,234	949,353	90,119	10 49	854,191	1,015,531	161,400	18·89	6,015	3,709	15·49
*Surma Valley**	*987,453*	*1,786,010*	*148,557*	*15·04*	*928 492*	*1,307,924*	*179,432*	*19 32*	*8,004*	*13,278*	*18·23*
Goalpara	311,419	344,938	33,519	10 76	89,916	108,912	18,996	21·13	6,214	11,712	15·6
Kamrup	515,024	569,906	54,882	10 65	45,823	50,452	4,629	10 1	448	23,525	17·44
Darrang	221,389	251,838	30,449	13·75	13,859	15,504	1,645	11 86	108	4 852	15 67
Nowgong	245,615	249,710	4,095	1 58	10,066	12 071	2,005	19 94	207	48,478	21·75
Sibsagar	282,969	339,663	56,694	20·03	12,619	15,665	3,046	24 13	565	13,829	23·8
Lakhimpur	115,638	152,190	36,552	31 60	3,826	5,824	1,998	52 24	992	16,382	47 69
Brahmaputra Valley	*1,692,054*	*1,908,445*	*116,191*	*12 54*	*176,109*	*208,431*	*32,322*	*18 36*	*8,534*	*119,778*	*20·27*
Total of Plains Districts	2,679,507	3,044,255	364,748	13 61	1,104,601	1,316,355	211,754	19 17	16,538	132,056	19·23

* The population of the plains portion of the Garo Hills District has been added to Goalpara in the colums for 1881 and in the increase columns.

The Hindus have increased by a larger number than the Muhammadans can show, but the rate of increase in the latter case is 19·17 per cent. and that of the Hindus only 13·61. This inferior rate of progress is, however, explained by the enormous increase in the number classed as hill tribes. It is impossible that the members of these races should have increased from 16,538 to 132,056; to some extent it is probable that they escaped enumeration in 1872, but for the most part the increase in their numbers is due to the fact that they were shown as Hindus in 1872 (just as the Kacharis and other aboriginal races have been in 1881), and are now differentiated as "Hill tribes." If the excess among the hill tribes, 115,518, be added to the excess among the Hindus, 264,748, the result will be an increase of 18 per cent., which is almost equal to the growth of the general population. This calculation, however, gives a little too much to the Hindus, as it assumes that there was no increase among the 16,538 who were censused as hill tribes in 1872.

66. Growth of Islam in the Surma Valley.—The figures for Muhammadans are more trustworthy than those for Hindus, because Muhammadanism is an exclusive, Hinduism an inclusive, term: no one is likely to have been returned as a Muhammadan who did not consider himself to be one, whereas many persons have been returned as Hindus whose connection with any specific Hindu creed is more than doubtful. The increase among Muhammadans in the whole province is almost precisely identical with the increase of the whole population, the one being 19·17, the other 19·23. In the different districts, however, there is much variation. In Cachar the increase is 34·25, while the general district rate is 41·16: but Cachar owes its increase chiefly to immigration, and this shows that there have been more Hindu than Muhammadan immigrants. Sylhet is the district where, if anywhere, an increase of Muhammadanism might be expected and might be attributed to proselytism; and in Sylhet the Muhammadan population has increased by 18·89, while the Hindus have increased only by 10·49 and the entire population by 15·49. But this is partly due to the fact that fewer Muhammadans than Hindus have

migrated to Cachar. Taking the two districts together, the Muhammadan religion in the Surma valley has increased by 19·32, the Hindu religion by 15·04, and the entire population by 18·23. The Hindus have suffered to a small extent by a transfer of some 5,000 (who are classed as Hindus in 1872) to "Hill tribes," but this hardly affects the ratios. If the two censuses could be implicitly trusted, it might be asserted that the Muhammadans have increased in the Surma valley faster than the Hindus, but the inaccuracy of the earlier census makes any conclusion doubtful. The Collector of Sylhet in 1872, Mr. Sutherland, reported that nothing in the census had surprised him and all officers well acquainted with the district more than the fact that Hindus came out more numerous than Musalmans. Every one had looked on Sylhet as having a mainly Musalman population, and yet the census showed Hindus as preponderating. Now the census reverses the conclusion, and it seems open to serious doubt whether the real number of Muhammadans was not largely under-rated in 1872. If it was not, and if there has been a real increase, it must be due partly to natural multiplication and partly to conversion; very little, if anything, need be attributed to immigration. But there is hardly sufficient evidence to justify the assertion that there has been any increase owing to conversion of men from the Hindu to the Muhammadan faith, in default of reports from district officers declaring that such a process is going on.

67. Growth of Islam in the Brahmaputra Valley.—In the Brahmaputra valley, on the other hand, the Muhammadan increase has been only 18·36 per cent., while the mass of the population have risen by 20·27 per cent. There is, however, no large Muhammadan population in this valley except in the Goalpara district, and the comparison here cannot be correctly made because of the transfer of a portion of the district to the Garo Hills and the impossibility of recovering the religious statistics of the population of that portion as it stood in 1872.

68. Growth of Hindus in the Brahmaputra Valley.—The Hindu increase, on the other hand, is more affected in the Brahmaputra than in the Surma Valley by the transfer to "Hill tribes" of persons set down in 1872 as Hindus. Thus, in the Nowgong district, Hindus have increased only by 4,095, or 1·98 per cent., but hill tribes have increased from 207 to 48,478, which means that the Mikirs, who now appear among hill tribes and muster 47,497 in this district, were then returned as Hindus. Such changes of system and errors of procedure as these vitiate all comparison and undo much of the good which may be conferred by a census.

69. Inaccuracy of present statistics of Hindus.—Nor can it be said that even now any sound basis has been laid for a comparison of the religious statistics of the present with a future census. It cannot be asserted that the process of differentiation has gone far enough, or that all those who have now been returned as Hindus have a right to be so classed. There are several aboriginal races which have now been grouped for religious purposes, not with hill tribes, but with Hindus, which are distinctly not Hindus, but in process of absorption into Hinduism. Such are the Kacharis (mainly found in Kamrup and Darrang) and the Meches (mainly found in Goalpara), who number 280,000 and 57,000 respectively, who, when converted to Hinduism are called by other names, as Koch and Sarania, but who as long as they are called Kacharis or Meches may be looked on as professing a creed alien from Brahmanism. Such, too, are the Rabhas, Hajongs, Lalungs, and other half-wild tribes living on the lower slopes of the hills, of whose creed but little is known, but who are believed to differ but slightly, if at all, from the Kacharis. It is from these, however, that the present converts to Hinduism are drawn, and it is unfortunate that no successful effort should have been made to distinguish more precisely the professors of Hindu faith from the adherents to the rude worship of malignant demons and of natural powers.

70. The Hindu propaganda.—Much interest attaches to the manner in which the Hindu propaganda is carried on in the Assam valley. The head proselytisers are the Goshains, who are mostly Brahmins from Nadiya and (professedly) from Kanauj. A few great houses in Kamrup follow the Tantrik form of religion and are allowed to marry, but all the Goshains of Upper

Assam are Vaishnava, and most of them are celibate, living in shattras[1] or monasteries, with the sacred shrine in the centre, and the cells of their chief followers, to the number sometimes of several hundred, disposed in order around it. There are also several Sudra Goshains, of the respectable Kolita caste, professing the Vaishnava doctrines promulgated by the reformer Sankar (himself a Kolita of Nowgong), in imitation of the teaching of Chaitanaya in Bengal, with whom Sankar is said to have conversed. This revolt against Brahmin supremacy has almost spent its force, and some of the most important Kolita shattras are beginning to elect Brahmin Goshains. Whatever their denomination, the Goshains wield a vast spiritual authority, have adherents in many parts of the country, with a headman in each village in which the adherents are numerous, and send out from time to time emissaries to exhort the faithful, to reprove the lukewarm, to inflict punishments on offenders against moral laws, and to invite and attract converts. One Goshain has his special followers among the Mataks, another among the Domes, a third in one part of the country, a fourth in another: they have already absorbed all or almost all the Ahoms, the ancient ruling race in this valley, and they now swell the number of their converts mostly from among the aboriginal tribes of Kacharis, Lalungs, Miris, Mikirs, and so on. Even some of the Nagas of the Sibsagar frontier have of late been drawn within the attractions of one of the Goshains and acknowledge themselves his disciples. Interesting and important as this subject is, little is as yet definitely known about it, and the district census reports are silent regarding it. There is no point to which attention ought to be more carefully directed at, or before, the next census, when the sect of each professing Hindu and the name of the Goshain to whom he is affiliated ought to be recorded.

71. Christians.—The following table compares the number of Christians censused in 1872 and 1881, divided into two classes, Europeans and Eurasians on the one side, and natives on the other. The total number of Christians censused in Assam in 1881 was 7,093. Of these 1,631 were Europeans and Eurasians, while 5,462 were natives; but in the table given below, 116 Europeans and Eurasians are omitted, who were travellers and temporary visitors in the province on the night of the 17th February. This exclusion to a certain extent vitiates the comparison with 1872, as there must have been travellers and visitors included in that census, but it shows the actual number of permanent residents at present in each district of the province more correctly than any other method. It is only in the eight valley districts that the comparison can be made, as the religious statistics of 1872 for the three hill districts are unfortunately wanting. In these eight districts Europeans and Eurasians have increased from 739 to 1,271, an increase of 72 per cent. The nature of their business will be fully treated when we come to deal with occupations; it need only be mentioned here that more than one-fourth of the number are in Government service, and nearly all the rest are tea planters. Native Christians have increased from 1,208 to 2,908, an increase of 140 per cent. This increase is partly due to missionary effort and partly to the immigration of Christian Santhals and Kols to the tea gardens, and to the new Santhal colony in the Goalpara district, a colony which was quite in its earliest stage in 1881. There are missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the American Baptist Missions in the Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts, and native catechists of these and other missions elsewhere. From replies received from them it is gathered that the natives who have been converted through their efforts, including children born after the conversion of the parents, may be estimated at about 450, against 190 in 1872. In Cachar and Sylhet there are now no missionaries, but a branch of the Welsh Mission formerly flourished in Sylhet town, and had an excellent school there, at which the sons of many gentlemen of the neighbourhood got their education: some high-placed Government officials are now the leaders of this little community. Cachar has at times been visited by the American Mission. There are a considerable number of Kol and Sonthal Native Christians in Cachar, and some in Sylhet: a small community of this clan in South Cachar have built themselves a church. Lakhimpur has not been visited by Christian missionaries, and the Native Christians there are probably imported coolies from

[1] The word is identical in origin with the Chattram of Southern India, *Anglice* "Choultry."

Chota Nagpur. But missionary effort has been principally active in the Khasi Hills, where the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have seven missions, and in the Garo Hills, where there is a body of American Baptists who work chiefly among the Garos in that district and in Goalpara. The Khasi followers of the Welsh Mission were censused at 1,796, but the returns of the mission itself show 2,060 professing Christians and 1,266 probationers: in 1872 the number of Christians was 514. The Americans have, according to the census, 730 converts in the Garo Hills and Goalpara together; but their own returns show 821 communicants and 396 children of Christian parents. In 1872 they numbered 286 baptised adults.

Comparison of Christian Population.

District.	1872		1881		Increase of		Percent of Increase.	
	European	Native	European and Eurasian	Native	European	Native	Europeans	Natives.
Cachar	258	151	291	476	33	325	12·79	215·23
Sylhet	51	108	108	264	57	156	111·76	144·44
Total	309	259	399	740	90	481	29·13	187·26
Goalpara	44	98	51	392	8	294	18·60	300·
Kamrup	84	120	101	265	17	145	20·24	120·83
Darrang	61	195	136	235	75	40	122·95	20·51
Nowgong	14	105	50	204	36	99	257·14	23·63
Sibsagar	82	201	307	462	225	261	274·39	129·85
Lakhimpur	146	170	227	610	81	440	55·48	258·82
Total	430	949	872	2,168	177	1,219	110·93	128·45
Khasi Hills	..	.	212	1,895	..	..	.	.
Garo Hills	..	.	10	656	..	..	..	.
Naga Hills	..	..	22	3	..	..	.	.
Grand Total			1,515	5,162				...

72. Growth of Christianity among Natives.—Assam shows 5,162 Native Christians altogether, of whom about 3,000 may be set down as converts made by the different missionary societies within the province during the last ten years. These results look poor indeed when compared with what has been related of the growth of Hindu and Muhammadan religions, but to the careful observer they will not seem insignificant when the processes at work for securing conversions, and the difficulties which make against conversion, are considered. Too much weight cannot be attributed to the enormous attraction exercised by a great and ancient religion like that of Hindustan existing close beside the hill tribes, professed by names which excite feelings of deep veneration, and offering to the hill-men a higher social status than they now possess and a connection with the rich and powerful races of the plains. Christianity offers none of these attractions; it is the religion of the ruling race into whom the convert cannot hope to be absorbed; it debars him from association with the great mass of his countrymen; it offers little or no worldly prospects of advancement and success. Under these circumstances those who earnestly desire the success of missions, and hope for the ultimate conversion of the country to some modified form of Christian faith, will find no cause for discouragement in these statistics.

73. Sects of Christianity.—The following table, abstracted from final Census Table III A, shows the different sects of Christianity professed in the province:—

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.
Church of England	1,036	640
Roman Chatholics	129	222
Presbyterians	181	109
Baptists	39	1,436
Wesleyans	...	10
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	31	1,796
Other	7	1
Lutherans	1	220
Unitarians	2	1
Armenians	5	...
Unspecified	200	1,027
TOTAL	1,631	5,462

The Lutherans are the Sonthal colony in the Goalpara district who are an offshoot of the Danish mission in Sonthalia. No explanation has been given of the origin of the native adherents of the Presbyterian creed, which is not professed by any missionaries in the province.

74. Buddhists.—The Buddhists number 6,563 and are found only in five districts of the Brahmaputra valley. This religion is professed by people from Bhutan who inhabit the north edge of the valley, or who come down in the cold season to trade; by scattered remnants of the Burmese invasion called Mans, who live in a few villages mostly in Goalpara and Kamrup; and by Khamtis, Phakials, and Aitonias, who inhabit the eastern portion of the Lakhimpur district, and have some settlements in North Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, and in the Nambor forest at the foot of the Naga Hills. The census of 1872 grouped Buddhists and Jains together, and gave the number in the valley as 1,472; none were returned in Goalpara; and Nowgong, which now has returned none, then had 291. This discrepancy has not been explained. The chief difference is in the Lakhimpur district, where 4,657 Buddhists are recorded now against only 449 in 1872. This number, however, very inadequately represents the Buddhist subjects of the Queen in this district, for the majority of the Khamtis and Phakials live beyond the Tengapani river, which was the limit of the census, though not the limit of British dominion. The numbers of the sexes are very unequal among the Buddhists. Males predominate in every district, but chiefly in Darrang, where they are 632 against 91 females. This disproportion is due to the fact that at that season of the year the Udalguri and Bengbari fairs were going on, and a large number of men from Bhutan and Towang came down to trade, and did not bring their women. The proportion of the sexes for all Buddhists is 59 males and 41 females; excluding Darrang and Kamrup, to which the above explanation chiefly applies, it is 54·5 men to 45·5 women.

75. Jains.—The census shows the Jains as numbering only 158, of whom 145 are males and 13 females. They are the active and enterprising Marwári merchants from Rajputana, locally known by the name of Kayas (or "people of the stammering tongue," such as the Greeks called Barbaroi), who carry on most of the export and import trade of the Brahmaputra valley. No Jains are recorded in the Surma valley, though it is known that a few exist, who probably were returned as Hindus. In the Brahmaputra valley also the numbers are much underrated. For instance, only three Jains are recorded in the Lakhimpur district, all males: but at Sadiya alone there are three or four families of "Kayas," and a larger number at Dibrugarh, where they have a large new temple. A good many of the "Marwaris," however (those of

the Agarwala branch chiefly), are not Jains; but the line of separation between the two religions is very thin. Few of the Jains are permanent residents of the province, and hence they seldom bring their families with them.

76. Brahmos.—This sect is returned as numbering 177—124 males and 53 females. They are found in all plains districts except Lakhimpur, and also in the Khasi and Garo Hills, and are in all cases Bengali clerks in Government offices.

77. Sex of Christians.—Among Europeans it is naturally to be expected that the male sex would much predominate, since they are not permanent residents of the country, and few of those engaged in trade or tea or on the steamers which ply on the river are married. The same argument does not apply to Eurasians, but there are no separate statistics of them. Out of 1,631 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,220 are males and 411 are females, or 75 and 25 per cent. respectively. Among Native Christians the population is more equal; there are 2,868 males to 2,594 females, or 52·5 and 47·5 respectively. In Nowgong the numbers are exactly equal, and in Cachar the females exceed the males by 2: elsewhere the males preponderate. It is remarkable that this should be the case in the Khasia Hills, where females are more numerous, and in the Garo Hills, where they are all but equal in number to the males: yet we find that, looking only at the mission converts, there are 922 males to 874 females among the Welsh Methodists in the Khasia Hills, and 346 males to 302 females among the native Baptists in the Garo Hills. Although the male is the inferior animal in matters of family property and inheritance, still he appears to be more ready to take the lead in a change of religion, and the female is more troubled with conservative instincts.

78. Hill Tribes.—The term Hill tribes, as remarked before, is used to express the aggregate of a number of different tribes, some wild, some half-tamed, some almost civilised, who have for the most part no connection with each other by blood or habits, and no similarity in religion. Nothing would be more interesting than to get some insight into the extent to which they adhere to their ancient creeds (or habits of worship, for creed is hardly an applicable term to their mental position in regard to spirits and natural powers), and the extent to which they are beginning to leave them and to be swallowed up in the great rival creeds of Hinduism and Islam; but the present census does not throw much light on the subject, and comparison with the previous census is impossible, because hardly any persons were then shown as belonging to Hill tribes.

As has been already explained, Table VIII of castes shows a large number of "aboriginal races," and in Table III a good many of these are shown as Hindus, while the rest are returned under the name of their race and grouped together as Hill tribes. In the case of these latter, with one exception, the same numbers are shown as belonging to the tribe by race and by religion; the exceptional case is that of the Khasis and Santengs, who are returned as 152,645 by race and 155,645 by religion. The difference here appears to arise from the fact that two clans of Khasi race, Dykos and Lengams, have been separately classed in the caste table, but included with Khasis in the religion table. The returns ought to have shown that certain persons were Khasi or Garos by race, but Christians or Hindus by religion; and the fact that they have not done so proves them to be incorrect in this particular.

79. Proportion of Sex among Hindus and Muhammadans.—The proportion of the sexes among Christians, Buddhists, and Jains has already been touched on: the adherents of these religions are but few in number, mostly foreigners, and the preponderance of males among these arises naturally from this latter source, as people who enter a foreign country for a time, not to reside but to make a living and retire from it, do not often bring their families with them. With Hindus and Muhammadans the case is different; these are the normal and settled inhabitants of the country, and it is necessary to enquire if religion and the habits which accrete to the profession of any definite religion have any effect on sex in Assam. The figures in Census

Table IV have been constructed to illustrate this question, and are abstracted below :—

Ratio per 100.

Districts.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cachar	53·77	46·23	52·72	47·28
Sylhet	50·88	49·12	50·60	49·34
Surma Valley	*51·36*	*48·64*	*50·83*	*49·17*
Goalpara	51·17	48·83	52·02	47 98
Kamrup	50·95	49 05	51·12	48·78
Darrang	52·01	47·99	51·20	48·8
Nowgong	51·81	48 19	52·38	47·62
Sibsagar	52·57	47·43	56·02	45·98
Lakhimpur	53·19	46·81	50·75	40·25
Brahmaputra Valley	*51·71*	*48·29*	*52·51*	*47·49*
North Cachar	49·80	50·20	...	...
Khasia Hills	62·78	37·22	82·45	47·55

This table shows that while the Muhammadan proportion of the sexes is more near equality than the Hindu in the Surma valley, it is less near equality in the Brahmaputra valley, while the ratio in the Khasia Hills is abnormal, the Muhammadan population consisting mainly of domestic servants.

In the Surma valley there are 5,083 males and 4,917 females in every 10,000 Muhammadans,—*i.e.*, males exceed by 166 in 10,000 : whereas among Hindus males exceed by 272. Taking the whole population of the Surma valley together, irrespective of religion, males exceed by 222. So far, therefore, as this valley goes, the Muhammadan religion appears favourable to the rearing of the females. But in the Brahmaputra valley this conclusion is reversed. There Muhammadans have an excess of 502 males, and Hindus of 342, the general population showing an excess of 360 males over females to every 10,000 persons. Therefore it might be said that the Muhammadan religion is unfavourable to the rearing of females. It will, however, have been surmised that the proper explanation is that the difference is irrespective of religion, and is almost wholly caused by immigration. In the Surma valley the immigrants are mostly Hindu tea coolies, and hence males preponderate more among Hindus. In the Brahmaputra valley, on the other hand, there is a large trading Muhammadan community, and among them females are scarce.

CHAPTER IV.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

80. Popular opinions on Conjugal Condition in India.—One of the most interesting subjects on which a census can throw light, a subject too regarding which very little has been made known as yet, is the conjugal condition of the population,—that is, the extent to which they marry or remarry. If the popular opinions on this subject were put into words, they would probably be that every female in India was married at some time of her life, and almost every male; that marriage in most parts of India takes place at a very early age, but among aboriginal races and hill tribes is often deferred till after years of puberty; and that most men remarry if they lose their wives, but that women remarry only among the lower castes. Let us see how far the statistics of the census bear out these opinions.

81. Results shown by the Census.—The information required will be found in Census Tables V and VI: the former gives the simple facts as to conjugal condition; the latter combines them with statistics as to age and religion. Excluding the estimated figures of the Garo Hills on which no reliance can be placed, and the abnormal population of Kohima, we get the following results for the regularly censused portions:—

	Both Sexes.	Proportion to entire Population.
Single	2,244,325	47·7
Married	2,003,553	42·6
Widowed	453,534	9·7
TOTAL .	4,701,412	100

The next table gives the details of these figures for each of the censused districts of the province:—

District.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Relative proportion of the conditions to the population.		
					Single	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			PLAINS.				
Cachar	134,945	129,257	25,223	289,425	46·6	44·6	8·8
Sylhet	911,828	843,220	213,952	1,969,009	46·3	42·8	10·9
Surma Valley	1,046,773	972,486	239,175	2,258,434	46·3	43·1	10·6
Garo Hills (Plains) . . .	10,275	10,717	2,922	23,914	43·0	44·8	12·2
Goalpara	209,870	192,075	44,287	446 232	47·1	43·0	9·9
Kamrup	311,880	272,743	60,337	644,960	48·4	42·3	9·3
Darrang	132,317	116,674	24,342	273,333	48·4	42·7	8·9
Nowgong	161,181	123,980	25,418	310,579	51·9	39·9	8·2
Sibsagar	184,607	155,795	29,872	370,274	49·8	42·1	8·1
Lakhimpur	88,460	78,056	13,377	179 893	49·2	43·4	7·4
Brahmaputra Valley . .	1,098,590	950,040	200,555	2,249,185	48·9	42·2	8·9
			HILL TRACTS.				
Cachar Hills	12,177	10,488	1,768	24,433	49·9	42·9	7·2
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . .	86,785	70,539	12,036	169,360	51·2	41·7	7·1
Total Hills . .	989,62	81,027	13,804	193,793	51·1	41·8	7·1
Province	**2,244,325**	**2,003,553**	**453,534**	**4,701,412**	**47·7**	**42·6**	**9·7**

The "single" are, we find, 47·7 per cent. of the entire population, or nearly one half: and the ratio is pretty constant, varying from 52 per cent. in

Nowgong to 46 in Cachar and Sylhet. The married are 42·6 per cent., or rather more than two-fifths of the population: their proportion is highest in Cachar and the Garo Hills (Plains), and lowest in Nowgong. The widowed vary from 7 per cent. in Lakhimpur and the hill tracts to 11 per cent. in Sylhet.

The steadiness of these figures and the absence of perplexing variations say something for the general accuracy of the enumeration.

82. Comparison with other Provinces.—It is interesting to compare these figures with those which have been published in the census reports of other provinces:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Bombay.	Berar.	Burma.	Central Provinces.	Assam.
Single	38	40	32	55	40·4	47·7
Married	50	49	57	39	50·1	42·6
Widowed	12	11	11	6	9·5	9·7

The conditions of this province appear to agree most closely with those which prevail in Burma. More persons remain single in Assam than in any other province except Burma; fewer persons are married in Assam than in any other province except Burma; and Assam has, after Burma and the Central Provinces, the fewest number of widowers and widows. These are the conditions which might naturally be looked for in a young country, with more land than people, comparatively free from the yoke of conventionalities and from the artificial systems of child-marriage and perpetual widowhood; and in these respects there is a similarity between Burma and Assam. Looking more closely to the statistics of the three divisions of the province, Sylhet has fewest single and most widowed persons. The hill tracts have most single and fewest widowed persons: in other words, the Surma valley approaches more closely than the Brahmaputra valley to the conditions which prevail under older civilisations, and the hill tribes approach most nearly to the untrammeled development of Burma.

83. Sex statistics for different Conjugal Conditions in the Province.—The table below gives the sex-statistics for the different conjugal conditions, dividing the province into the three chief tracts of which it consists—

1	Single. 2	Percentage ratio. 2a	Married. 3	Percentage ratio 3a	Widowed. 4	Percentage ratio. 4a	Total. 5	Percentage ratio. 5a
			SURMA VALLEY.					
Males	624,326	27·6	498,176	22·1	31,851	1·4	1,154,353	51·1
Females	422,447	18·7	474,310	21·1	207,324	9·1	1,104,081	48·9
Total	1,046,773	46·3	972,486	43·2	239,175	10·5	2,258,434	100·
			BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.					
Males	626,953	27·9	487,835	21·7	50,450	2·2	1,165,238	51·8
Females	471,637	20·9	462,205	20·6	150,105	6·7	1,083,947	48·2
Total	1,098,590	48·8	950,040	42·3	200,555	8·9	2,249,185	100·
			HILL TRACTS.					
Males	51,249	26·4	39,171	20·2	2,491	1·3	92,911	47·9
Females	47,713	24·6	41,856	21·6	11,313	5·9	100,882	52·1
Total	98,962	51·	81,027	41·8	13,804	7·2	193,793	100·
			PROVINCE.					
Males	1,302,528	27·7	1,025,182	21·8	84,792	1·8	2,412,502	51·3
Females	941,797	20	978,371	20·8	368,742	7·9	2,288,910	48·7
Total	2,244,325	47·7	2,003,553	42·6	453,534	9·7	4,701,412	100·

NOTE.—The hill tract figures are for Cachar hill tracts and Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

The single males exceed the single females by 360,731, or 7·7 of the entire population; the married males exceed the married females by 46,811, or

1 per cent. of the population; and the widowed females exceed widowed males by 283,950, or 6·1 per cent. of the population. On examining the three territorial divisions, the same differences strike us as were mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Single females are less numerous in the Surma valley, more so in the Brahmaputra valley, and most numerous in the hill tracts: widowed females are most numerous in the Surma valley, and least so in the hill tracts. Single males are most numerous in the Brahmaputra valley, and more so in the Surma valley than in the hill tracts: this is a result which would follow naturally from the fact that the male population exceeds the female in the two valleys, most so in the Brahmaputra valley, whereas the females exceed the males in the Khasi Hills.

84. Excess of Husbands over Wives.—The excess of husbands over wives by 46,811 is probably capable of the simple explanation that it is due to immigration, for immigrants are mostly adults and mostly males, and it is natural that a great many of those who come to Assam for trade, or for a short residence, should be married men who have left their wives behind them. Of the foreign-born population censused in Assam, 197,024 were males and 133,049 were females; the excess of nearly 64,000 males (of whom probably 40,000 are married) will account for the greater part of the excess of husbands over wives. Thus, to take a single instance, the "Buddhists" in Kamrup and Darrang districts were for the most part (as was mentioned in paragraph 74) traders from Bhutan who had come down to the Udalguri and Bengbari fairs; of these 568 were husbands and 230 wives. So too it has been seen that among other classes who are marked out by race or religion as temporary inhabitants of the province (the Jains or Kayahs, the Sikhs and the Europeans), males greatly outnumber females and husbands outnumber wives. So too the Bengal Census Returns show that in the parts of that that province which chiefly supply the Assam tea gardens with coolies, and from which boatmen come in considerable numbers to carry on the trade of Sylhet (Dacca, Chittagong, Behar, Chota Nagpur), wives exceed husbands by more than 190,000: there can be little doubt that the Assam figures account for a good many of those missing husbands. A habit of polygamy, so far as it may exist, would of course tell the other way, by providing more than one wife to each husband; but of such a habit little trace is found in Assam. It does undoubtedly exist among the richer inhabitants, but there are few rich men in this province. In Sylhet, where, if anywhere, it would be most likely to be found, both because it is the richest and oldest district, and because it has the bulk of the Muhammadan population, the Deputy Commissioner positively asserts that it is not common; and the figures bear him out. In the Khasia Hills alone do the wives exceed the husbands by 2,693 (33,923 husbands to 36,616 wives), and this the Deputy Commissioner attributes to polygamy, but the explanation is not a likely one. Undoubtedly the chiefs of the Khasia States and a few rich men do possess more than one wife, but the excess of 2,693 is so small that it may be easily accounted for by the absence of that number of males (the Khasias and Santengs being much given to trading expeditions) on business in the plains.

85. Excess of Widows over Widowers.—The great preponderance of widows over widowers has been a stumbling-block to some people, and the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet has been inclined to believe the figures erroneous. He says that though there is a word in the Bengali language for widow, there is none for widower; that the habit does not exist of looking at such people as a class; and that a man whose wife is dead would naturally describe himself as married, not as a widower. It is impossible to deny that there may be some foundation for this view, but a consideration of the statistics shows that it cannot have influenced them very largely, for if it had, the number of husbands (including widowers) should largely exceed that of wives, instead of exceeding it by only 46,811. The excess of husbands over wives has been sufficiently accounted for, but even if it were supposed that it is due to this error in self-description, and that no allowance should be made for the immigration of husbands without wives, and if the whole of the 46,811 husbands were transferred to widowers, still the number of widowers remains far below that of widows. On the whole, there seems no reason to doubt that the figures are substantially correct, and that, comparatively emancipated as

this province is from the prejudices which prevail in Hindustan, there still is a dislike to the remarriage of widows, the effect of which is that a much larger proportion of women than men remain unmarried when they have lost their first mate. Moreover, even if the disinclination to remarry were equally strong in either sex, the effect of disparity in age between husband and wife, so far as it exists, would necessarily be that more husbands than wives would predecease their partners, and hence there would be more widows than widowers.

86. Comparative Figures of other Provinces.—Here again the Assam figures will be best understood by comparing them with other Provinces.

		Single	Married.	Widowed.	Total
North-Western Provinces	Male	23·5	21·9	3·4	51·8
	Female	14·5	25·1	8·6	48·2
Berar	Male	19·6	28·9	2·9	51·4
	Female	12·4	28·1	8·1	48·6
Bombay	Male	24·7	24·4	2·6	51·7
	Female	15·3	24·6	8·4	48·3
Central Provinces	Male	23·3	24·9	2·2	50·4
	Female	17·1	25·2	7·3	49·6
Burma	Male	30·8	20·6	2·0	53·4
	Female	24·2	18·4	4·0	46·6
Assam	Male	27·7	21·8	1·8	51·3
	Female	20·	20·8	7·9	48·7

This disproportion between the single males and females is greatest in the North-Western Provinces, and no province except Burma has nearly as many unmarried persons, whether male or female, as Assam. The North-Western Provinces and Bombay have fewer husbands than wives, being provinces of emigration: Berar, Assam and Burma, being provinces of immigration, have more husbands than wives: the disproportion is greatest in Burma and least in Assam. The Central Provinces, however, is an exception to this rule, for though a province of immigration, it has fewer husbands than wives. But in the proportion of widows and widowers Assam has no parallel: Bombay has three widows to one widower, the Central Provinces have rather more, Berar has nearly as many; in the North-Western Provinces they are as 5 to 2, in Burma as 2 to 1: in Assam alone they are more than 4 to 1. This excessive disproportion is contrary to all expectation and cannot at present be explained.

87. Effect of Age on Conjugal Condition: The Single.—From the effects of sex on conjugal condition we turn to those of age. The complete details are shown in Table VI, but it is only necessary here to treat of the main outlines, and for the present purpose we may divide the population into those below the age of puberty, those in full manhood or womanhood, and those who have reached old age. The first period may be roughly taken as below 15, and the last as above 40. The following table shows the numbers and percentages of these periods for the three territorial divisions and the province. We treat first of the single:—

	UNDER 15				FROM 15 TO 40				ABOVE 40.			
	Males.	Females	Percentage of		Males.	Females	Percentage of		Males	Females	Percentage of	
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Surma Valley	483,258	403,339	21·4	17·9	135,054	18,378	6	·8	5,829	631	·2	...
Brahmaputra Valley	476,097	425,965	21·1	19	140,491	42,720	6·3	1·8	9,963	2,919	·5	·1
Hill Tracts	39,112	37,947	20·1	19·5	11,503	8,658	6	1·5	634	1,108	·3	·6
Province	998,467	867,251	21·2	18·4	287,048	69,753	6·1	1·5	16,426	4,658	·4	·1

Out of 2,244,325 single persons, 1,865,718, or 83 per cent., are below 15; 172,022 are between 15 and 20, or on the debateable land between childhood and puberty; 206,585 are above 20, or unquestionably of full age, and 21,081

are above 40, and have arrived at a period where it is unlikely that they will marry. These figures reveal a fact which will be surprising to many—the extent, namely, to which old bachelorhood and spinsterhood prevails among the people, for 8 per cent. of the entire population remain unmarried after reaching mature years, and of these 6·5 per cent. or 303,474 are males and 1·6 per cent. or 74,414 are females. Only 7 per cent. of the adults in the Surma valley are unmarried, 8·6 per cent. in the Brahmaputra valley, and 11·4 per cent. in the hill tracts: so that, as we saw before, the oldest settled tract is the most obedient to the religious law of Hindustan, which orders every one to marry. We shall see later on whether the profession of the Hindu or Muhammadan religion exercises any influence over the custom of marriage.

88. Comparison with other Provinces.—The figures of other provinces compare as follow:—

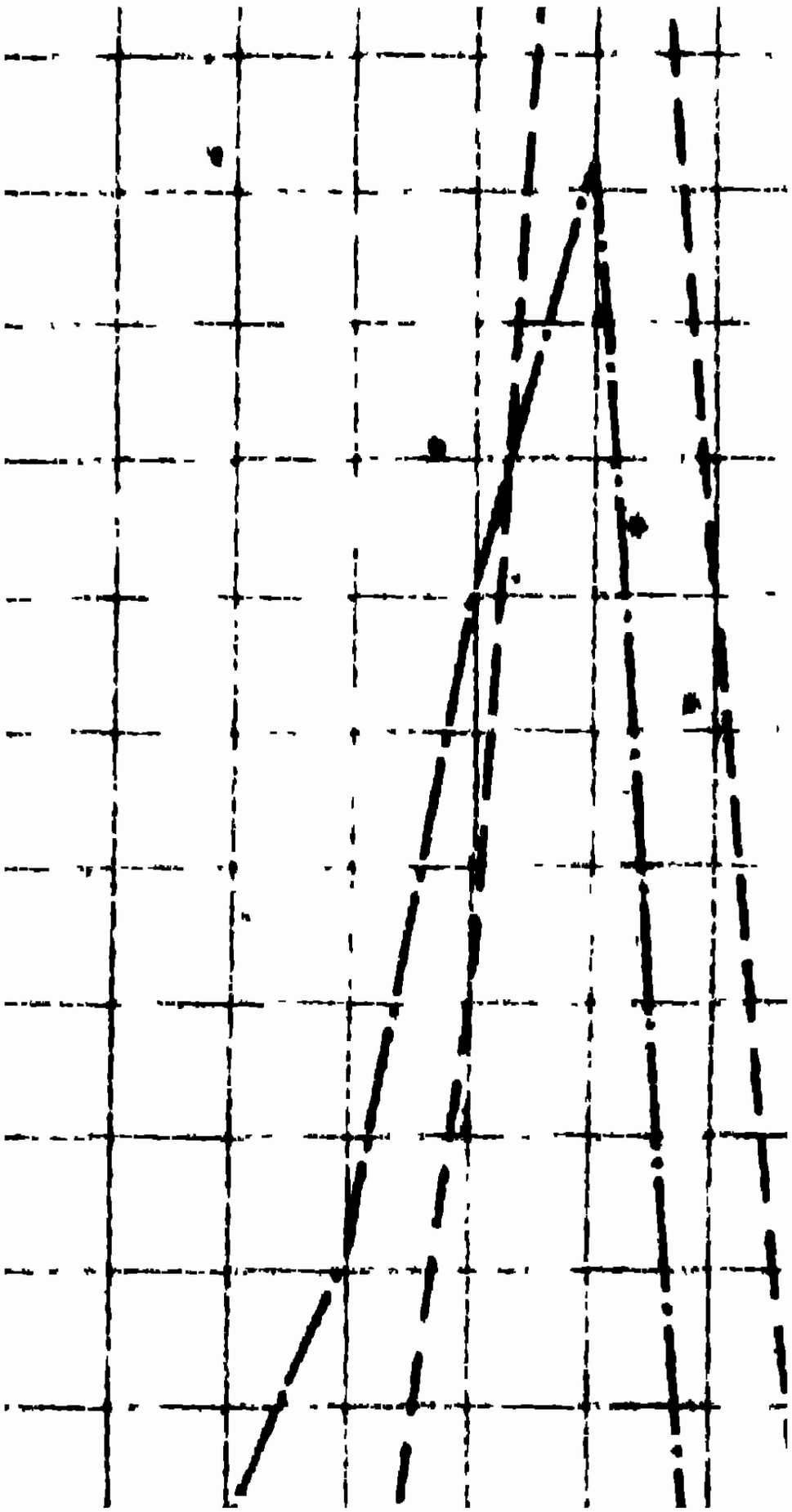
	Under 15.		15 to 40.		Over 40.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
North-Western Provinces	18·1	14	4·8	·4	·6	·1
Berar	16·7	12·2	2·8	·3	·4	·1
Bombay	19·2	14·6	5·1	·6	·4	·1
Burma	20·8	19·6	9·5	4·4	·5	·2
Assam	21·2	18·4	6·1	1·5	·4	·1

Berar has the smallest number unmarried at each age-period; Assam has more unmarried boys under 15 than any province, and many more unmarried girls than any province except Burma. In the middle period the proportions are nearly the same, but Burma considerably exceeds Assam in the number of its unmarried adults, both male and female. With regard to aged single persons the order is altered: the North-West Provinces stands highest in the number of old bachelors, and all provinces have almost an equal number of old maids except Burma, where they are most abundant. The prominence of the North-West Provinces is probably due to the known difficulty which male Rajputs of the better clans have in finding brides, in consequence of the practice of female infanticide.

89. Effect of Age on Conjugal Condition: The Married.—The next table gives the same figures and percentages for the married population:—

	UNDER 15.				FROM 15 TO 40.				OVER 40.			
	Males.	Females.	Percentage of		Males.	Females.	Percentage of		Males.	Females.	Percentage of	
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Surma Valley	4,500	43,374	·2	1·9	304,656	351,370	13·5	15·6	188,784	79,462	8·4	3·6
Brahmaputra Valley	7,537	25,600	·4	1·1	297,278	349,608	13·2	15·6	182,459	85,828	8·1	3·9
Hill Tracts	85	470	·25	0·5	24,546	31,249	12·7	16·1	14,540	10,137	7·5	5·2
Province	12,122	69,444	·2	1·5	626,480	732,227	13·4	15·6	385,783	175,427	8·2	3·7

Here the remarkable fact is the number of child-marriages which prevail even in this unsophisticated country. There are 81,566 boys and girls under 15 married, or 1·7 of the population; of these all but 12,122 are girls. And looking to a still lower age-period, it will be found from Table VI that 5,495 little girls under 10 and 699 little boys under 10 are married. The proportion here again is largest in the Surma valley, where 2·1 of the population under 15 is married; and it is lowest in the hill tracts, where only ·3 per cent. are married. In each division of the province there are more wives than husbands alive in the middle-age period, and more husbands than wives in the period of old age. The average age of husbands and wives will be treated later on. The diagram on the next page shows the curve of marriage for males and females in Assam, and the numbers actually married at the different age-periods. It illustrates the extent to which women marry earlier than men. In all the earlier periods, 0—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, the wives exceed the husbands in number; in the later periods, 30—39, 40—49 50—59, and 60 and over, the husbands exceed the wives.



The preceding diagram gives the gross numbers of the married at each age, and rather exaggerates the excess of husbands over wives, because of the greater number of the male sex returned in the census schedules. The following table and the diagram on the next page reduces the two sexes to a common level, and shows the proportion to 10,000 in each sex that are married at each age-period. The features of this diagram resemble those of the preceding one, but are less accentuated; the curve for husbands still rises to a greater height than that for wives, but the excess is not large; more women than men are married up to the age-period of 25—29: after that the married men exceed the married women by a constantly increasing ratio. The diagram in the Bombay Census Report (page 86) may be compared with this to advantage; there, as here, the male and female curve cross at the age of 30; but the excess of wives over husbands in the years from 15 to 25 and of husbands over wives in the years after 50 is greatest in Assam.

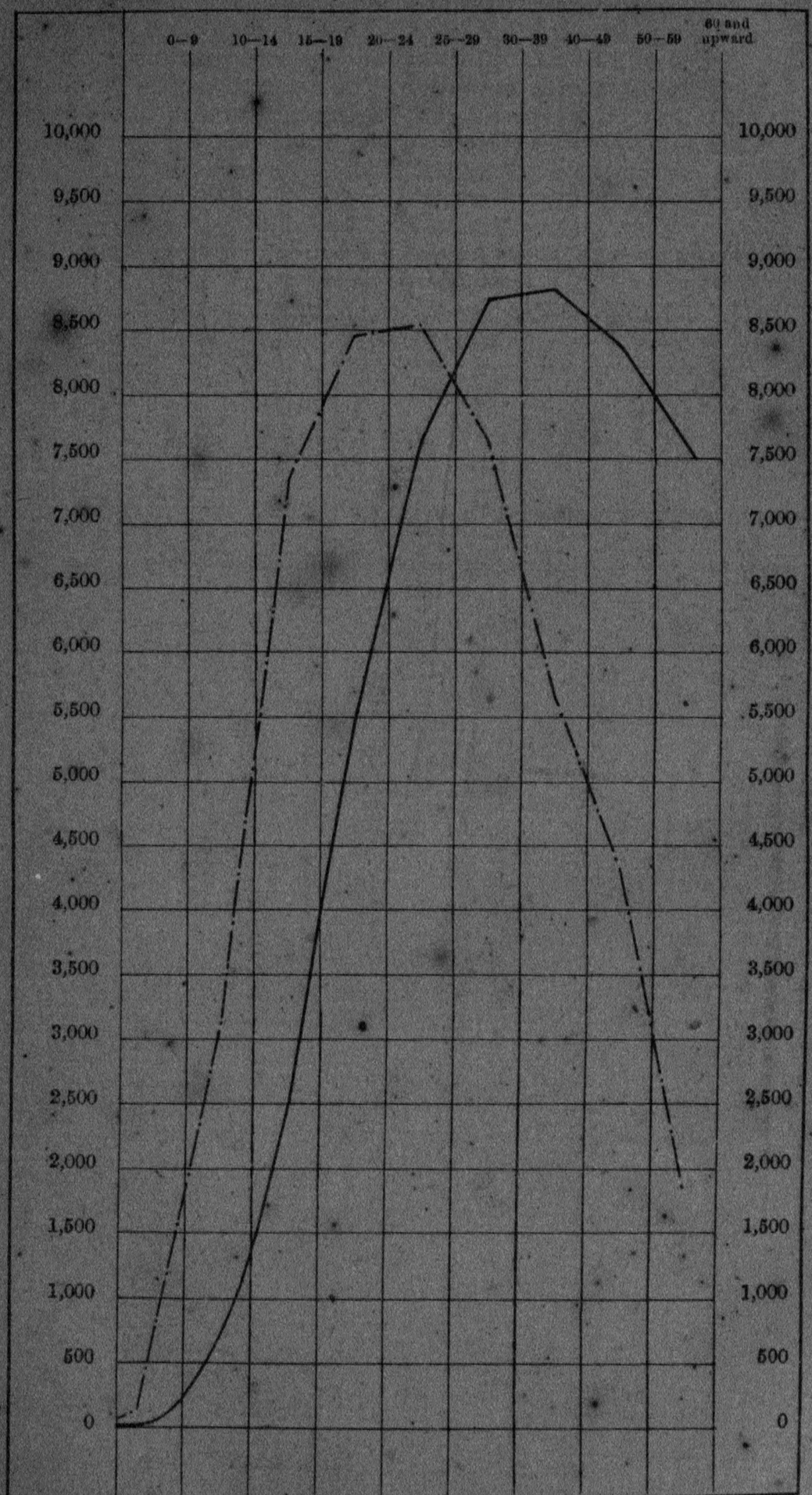
Table showing the the number of persons married at each age-period among 10,000 of the same sex at that age-period.

	0—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—39		40—49		50—59		60 and upwards	
	Male	Female.	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married	9	75	450	3,140	2,607	7,344	5,470	8,447	7,025	8,816	8,[illegible]96	7,649	8,789	5,677	8,411	3,816	7,501	1,892

Diagram Q, inserted in paragraph 89, illustrating number of Persons of each sex at each Age-period married among 10,000 of the same Age and Sex.

Males.....

Females.....



90. Comparison with other Provinces.—Again we use the statistics of other provinces to test the accuracy of our own :—

	Under 15.		15 to 40.		Over 40.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
North-Western Provinces	1·6	3·3	15·	17·1	8·5	5·
Berar	2·4	6 3	16·7	17·4	9·8	8·5
Bombay	1·2	3·9	15·2	16·7	7·8	3·9
Burma		...	11·8	12·6	8·6	5·6
Assam	·2	1·5	13·4	15·6	8·2	3·7

These statistics agree with previous expectations. Child-marriage is much more common in Berar, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces than in Assam, and is unknown in Burma. A larger proportion of the population is married in those three provinces than in Assam, and a less proportion in Burma. In no province, however, is the excess of old husbands over old wives so great as in Assam.

91. Numbers of Widows and Widowers according to age.—Lastly we have to deal in the same way with the age of widowhood.

	UNDER 15				15 TO 40				ABOVE 40			
	Males.	Females.	Percentage of		Males	Females	Percentage of		Males.	Females.	Percentage of	
			Males	Females			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Surma Valley	34	1,293	...	·1	7,015	64,596	3	2 7	21,715	141,129	1·1	6·2
Brahmaputra Valley	336	905	...	...	19,169	47,194	·9	2·2	30,877	101,857	1·4	4·5
Hill Tracts	1.	12	...		770	3,439	4	1·8	1,749	7,860	·8	4 0
Total	371	2,210	...	·1	26,951	115,229	·6	2 4	57,341	256,846	1·2	5 4

The most remarkable thing to notice is that even in Assam there are 2,581 child-widowers and child-widows, or ·055 of the population; and of these 17 boys and 187 girls are below the age of 10. To these girls, so far as remarriage is forbidden them by custom or prejudice, life is blighted by the practice of early marriage. It is, however, noteworthy that only 3 per cent. of the population (2·4 or 115,229 being females) are widowed between the ages of 15 and 40: by far the greatest portion (6·6 of the population or 308,187) are above 40, and have reached an age at which remarriage, at any rate in the case of females, is hardly to be expected. In the circumstances under which this report is hurriedly written, it is impossible to consult statistical authorities and ascertain what, according to the ordinary chances of life, should be the number of persons between 15 and 40 who have recently lost their partners, and who would naturally be found in a state of widowhood, even if no prejudice against remarriage existed. But if Mr. Plowden's General Census Report does not deal with this subject, it will be taken up hereafter.

92. Comparison with other Provinces.—The statistics of other provinces throw little light on the subject.

	Under 15.		15 to 40.		Over 40.	
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female
North-Western Provinces	·1	·1	1·1	1·8	2·1	6·9
Berar	·1	·2	·9	1·5	1·8	5·9
Bombay	·1	·2	·9	2·5	1·7	5·9
Burma	...	...	·7	1·	1·4	3·3
Assam	...	·1	·6	2·4	1·2	5·4

Child-widowhood is most common where child-marriage is most common: Berar stands first, then Bombay, then North-Western Provinces: Assam follows some way behind; and Burma is innocent of the offence. Bombay alone has more widowed persons of middle age than Assam, and possibly the number may be due to the recent famine mortality which has considerably affected the age statistics. No such calamity has disturbed the peaceful history of Assam, and yet we have 3 per cent. of our population between 15 and 40 widowed (2·4 being females), while the North-Western Provinces, where the prejudice against remarriage is far more general, and there is a much larger weight of caste-feeling, has only 2·9 per cent., and of them only 1·8 per cent. females. It has been suggested in one place that the large number of widows in Assam may be explained by the looseness of the marriage tie, and by supposition that many divorced women have been returned as widows, but this supposition (while it is quite unsupported by evidence) does not account for the difficulty, since in Burma divorced persons have been included in the numbers of the widowed shown in the preceding table, which are so conspicuously smaller than the numbers in Assam.

93. Conjugal Conditions discussed according to Religion.—The next set of tables show the effects of religion on the conjugal relations, but these have been worked out only for the Hindu and Muhammadan religions and for the congeries of aboriginal races who are grouped as hill tribes by religion, though they have only this in common, that they are not Hindus or Muhammadans.

	UNDER 15.				15 TO 40.				OVER 40.				TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Percentage of		Males.	Females.	Percentage of		Males.	Females.	Percentage of		Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
Single.														
Hindus	640,143	550,898	20·91	17·99	198,925	44,192	6·19	1·44	13,289	2,702	·43	·08	27·83	19·51
Muhammadans	295,485	256,169	22·41	19·15	70,470	13,609	5·35	1·02	1,745	534	·13	·04	27·92	20·21
Hill Tribes	60,475	58,263	19·53	18·81	16,609	11,677	5·35	3·77	1,469	1,403	·47	·45	25·36	23·03
Married.														
Hindus	7,918	42,203	·25	1·37	404,003	476,856	13·19	15·58	260,789	106,419	8·19	3·47	21·63	20·42
Muhammadans	3,630	25,050	·27	1·96	130,076	205,392	13·97	15·61	107,321	49,077	8·17	3·77	22·11	21·28
Hill Tribes	506	2,124	·19	·08	40,606	47,560	13·11	15·36	26,691	19,062	8·62	6·35	21·92	22·39
Widowed.														
Hindus	293	1,574	...	·01	21,329	85,398	·69	2·79	48,188	170,830	1·41	5·58	2·1	8·41
Muhammadans	72	346	...	·05	3,812	24,[illegible]	·29	1·85	10,280	68,140	·77	5·17	1·06	7·07
Hill Tribes	5	30	...	·01	1,800	5,305	·68	1·71	3,720	17,698	1·22	5·74	1·8	5·48

The largest proportionate number of single persons are found among the Muhammadans and the fewest among the Hindus; the largest number of married persons among the hill tribes and the fewest among the Hindus; the largest number of widowed persons among the Hindus and the fewest among the hill tribes. Fewer Hindus are unmarried in early years than Muhammadans, both males and females; but of those who do not marry young fewer marry at all, and there are more adult and old bachelors among Hindus than Muhammadans. But at the same time there are more child-marriages among Muhammadans than Hindus, proportionately to the total number professing these religions; and this shows that a larger relative number of Muhammadans than of Hindus has been returned as under 15, a discrepancy which to some extent vitiates any comparison that can be drawn as to age. There are more widowed persons among Hindus than Muhammadans, both male and female, both in the middle-age period and above 40. So far then as these two religions are concerned, they do not appear materially to influence the custom of child-marriage; but Hinduism may tend somewhat more strongly than Muhammadanism does to prevent widows from remarrying.

CHAPTER V,

AGES.

94. Inaccuracy of the age returns.—There is no subject touching which a census in India gives less satisfactory results than the ages of the population. Every other column in the schedule can be accurately filled up by the enumerator if he is intelligent and takes trouble, but the age column cannot be accurate. Every other entry records, or might record, an absolute fact: the sex is so and so, the birth-place and language, caste and religion and occupation are so and so. On these subjects the person censused can, if he chooses, inform the enumerator of the unquestionable truth. But when he is asked his age the case is totally different: he cannot, as a rule, however much he may wish it, state the exact truth; he can only give an approximation, more or less probable, to the truth. The less intelligent and educated he is, the rougher and more improbable becomes his approximation. If intelligence be predicable of a province according to the degree in which its age statistics approach to reasonable probability, it is to be feared that Assam will rank among the lowest on the list. Excluding the population of the Naga and Garo Hills, where ages were not recorded, the following table shows the numbers at each specified age-period, as returned in the census schedules. A very little consideration will show how extremely inaccurate they are.

TABLE A.

Proportion to Total Population of the numbers at each Age-period, Male, Female, and Total.

Ages	Whole Population					
	Both Sexes	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
Under 1	131,898	2 80	63,352	2 62	68,546	2 99
of 1	137,826	2 93	67,836	2 81	69,990	3 06
„ 2	171,825	3 65	83,249	3 45	88,576	3 87
„ 3	183,491	3 90	88,401	3 66	95,090	4 15
„ 4	191,758	4 08	96,029	3 98	95,729	4 18
Total 0— 5	816,798	17 36	398 867*	16·52	417,931	18·25
5— 9	675,459	14 36	356,153	14 84	317 306	13 86
10—14	457,658	9 73	253,990	10 52	203,668	8 90
15—19	359,118	7 64	177,154	7 34	181,964	7 95
20—24	378,029	8 04	184,214	7 63	193,815	8 47
25—29	462,563	9 84	224,004	9 28	238,559	10·42
30—34	373,844	7 95	199,500	8 27	174,344	7·62
35—39	284,926	6 06	156,368	6 48	128,558	5 62
40—44	240,879	5 12	129,088	5 35	111,791	4 88
45—49	169,967	3 61	93,480	3 87	76,487	3 34
50—54	158,320	3 37	81,003	3 36	77,317	3 38
55—59	96,223	2 05	51,704	2 14	44,519	1·95
60 and over	226,606	4 82	104,788	4 34	121,818	5·32
Unspecified	2,402	·05	1,540	·06	862	·04
TOTAL	4,702,792	100 00	2,413,853	100 00	2,288,939	100·00

95. The number in the first years.—The first thing that strikes the eye is the progressive rise of the number in the first five years of life, and the fact that these figures invert the natural order of things and give an increase where there ought to be a decrease. For it must be understood that nothing has occurred in Assam to disturb the even tenor of the birth-rate; there has been no famine, no war, no epidemic; the people live in much material wealth and prosperity, and the increasing population is an indication of an annually increasing number of births. But if these figures are to be believed, the facts are precisely the other way. The number born in the year preceding February 1881, say in the year 1880, is returned as 131,898. But the number born in the year 1879, even after a year's mortality, is 137,826, or considerably greater than the number born in 1880; it must have been about 147,000, originally, a number which a year's death-rate at (say) 70 per mille has brought down to 137,000. Similarly, assuming the same death-rate, the children who in their third year still number 171,825, must originally have been about 197,000, in the year of their birth (1878): the children in their fourth year, who are now 183,491, must have been about 227,000 in the year 1877; and from the number of the children now, in their fifth year, it is calculated that the births of 1876 must have been about 256,000, or all but double the number born in 1880. For such a hypothesis there is no ground whatever; it is opposed to all that we know of the conditions and growth of the country; and the conclusion to which we are forced is that the age figures for the first five years of life are altogether wrong.

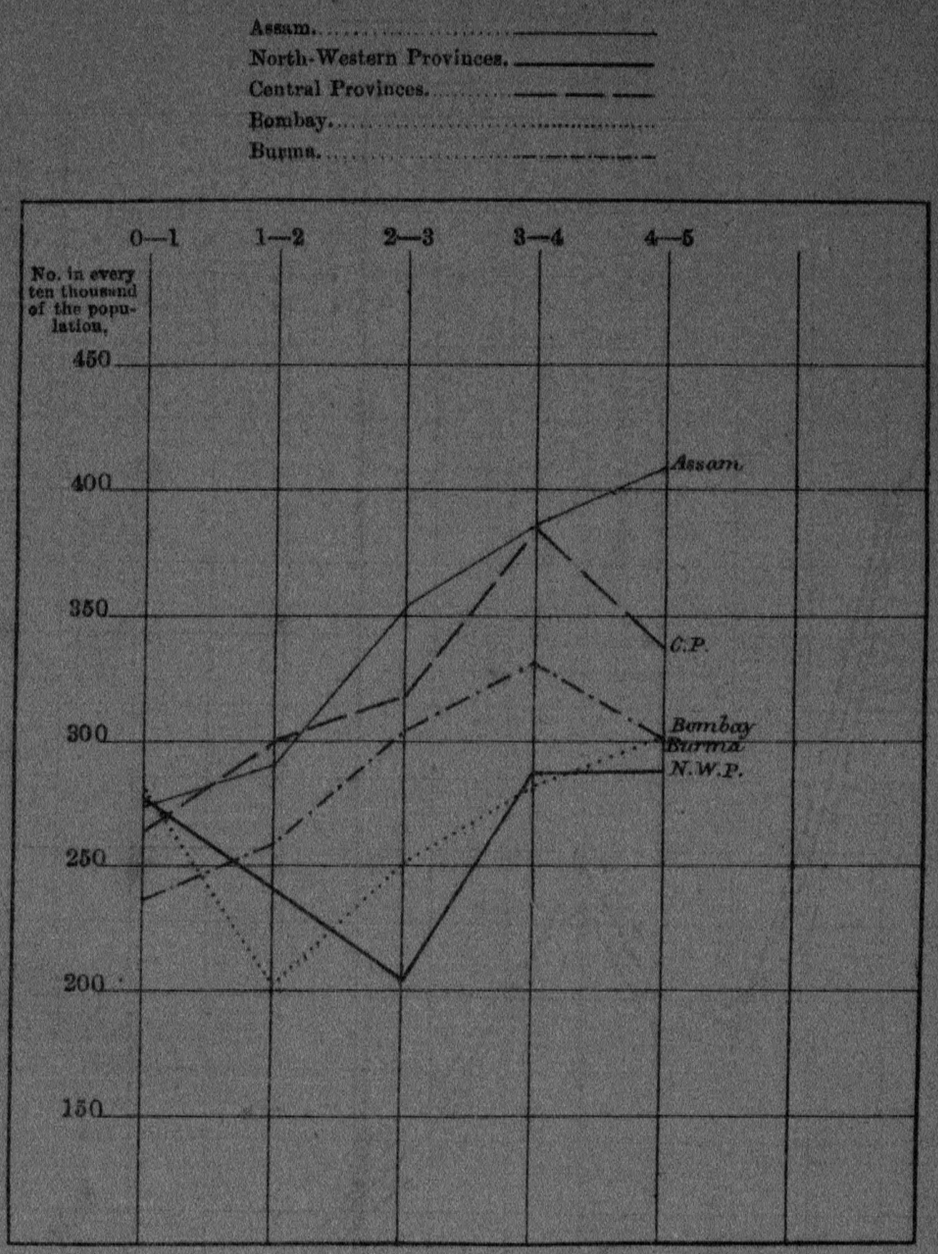
96. Calculation of what these numbers should be.—The number returned as under one year old is 131,898; or, in other words, the birth-rate of 1880, on a population of 4,702,000, is returned at 28 per mille. This we may be well assured is incorrect. The average birth-rate for all India is, approximately speaking, 45 per mille, which would give 216,590 births a year in Assam. Let us assume that this number was born every year, from 1876 to 1880, and that the death-rate every year was unvarying, and fell at the following rates:—

On infants of the	1st	year,	250	per mille.
„	2nd	„	125	„
„	3rd	„	75	„
„	4th	„	50	„

Then the 216,000 infants born in 1876 would have fallen to 162,000 by the end of 1877, to 141,750 in 1878, to 131,000 in 1879, and to 124,500 in the end of 1880. Similarly the 216,000 born in 1877 would have become 131,000 in the beginning of 1881; the 216,000 of 1878 would have become 141,750 and the 216,000 of 1879 would have fallen to 162,000. Thus the total number of children born since 1876 and alive in the beginning of 1881 would have been on this hypothesis 775,250. The actual number returned is 816,798. The total number of children below five is therefore not very far off from a number which is shown to be probable on *á priori* considerations; it is only the distribution of it over the five years which is erroneous.

97. Comparison with other Provinces.—Diagram A, on the next page, compares the Assam returns with those of other provinces, and shows, as was already surmised, that in no part of India has there been quite as much error in the age figures as here. The Central Provinces and the Burma figures rise on the ascending scale for four years, but drop on the fifth year. The Bombay and North-Western Provinces curves descend for one and two years respectively before they rise again. No curve is quite so irrational as that for Assam, which rises continuously throughout the entire period. But no curve, on the other hand, shows the same steady downward tendency that it ought to show.

Diagram A, showing the number of Infants below five years of age censused in the different Provinces.



98. The life-curve in five-year periods.—It is conceivable that though the statistics of ages by single years are faulty, the figures when grouped over larger age-periods will not be so inaccurate but that excess in one direction will neutralise defect in another, since ignorant people are more likely to know their approximate than their exact ages. In order to illustrate this point the Diagram B on the opposite page has been prepared, showing the proportionate number of people according to the census in each five-year periods. But here the curve, which ought to be a steadily descending one, stops at the period 15—19 and remounts till it reaches an apex in the period 25—29; then it falls again to the period 55—59. Its rise after that period does not indicate any breach of continuity since the last period, "60 and upwards," is considerably larger than any of its predecessors and includes all the ages, up to 80 or 90, which have not been separately recorded. The Diagram further shows that the curves for male and females both show this peculiarity of rising during the two periods 20—29. Diagram C, on page 56, which exhibits the life-curves for Hindus and Muhammadans, also shows the same features; the rise after 15—19 is not so large among Muhammadans as among Hindus, but is a very decided rise, especially in the period 25—29; and among the Hindus it is not only very large in that period but is carried on to a third space, so that there are more Hindus alive of the age 30—34 than of the age 15—19.

Diagram B, showing the number of Persons (total, Male, and Female) censused at each Age-period.

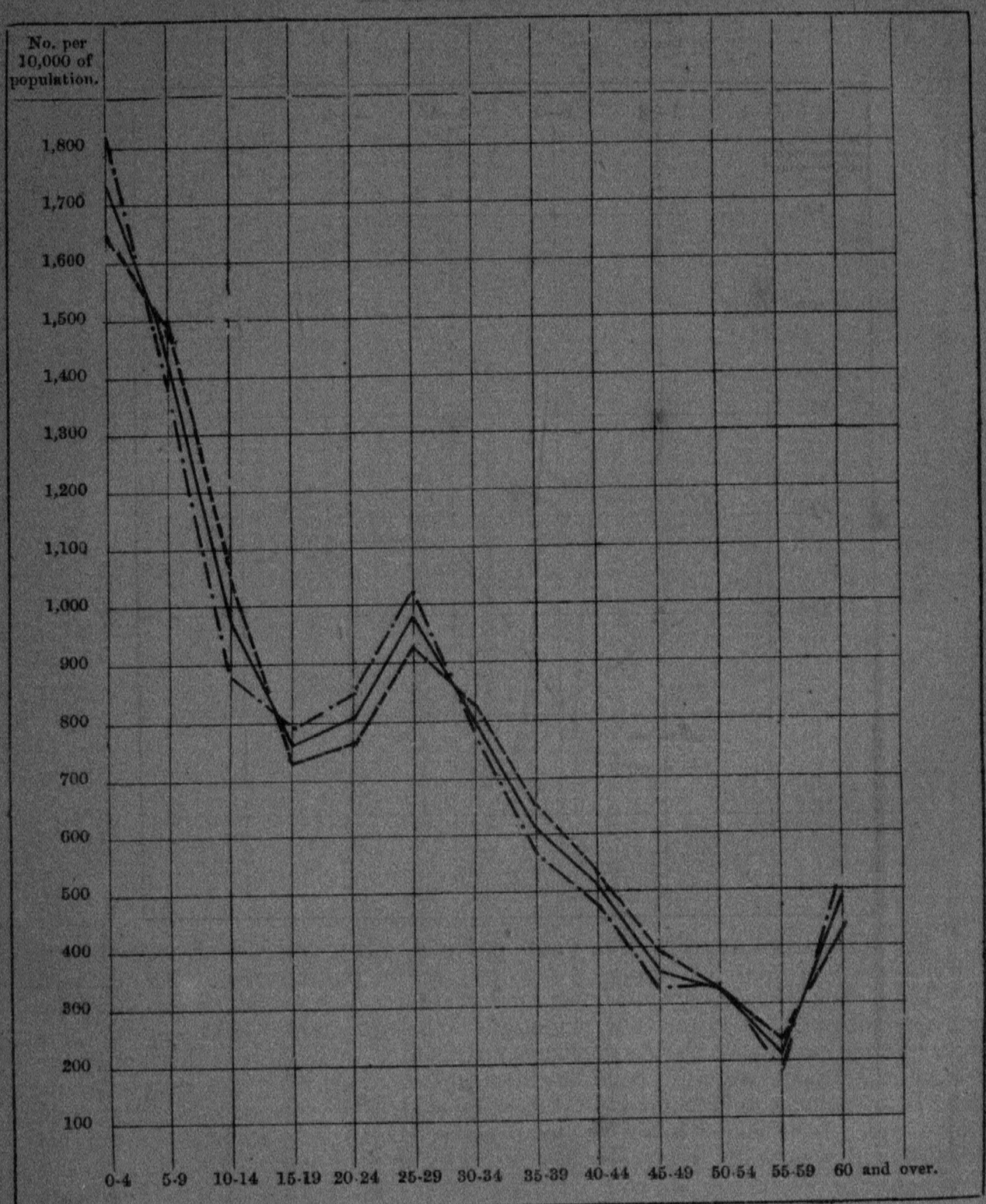


Diagram C, showing the number of Hindus and Muhammadans censused at each age-period.

Hindus.....

Muhammadans.....

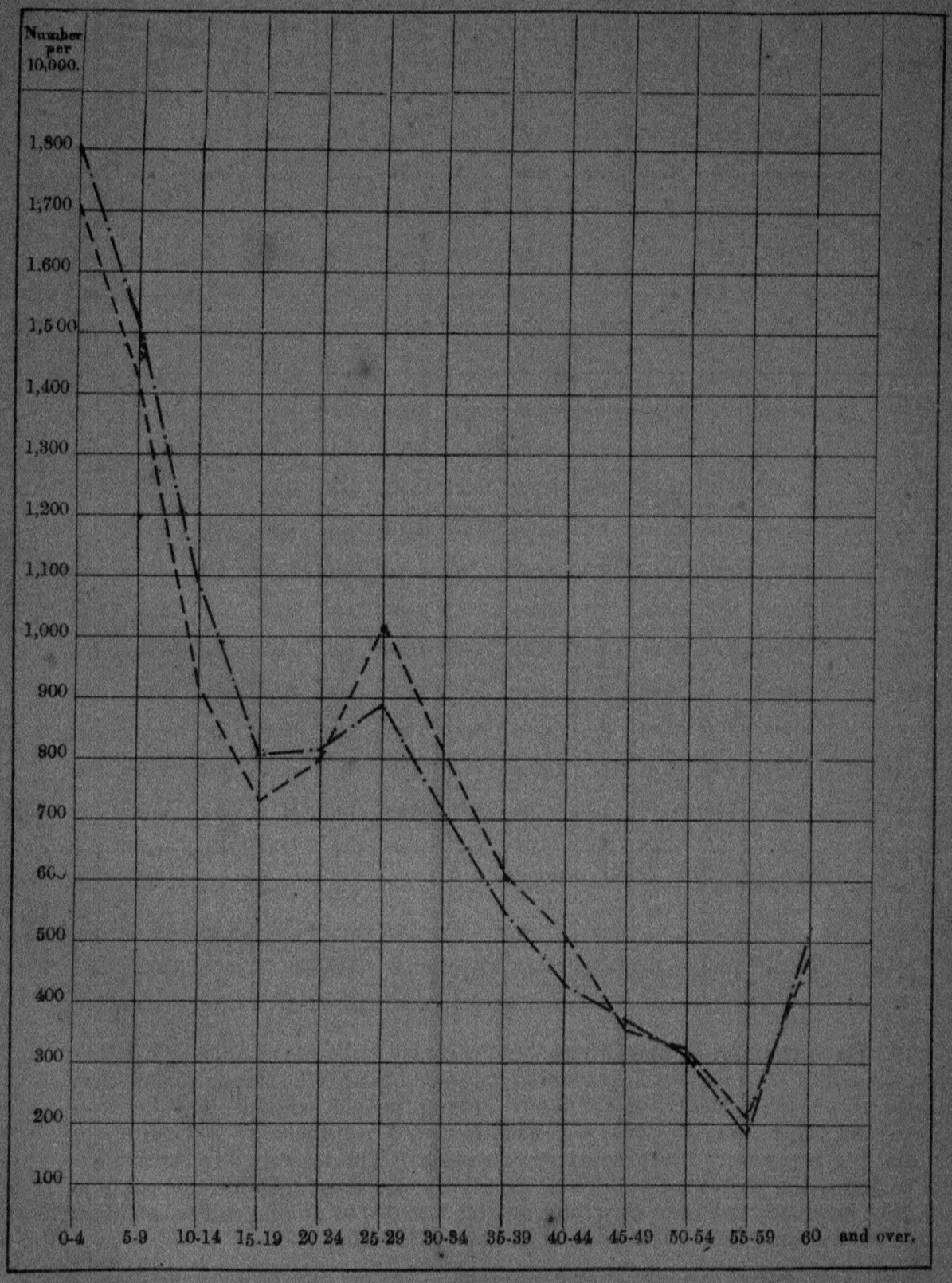


TABLE ILLUSTRATIVE OF DIAGRAM C.

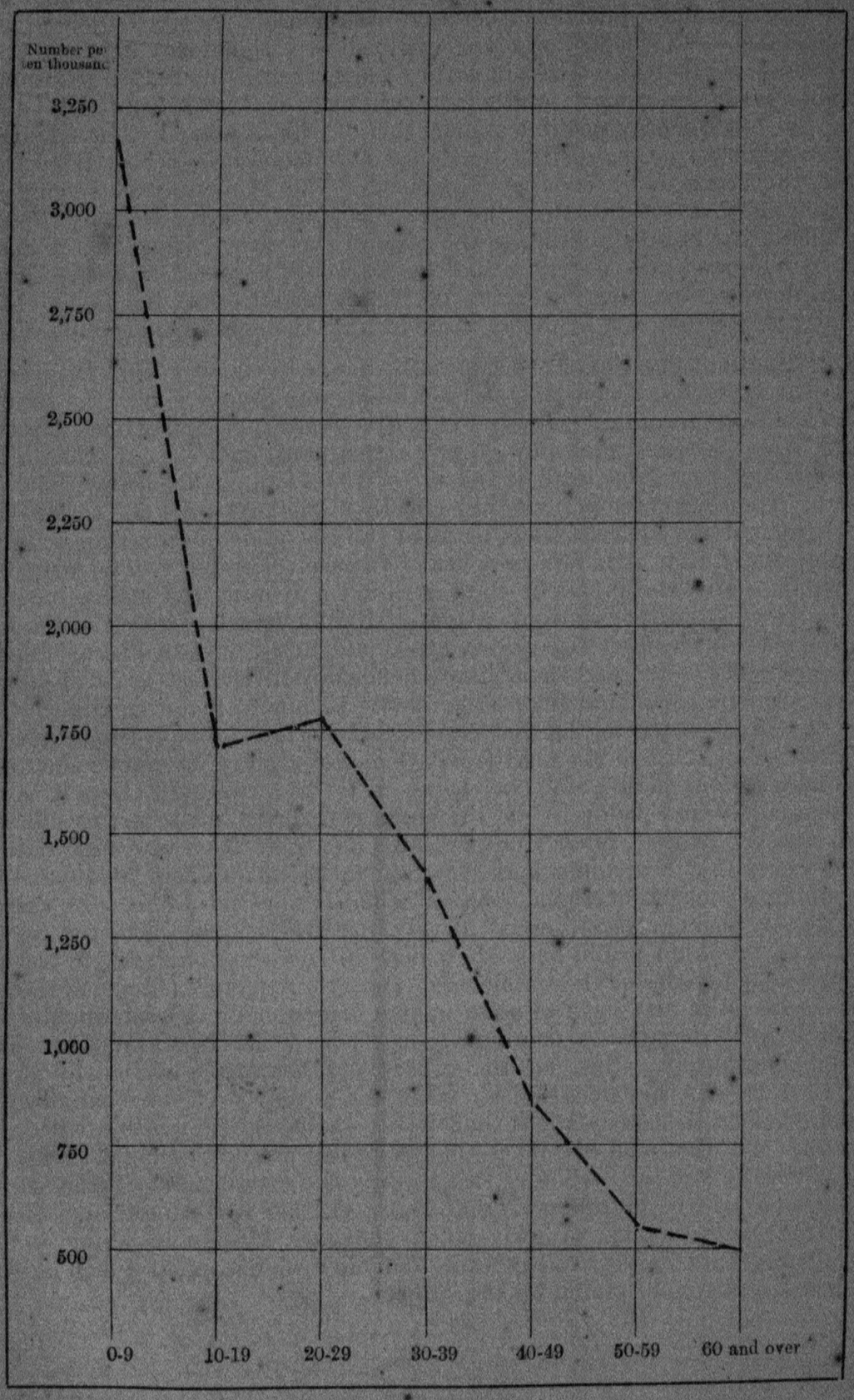
Proportions to Total Population of Hindus and Muhammadans of the numbers at each Age-period, Male, Female, and of both Sexes together.

Age.	Hindus.						Muhammadans.					
	Both sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.	Both sexes.	Percentage.	Males	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.
Under 1 . .	88,005	2·88	41,950	2·65	46,049	3·11	36,895	2·76	17,624	2·62	18,771	2·92
Of 1 . .	88,530	2·80	43,452	2·75	45,087	3·04	39,595	3·01	19,020	2·91	19,975	3·10
,, 2 . .	109,893	3·59	52,897	3·35	56,996	3·85	50,226	3·81	24,509	3·64	25,717	3 99
,, 3 . .	116,730	3·81	55,499	3·51	61,231	*4·13	55,213	4·19	26,900	4·00	28,313	4 40
,, 4 . .	122,900	4·01	61,474	3·89	61,386	4·14	56,672	4·30	28,522	4·24	28,150	4·37
Total 0— 5 . .	526,027	17·18	255,278	16·15	270,749	18·27	238,101	18·07	117,175	17·41	120,926	18 78
5— 9 . .	436,538	14·26	235,987	14·93	200,551	13·54	199,555	15·15	102,246	15·19	97,309	15 12
10—14 . .	280,413	9·16	157,088	9·94	123,325	8·32	143,314	10·88	79,675	11·84	63,639	9 89
15—19 . .	228,028	7·45	114,243	7·23	113,785	7·68	105,771	8·03	51,250	7·61	54,521	8·47
20—24 . .	215,020	8·00	122,095	7·72	122,934	8·30	106,433	8·08	49,961	7·42	56,472	8·77
25—29 . .	317,975	10·38	152,044	9·62	165,931	11·20	116,088	8·74	57,828	8·59	57,260	8 89
30—34 . .	250,184	8·17	132,889	8·41	117,295	7 92	97,137	7·38	53,478	7·94	43,659	6·78
35—39 . .	189,487	6·19	102,886	6·51	86,601	5·84	73,350	5·57	41,871	6·22	31,485	4·89
40—44 . .	166,854	5 45	91,880	5·82	74,025	5·00	55,716	4·23	27,847	4·14	27,869	4·33
45—49 . .	107,831	3 52	58,540	3·70	49,293	3·33	49,009	3·72	28,212	4·19	20,797	3·23
50—54 . .	104,111	3·40	55,283	3·50	48,828	3·30	42,260	3·21	19,578	2·90	22,682	3 52
55—59 . .	63,503	2 08	34,090	2·16	29,713	2·00	23,905	1·82	13,330	1·98	10,575	1·64
60 and over .	144,651	4·72	67,459	4·27	77,192	5·21	66,551	5·08	30,429	4·52	36,122	5 66
Unspecified .	1,245	·04	677	·04	568	·03	526	·04	309	·05	217	·03
Total .	3,062,148	100·00	1,580,158	100·00	1,481,690	100·00	1,317,022	100·00	673,189	100·00	643,833	100·00

99. Explanation of the Curve.—Apparently only one explanation can be given for this. The figures as recorded cannot possibly be true; what they indicate is an over-mastering tendency among people who do not know or think about their ages, to seize on certain round numbers as a convenient formula for replying to a perplexing question. The tendency in Assam has been to adopt the year 20, 25, 30, and especially 25, as a suitable approximation. The tendency has been as strong among females as among males, but not, strange to say, among Muhammadans as among Hindus.

100. Life-curve in ten-year periods.—If, on the other hand, life be divided into ten-year instead of five-year periods, it is remarkable how much of this irregularity in the years of youthful adult life appears to be removed. Diagram D exhibits the life-curve drawn out on this principle, and though there is still a rise in the third period, 20—29, which ought not to be there, it is but a small rise, and it is the only exception to the steady and regular downward progression of the curve.

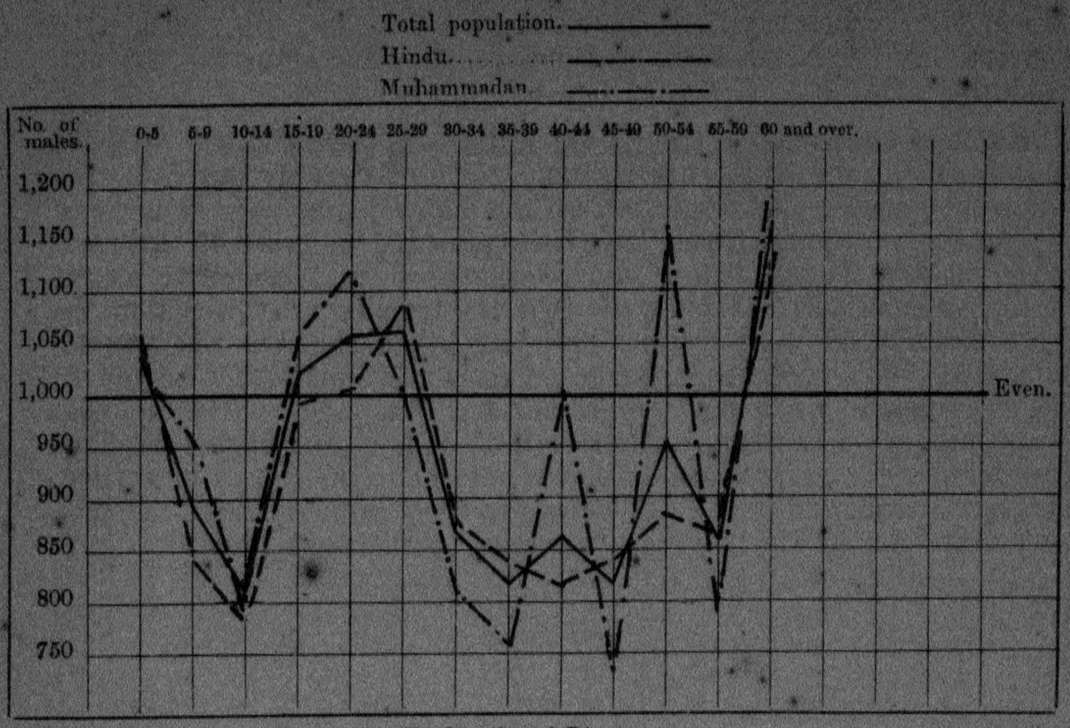
Diagram D, showing the numbers censused in each ten-year period (paragraph 100).



101. Ages of Muhammadans and Hindus.—Comparing the curves in Diagram C for Hindus and Muhammadans, it is noticeable that the Muhammadans outnumber the Hindus (rateably to their own total number) in the earlier years of life up to 24, and fall below them in the later years, with the exception of the period 45—49, when Muhammadans are slightly in excess. In the last period also, 60 and upwards, there are more Muhammadans than Hindus; and this may indicate either that there are more aged men among Muhammadans, or that they are more inclined to exaggerate their age. As to the excess of Muhammadans in earlier years, there is no reason to suppose that Muhammadans are more prolific and subject to a higher mortality than Hindus; so that the only possible explanation of the figures is that Muhammadans experience an irresistible tendency to under-rate, or else Hindus to over-rate, their ages in boyhood and girlhood. The Muhammadans being the more ignorant class of the two, the greater amount of error is likely to exist among them; the figures relating to the ratio of the sexes show that inaccurate as Hindu ages are, Muhammadan ages are still more so: and therefore it is reasonable to assume that the excess of Muhammadans over Hindus in childhood and youth is due to a tendency to under-rate the ages of their children.

102. Ratio of the Sexes.—Diagram B showed in one way what Diagram E on the next page has been constructed to exhibit more clearly,—*viz.*, the ratio of the sexes at the different age-periods. The curve is a very singular one. Up to 5 years old, females exceed males by 47·8 per thousand; in the next two periods they fall below the males, and at the age of 10—14 are deficient by 198·2 per thousand. Then for three periods they rise above the males, for six periods fall below them, and only exceed them again at the last period of all, thus showing that more women than men are, or consider themselves to be, over 60 years old. The diagram shows the curves of the sex ratio for Hindus and Muhammadans as well as for the total population. Among Hindus, females exceed in the first period, fall short in the next three, exceed the males in the next two periods, especially the period 25—29, and then show a deficiency till the last period of 60 and upwards. Among Muhammadans the curve is much more irregular. The females exceed the males in the first period, fall short in the next two, exceed in the next two, fall short in the next three, then rise slightly just above the number of males for one period, fall far below it for one, rise high above it in the next, then again fall below it in the next period, till in the last of all they again exceed the males. Such a proportion is contrary to reason and nature, and shows only that Muhammadans feel attracted to the numbers 20, 40, and 50, in describing the ages of their females, while Hindus most affect the ages of 20 and 25. If the age record were at all trustworthy, the principal use of a diagram of this kind would be to show how far there is a tendency to conceal the existence of females of the nubile age. Here the defect of females of the age 10—14 does seem at first sight to point in that direction, or at least would do so were this as early-marrying a community as that of the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab. But, on the other hand, the excess of females at the ages of 15 to 29—at the time, that is, when the jealousy of husbands would most incline them to secrecy about their wives—is hardly compatible with that hypothesis. All that can be said is that there is a prejudice against recording girls as of the age of ten: whether this be only the complement of the attraction exercised by the numbers 20 and 25, or whether it is caused by a dislike to admitting the existence of girls when they are shortly to enter on the nubile age, is hard to say, and it seems that no evidence exists which entitles us to form any distinct opinion on the subject.

Diagram E, showing ratio of Females per 1,000 Males.



Explanation of Diagram.

During the period 0-5, the Census records 1047·8 females to 1,000 males, so the line for "total population" starts opposite this figure. In the period 10-14 the censused number of females is 801·8 to every thousand males, so the line has fallen to that point. Similarly the lines for Hindus and Muhammadans show at each age-period the number of females to every thousand males.

TABLE ILLUSTRATIVE OF DIAGRAM E.

Relative proportion of Females to 100 Males at each period for Total Population, Hindus and Muhammadans.

Age.	Whole Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
Under 1	108·19	109·75	106·50
Of 1	103·17	103·76	101·80
,, 2	106·39	107·75	104·92
,, 3	107·56	110·34	105·25
,, 4	99·68	99·85	98·69
Total . 0-5	104·78	106·06	103·20
5—9	88·59	84·98	95·17
10—14	80·18	78·50	79·87
15—19	102·71	99·59	106·38
20—24	105·21	100·68	113·03
25—29	106·48	109·30	99·01
30—34	87·39	88·26	81·63
35—39	82·21	84·17	75·19
40—44	86·60	81·52	100·07
45—49	81·82	84·20	73·71
50—54	95·45	88·32	115·85
55—59	86·10	87·15	79·33
60 and over.	116·25	114·43	119·69

103. Sex ratio of other provinces.—Comparing the sex ratio in Assam with those of other provinces, the curve in the Central Provinces approaches most nearly to ours. There females exceed males in the 1st, 5th, 6th, 12th and 13th periods, and are deficient in the others; whereas in Assam they exceed in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 13th only. In Burma, females

exceed males in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 11th and 13th periods, and are equal to them in the 12th. In Bombay they exceed males in the 1st, 5th, 10th, 11th and 12th periods: in the North-Western Provinces they exceed in the 1st and last periods only.

104. Ratio of the Sexes in the Khasi Hills.—A special interest attaches to the sex ratio among the Khasis and Santengs, who are the only race in Assam among whom the females, as a whole, exceed the males in number. Diagram F below and the table on the next page have been prepared in order to illustrate this question, but they do not throw much light upon it. The curve so far resembles the general curve of sex ratio that the females are fewer than the males in the second and third age-periods; but in all the rest the females exceed the males. Twenty is the favourite age for Khasi females, but 15 and 25 are also very popular among them, more so than any other ages. The fact that 10 is an unpopular age with them, as well as with Hindus and Muhammadans, seems to imply that the prejudice against it is not due to the causes suggested, since there is no tendency among the Khasis to keep nubile girls in seclusion, and their marriages are for the most part governed by their own choice.

Diagram F, showing number of Females among Khasis and Santengs at each Age-period to every 1,000 Males at same period.

TABLE ILLUSTRATIVE OF DIAGRAM F.

Proportion of Population at each Age-period to the total Population and Proportion of Females to 100 Males at each period among Khasis and Santengs.

Age.	Khasis and Santengs.				
	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
Under 1	3,251	2·09	1,599	1,652	103·31
Of 1	4,798	3·10	2,167	2,631	121·41
„ 2	6,223	4·00	2,983	3,240	108·61
„ 3	5,956	3·84	3,049	2,907	95·34
„ 4	6,216	4·00	2,973	3,243	109·08
Total . 0—5	26,444	17·03	12,771	13,673	106·28
5—9	22,003	14·17	11,150	10,853	97·33
10—14	14,666	9·45	7,662	7,004	91·41
15—19	11,765	7·58	5,134	6,631	129·13
20—24	12,075	7·78	4,890	7,185	146·93
25—29	14,555	9·38	6,240	8,315	133·25
30—34	13,370	8·62	6,106	7,264	118·96
35—39	10,409	6·70	5,040	5,369	106·52
40—44	8,557	5·51	3,959	4,598	116·14
45—49	5,186	3·34	2,512	2,674	106·45
50—54	4,792	3·09	2,182	2,610	119·61
55—59	3,065	1·97	1,440	1,625	112·84
60 and over	8,359	5·38	3,366	4,993	148·33
Grand Total ...	155,246	100·00	72,452	82,794	114·27

105. Mean Age.—The mean age of the population is found from Table A to be 23·7 years. The calculation is made by taking the arithmetical mean of each age-period as the factor for multiplying the number of persons enumerated in that period; and for those of the period "60 and upwards" 70 is taken as the average age. Mr. White, in pages 56 and 57 of the North-Western Provinces Census Report, has shown that this method is not strictly accurate; but a more elaborate system of calculation would be wasted on such figures as these. Following the same process, the mean age for males is 23·76, and for females 23·63, indicating (as far as such guess-work figures can be said to indicate anything) that the male chance of life is better by 1·1 year than the female chance of life. Among Hindus the mean age is 23·9 years and among Muhammadans 23·04: this probably should not lead us to suppose that Hindus are longer lived than Muhammadans, but that, as was noticed before, Muhammadans have a fancy in their earlier years for under-rating their ages.

The census reports of other provinces show that the mean age is 24·07 in the Central Provinces, 24·5 in Bombay, 23·2 in Burma, and 24·9 for males in the North-Western Provinces.

106. Birth and Death Rate registered in Assam.—The vital statistics of the province can hardly be utilised at present in testing the age returns and the probabilities of life, because the system of registration is still far from perfect, and has till lately been in a most unsatisfactory condition. Births have only begun to be registered throughout the Brahmaputra valley since 1881, and in the Surma valley the registration was only started from July 1882. The birth-rate in the Brahmaputra valley was returned at 26·34 per mille in 1882, which is certainly below the mark. The death-rate, which used to be returned at from 10 to 12 per mille up to 1880, rose to 16·04 in 1881, and to 25·85 in 1882. This shows a rapid improvement in the working of the system, but it is obviously impossible as yet to use such statistics as the foundation of any theory as to the normal mortality and reproduction of the species.

CHAPTER VI.

CASTES AND TRIBES.

[NOTE.—The Chapter on Castes in the Brahmaputra Valley has been drawn up by Mr. E. Stack, Director of Agriculture; the note on the Kacharis (para. 118) has been contributed by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Endle, of Tezpur, and that on the Mikirs (para. 132) is from the pen of Mr. C. J. Lyall, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to all of whom the thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due. No data whatever have been furnished on which to write an account of the castes in the Surma Valley.]

107. Division of Races in the Assam Valley: I. Bodo.—The preceding sections, more particularly those which treat of language and religion, will have conveyed some notion of the extraordinary mixture of races which we find in the Assam valley, and of the interesting consequences thence arising. Taking race distinction as a test, the population of the valley may be broadly divided into four classes. Of the non-Aryan races the oldest inhabitants and much the most numerous are those upon whom Mr. Brian Hodgson has conferred the generic name of Bodo, being the title given to themselves by the most numerous branch of the race, namely, the Káchárís. The name covers a large variety of tribes, and among these are included the Garos, who belong, not to the valley itself, but to the highlands which limit it on its south-western side. In the valley itself the names and numbers of the various branches of the Bodo, as returned by the census of 1881, stand as follows; they have been roughly classified according as their designation connotes immunity from, or contact with, the influence of the Hindu religion.

I.—Uninfluenced by Hinduism.

Name.	Number.	
Káchári	265,418	
Mech	57,885	
Lalung	46,077	
Hajong	3,689	
Garo (plains)	23,373	
		396,442

II.—In process of conversion.

Rabha	56,285	
Madhábi	13,149	
Mahalia	6,198	
Sarania	4,718	
Totila	2,539	
		82,889

III.—Wholly converted.

Chutiya	59,163	
Koch and Rajbansi	336,739	
		395,902
GRAND TOTAL		875,233

Thus, it appears that the Bodo race alone constitutes more than one-third of the population of the Assam valley. If to these we add 88,731 Garos of the hills and 19,752 Bodo of sorts scattered throughout the rest of Assam (mostly Káchárís in the North Káchár hills and the plains at their feet), we have a grand total of 983,716 persons of Bodo origin in the Province of Assam. It is true that all the Koch are not of pure Bodo descent, and some of them may not be of Bodo descent at all, but against these we may fairly set those large numbers of Bodos by race who have escaped classification as such, because they are Musalmans by religion.

The Mikirs. The Mikirs, who live partly in the Assam valley and partly in the North Káchár and Jaintia Hills, but the bulk of whom are concentrated in an insulated mountain tract separated from the Naga Hills by the valley of the Dhansiri, seem to be connected more probably with the Bodo than with any other neighbouring race. They number 77,765.

108. II. Shan Tribes.—The second class of tribes are those of Shan origin, shown in the census under the three heads of Ahom, Khamti, and Shan. These are comparatively recent settlers. The Ahoms came into the valley about the date of Magna Charta, and ruled over portions, and finally over nearly the whole of it, until the end of the eighteenth century. The Khamtis may possibly have come in small numbers with the Ahoms, from whom at that early period they were perhaps not very clearly distinguished, but their most important immigration is of quite recent date. The Shans returned in the census are probably Aitonias, and Aitonias and Phakials seem to have been included also under Khamtis, from whom they differ but little. The grand difference between these tribes and the Ahoms is that they have been converted to Buddhism, while the Ahoms have been converted to Hinduism. The numbers of the Shan race within the inner line of frontier appear as follows :—

Ahom	179,283
Khamti	2,883
Shan	275
TOTAL	182,141

This enumeration, however, takes no account of settlements between the inner line and the outer line.

109. III. Tribes of the mountains east of Bhutan.—Next comes the race inhabiting the mountains which form the northern frontier of Eastern or Upper Assam. This race has no generic name. Proceeding eastward from the frontier of Bhutan, those branches of it which are settled in the valley are known to the Assamese as Akas, Daphlas, Miris, and Abors. We know practically nothing about their history or their ethnological affinities. Their settlements in the Assam valley are shown in the present census as having a population of 27,006, divided as follows :—

Daphlas	549
Miris	25,636
Abors	821
TOTAL	27,006

Abor and Miri villages beyond the inner line have not been counted. There are apparently no settlements of the Akas in the plains.

110. IV. Hindus.—The fourth and last class consists of those who, whatever their origin, are by common consent counted Hindus. Deducting the Mahalias, and adding in the Mataks, the number of this class appears as 857,450, whereof the most numerous castes are Kalita (241,589), Kewat or Kaibarttha (105,317), Dom (96,779), Brahmin or Ganak (86,174), and Kátani or Jugi (81,931). The separation of Hindus as an ethnological class is open to the objection that it includes a large number who are not Aryans. The Doms, for example, are a numerous body of origin certainly not Aryan. Again, there are 22,052 Bhumij tea-coolies from Central India, who are certainly not Aryan, and probably are not all Hindu even by religion. For general purposes, however, the classification is exact enough, as distinguishing the non-Aryan tribes of the Assam valley from those who, as a mark of superiority, call themselves Hindus.

111. Geographical distribution of Races.—Though largely intermingled, these various races are still distinguishable in the main as belonging each to some particular locality in the valley of the Brahmaputra. The Bodo, as the most numerous, cover the widest area. They are found in every district, but occur

in greatest numbers in the lower and middle parts of the valley, namely, in the districts of Goalpara, Kámrup, Darrang and Nowgong, where, under the name of Koch, they are mixed up with the Hindu population, while the unconverted portion, whose special habitat is the submontane tract on either bank of the Brahmaputra, are known as Káchárís, Mechés, and Rábhas living mainly on the northern, and the Lálungs who live altogether on the southern side. The Mikirs, again (if they can be counted among the Bodo), dwell chiefly in their own highlands, though extending also along the foot of the Jaintia Hills as far west as Gauhati. In Upper Assam we find the Chutiyas, whose kingdom succeeded that of the early Hindu dynasties, and was overthrown by the Ahoms in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Ahoms, though extending their rule over the entire valley, confined themselves as settlers almost exclusively to the Sibsagar district, with the adjoining borders of Lakhimpur and Nowgong, and it is in these parts that the bulk of the Ahom population is still to be found, while on the north bank of the Brahmaputra they are almost unknown. The Khamtis are recent colonists in the south eastern corner of the valley. The settlements of the northern mountaineers, Abors, Daphlas, and Miris, on the other hand, lie mostly on the north bank, in Darrang and Lakhimpur, though some of the old-settled Miris have taken up their abode on the affluents of the Brahmaputra from the southern hills. Whether on the north or the south side, these tribes belong altogether to Upper Assam, and there is no record of any settlement of theirs lower down the Brahmaputra than a point twenty-seven miles east of Tezpur. The distribution of the Hindu population has been commented on in a preceding chapter. The fact of its preponderance in the western districts is explained by their proximity to the borders of older Hindu settlements, and notably to the historic kingdom of Kamatapur, which had its capital in Koch Behar, and was ruled over for several centuries by successive dynasties, the most powerful of whose sovereigns included Kamrup and even western Darrang within their dominions.

Koch.

Káchárís, &c.

Mikirs.

Chutiyas.

Ahoms.

Khamtis.

Abors, Daphlas, and Miris.

Hindus.

112. Mutual influence of the various races.—It is impossible that so many different races can have been in contact for six centuries without mutually affecting each other's religion, language, and customs. Unfortunately we have no sufficient means of judging how far the Hinduism of Assam has been modified by intercourse with the non-Aryan population. That is a question which still remains for investigation, but the counter-effect of Hinduism upon the non-Aryan tribes is one which lies on the surface, and can be seen at once both in history and in what is going on at the present day. Wherever they are not protected by mountains or by jungles, the non-Aryan residents invariably have yielded, and are yielding, to the overpowering fascination of the Hindu religion, and of that higher civilization to which it is the key. The Chutiyas were converted before the 13th century. The Koch were already Hinduized when they invaded Upper Assam in the 16th century. The last of the Ahom kings who clung to his old faith made a vain attempt to stop the conversion of his people by expelling the Hindu religious preceptors a century later. In every case conversion means not only the worship of new gods, but the adoption of Hindu restrictions as to food and drink, and the abandonment also of other national customs. Thus the Ahoms have entirely renounced their habit of living in houses raised on platforms, in favour of the Hindu fashion of building on the ground. With the national worship the national language goes also. The languages of the non-Aryan tribes, on the other hand, do not seem to have contributed to the vocabulary of Assamese (which, like Bengali, rests in the main upon a foundation of Sanskrit) in any greater degree than Welsh has contributed to our modern English.

Progress of Hinduism.

113. Failure of Hinduism in certain cases.—This wholesale and progressive conversion to Hinduism renders the more conspicuous those few cases

which stand out as exceptions to the general rule,—not the case of the unconverted masses who owe their immunity simply to the fact that Hinduism has not yet come into contact with them in their mountains or jungles, but the case of small isolated communities like the Deori Chutiyas, or of individuals like the Ahom Bailungs and Deodhas, who, though living in the midst of a Hindu population and surrounded by their apostate countrymen, nevertheless continue to use their own speech and to serve their peculiar deities. They are the remnants of the old priestly families, and the perfection in which they have preserved their old language proves how strong must have been the influence which persuaded their countrymen deliberately to renounce it.

114. Refinement of Caste scruples.—The grand attraction of Hinduism for barbarous tribes, Colonel Dalton observes, is that it professes to teach the secret of ceremonial purity; and the pretension to purity will often be found most exaggerated among those castes and tribes which hang doubtfully on the skirts of Hinduism. It may be said of the Assamese generally that they carry sanctimoniousness to an extreme. They have scruples unknown in other parts of India, about eating in the houses of their relatives, drinking from public wells, carrying fowls, or even eating in their working clothes. One member of a family will even refuse to touch food which has been prepared by another. The eagerness of the converted non-Aryan tribes to conform to the ceremonial law given them by their teachers seems to have re-acted on Hinduism itself, and made it assume a specially artificial and exacting form, as it might easily do in a country where every genuine Hindu by race held his own rank, as it were, in a hierarchy, surrounded by a large population of barbarians. At any rate one noteworthy feature of Hinduism in the Assam Valley is the relatively high estimation of certain castes which elsewhere are held in contempt or even abhorrence. Ganaks, for example, are looked down upon in Bengal as a spurious kind of Brahmins, but here they are commonly regarded as on much the same level with Brahmins of the genuine sort. The Dom of the Assam Valley is a person of exceptional purity, and, though his non-Aryan origin is recognised, yet he is counted among Hindus, and is held in respect accordingly. The same tendency towards exaltation of caste takes a somewhat different shape in the circumstance that the sub-divisions of certain castes disappear in the upper portion of the valley of the Brahmaputra. Kolita, Keot, Koch and Dom of the western districts have their classes of great or small, agriculturist or fisherman, between whom commensality and intermarriage are forbidden; but, as we proceed eastwards, we find that these distinctions cease to be observed, and all the members of the caste are of an equal status. By contrast with the non-Aryan races prevailing in Upper Assam, the Hindu population by descent or religion stands out as a comparatively homogeneous mass, free from those minute sub-divisions which split up caste in purely Hindu districts. Again, to take an example of yet another kind, the Hári, who used to be a sweeper, is now a goldsmith. This last is rather an instance of a rise in occupation than of one in the estimation of a caste; and perhaps the higher level of respectability on which the lower castes generally stand in Assam may be explained partly by the circumstances of a country where land is abundant, and where nobody is restricted to any degrading occupation as the only available means of earning his bread.

Exaltation of certain castes.

115. Transition from higher to lower castes.—It would be interesting to know whether this process of exaltation is carried a stage further, so as to reinforce the higher castes by accessions from the lower. Some of the caste-statistics for 1881 and 1872, when compared together, suggest such an hypothesis. But we can never be sure that the two sets of figures cover exactly the same ground, and speculation upon them is unsafe. We do know for certain that a process of this kind goes on among the converted Bodo, who first become Saraniya, Madhálri, or Totila, and then develop into Koch. We also know that a large proportion of those now classed as pure Hindus have a non-Aryan strain in their blood. Apart from confirmatory tradition, it is obvious to reason that intermarriage must have taken place in earlier times between the Aryan settlers and the non-Aryan inhabitants.

116. Musalmans.—In the case of Musalmans all ethnological differences merge, of course, in the common religion. The distribution of Musalmans in

Assam has been noted in a previous chapter, and a few words more about them will be found further on.

117. Explanation of following paragraphs.—The following paragraphs contain an account of some of the castes and tribes peculiar to, or commonest in, the valley of the Brahmaputra. No attempt has been made to recapitulate the information already accessible to the public in such standard works as the essays of Mr. Brian Hodgson or Colonel Dalton's *Ethnology of Bengal*, but any facts that seemed to be new have been recorded, sometimes perhaps at disproportionate length.

11. I. Bodo.—(a) Kacharis (*Bara*) (1).—1. Little or nothing seems to be known of the origin and history of the people commonly spoken of among us as the "Káchárís." They themselves rarely or never use this term as their national name, but speak of themselves as the "Bara" or Baraphisa (*i.e.*, "children of the Bara"), a title of which they are not a little proud, though it is not clear what precise shade of meaning they attach to this term "Bara." The author of the "Lará Mitra" speaks of the Káchárís as claiming descent from Bhima of Mahabharat fame, but this idea may have been derived from their Hindu neighbours. It is possible that they may at one time have been the dominant race in the Brahmaputra Valley, one indication of which may be found in the fact that they seem to have left traces of their languages in the names of some of the more important physical features of the country. Thus, it is noteworthy that the names of not a few of the principal rivers in the Assam Valley begin with the syllable "di," which is perhaps the Káchári word for water (dai, di), *e.g.*, Di-puta, Dikarai, Dihong, Dibong, Diluru, Dihing, Dikhu, Disang, Diju (*cf.* Daimapur, river-town, the old Káchári centre on the Dhansiri). But, however this may be, the evidence of language points very strongly to the inference of some ethnological relationship between the Káchárís and the Garos, as well as the races known under the different names of Dhimal, Chutiya, Koch, Mech, &c., all of whom are to be found in the western districts of the Assam Valley or the adjoining territories of Eastern Bengal and Koch Behar. Of the languages of these last-named races little seems to be known, but that of the Garos is still a vigorous form of non-Aryan speech, which has much in common with Káchári both in regard to its vocabulary and its structure. Of this affinity between these two languages a few illustrations are here given:—

History, ethnological and linguistic affinities, &c.

(*A*) *Vocabulary*[1]—

English.	Káchári.	Garo.
One	Sé	Sá
Two	Né	Gon
Three	Thám	Githam
Four	Bre	Bri
Five	Bá	Banga
Six	Da (ra)	Dak
Seven	Sni	Sni
Eight	Yát	Chet
Nine	Sko	Skhu
Ten	Yi	Chí (Chikhung)
I	Ang	Aṅgá
Me	Ang-kho	Ang-khó
To me	Ang-na	Ang-ná
Of me, mine	Ang-ni	Ang-ni
In me	Ang-ân	Ang-o
Thou	Nang	Náá
Of thee	Nang-ni	Náng-ni
Nose	Gang-thang	Ging-thing
Mouth	Khugá	Kushik
Tongue	Slái	Sré
Child	Phisá	Bishá
Hog	Omá	Oák
Tiger	Massá	Mácchá
Cow	Massaû	Mácchu

[1] Contributed by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Endle, of Tezpur.

English.	Kácháŕi.	Garo.
Bear	Maphur	Mapil
Bird (fowl)	Dâu	Do
Rice (paddy)	Mai	Mi
Rice (cleaned)	Mairang	Merang

(*B*) *Structure, syntax, &c.*—Here there are many points of resemblance or affinity which hardly admit of being explained away as accidental, *e.g.*—

(*a*) *Case-endings.*—Some of these are given above for the first and second personal pronouns, and from these it will be seen that the terminations expressing the objective, dative, possessive and locative cases are almost identical in Káchári and Garo.

(*b*) *Use of the numerals.*—This is much the same in both languages, the numeral almost always following the noun, and being itself preceded by a sort of enclitic adjective which serves to classify the noun with which it is used, *e.g.*—

English.	Káchári.	Garo.
One man	Mansaî sâ-se	Mánde shákshá
Two cows	Massaú mâ-ne	Mácchu máng-gni

Here the enclitic adjectives are in Káchári *sá*, and *má*, in Garo *shák* and *máng*; and in both languages, they (1) precede the numeral, and (2) with it follow the nouns they respectively qualify.

(*c*) Peculiar method of combining verbs with other parts of speech (*e.g.*, nouns, adjectives, &c.) common to both languages, *e.g.*—

English.	Káchári.	Garo.
Morning	Phúngâu	Phringáu
Will (shall, sign of future time)	Gan	Gen
It will be morning (literally will morn)	Phúngá-gan	Phringá-gen
Good	Găhám	Námmá
The child will be good	Phisa hám-gan	Bisha nám-gen

Here in both languages no verb, properly so called, is used at all, the temporal affix "gan" or "gen" (will or shall) being attached directly to the noun or to a shortened form of the adjective: the two parts of speech thus combined admitting of being conjugated as a compound verb throughout the moods and tenses. This use is very common in both languages.

(*d*) *Negative verbs.*—In both languages a negative sense is given to the verb, not (as in many forms of speech) by prefixing some word implying negation, but by affixing a syllable to the verbal root, this affix itself varying with the different tenses, thus—

English.	Káchári.	Garo.
To strike	Bu-na	Dak-ná
I am striking	Bu-dang	Dak-engá
I am not striking	Bu-á	Dák-já

Here it will be seen that a negative force is given to the root (which remains unchanged throughout) by an affix—in Káchári *á*, in Garo *já*.

These illustrations—and it would be easy to add to their number—of the vocabulary and structure of the two languages may suffice to show that there is no small affinity between them. And this subject is not altogether without interest, as it has hitherto been often taken for granted that the Garos were quite an isolated race. This view is, perhaps, hardly tenable in the light of the probable affinity between their speech and that of the Kácháris, combined with points of relationship in other ways, and it must be remembered that, with regard to races wholly without culture, like the Garos and Kácháris, &c., a comparison of the spoken languages affords almost the only clue to their ethnological affinities; as it has been well said of such races, "Their languages are their history."

Religion, worship, &c.

2. The Kácháris seem to have no clear idea of the existence of any one Supreme Being, and their religion, so far as it may be said to have any active living influence, is one not of love, but of fear. On the other hand, they are not subject to the mischievous spell of Pantheism, which is the great bane of their Hindu neigh-

bours. There seems to be no formally appointed priestly caste, though there is an approximation to one in the persons of the deoris (Deoshis), who invariably take the lead in all religious ceremonies. Their office does not seem to be hereditary, nor are they treated with any great respect, and, as a rule, they are celibates. Their services are called into requisition chiefly in times of epidemic disease, physical evils of all kinds being attributed to the direct, though occult, agency of the gods, whose action is supposed to be generally of a malignant, not benevolent, character. The Deori is supposed to have the power of finding out which of the gods has caused disease in any one instance, and also of ascertaining by what offerings the wrath of the evil spirit may be appeased. The process adopted is somewhat as follows, as practised in the Káchári Duars of this district (Darrang). A number of figures, usually seven or nine in number, bearing a rude resemblance to the outlines of the human form, are roughly made of jungle grass twisted together, the size rarely exceeding 10 or 12 inches. These are placed upright on the ground, and before them is deposited a layer of the plantain-tree with its concave side upwards, and in this are placed salt, a mixture of rice and pulse (called *gázi*), a lighted lamp (*halá*), eggs, the bodies (or, at least, the heads) of slaughtered pigeons, goats and chickens, the whole being sprinkled with blood and rice flour (*pithaguri*). Sugarcane, plantains, &c., are sometimes added. In front of these offerings the Deori proceeds to offer up prayers and incantations, commencing in a low tone, but gradually working himself into a state of excitement bordering on frenzy, and it is apparently when in this condition of mental excitement that he is supposed to ascertain in some occult way the knowledge of which he is in search, *i.e.*, the name of the offended deity who has caused disease, and the appropriate method of propitiation, which latter usually involves an offering of pigs, goats, &c., to the god and the giving of a feast to the neighbours at the patient's expense.

There seem to be no religious festivals properly or exclusively so called. There are, however, large gatherings of the people about the end of November or beginning of December, and again in April, but these meetings seem to be rather of the nature of merry-makings than to have anything distinctively religious about them. The former gathering is known as the eating of the new rice (mekhám gadán zánai), and is intended to celebrate the opening of the harvest season (sáli-dhán). There is a very liberal consumption of madh (rice-beer) at these meetings, and excesses sometimes occur; but the people are not habitually intemperate, and they would, perhaps, in this respect compare not unfavourably with the same classes in England.

Some of the most widely worshipped deities are Bathau[1] or Siju (Gharburá). This god is reverenced by all Káchárís, and is looked upon as the tutelary "deity of the house:" this is commonly represented by a species of cactus,[2] sometimes known as Siju gohain, which is very generally found in the court-yard of a well-to-do Káchári ryot, carefully protected by a rude fence of split bamboo. Occasionally rice, goats, eggs, chickens, &c., the latter recently slaughtered, will be found lying inside this fence.

Maiñau.—This deity is said to provide food and drink, and, if properly propitiated, to give bountiful harvests. The first part of his name is perhaps connected ethnologically with the Káchári word for rice (*mai* = paddy).

The god of the paddy-field, Khober (perhaps the Hindu Kúver), is looked upon as the god of wealth, especially in the form of money.

Hásung Madai, the god of travellers, invoked when entering on a journey, &c.

There are other deities bearing various names (*e.g.* Dalah Gabang, Snárumaroi, Bura Gohain, &c.,) which may be classified as Hagráni Madái, gods of the woods; Daini Madái, gods of the waters. But all are alike looked upon as generally *hostile* to human well-being, though in a capricious way, and only to be prevented from gratifying their malignant tendencies by propitiatory offerings of poultry, rice, &c.

Physical peculiarities, food, dress, &c.

3. The Káchári, as regards his physique, contrasts favourably with his Hindu and Muhammadan neighbours, not so much in appearance as in capacity for sustained hard labour.

[1] Chief of the Lares or Penates.

[2] More properly *Euphorbia*: the species is *Euphorbia antiquorum*, Linn.

His outer man bears some resemblance to that of the Nepali. As a rule, he is not tall, but is strongly and sturdily built, with square shoulders and broad chest, and well-developed legs and arms. In feature he approximates sometimes very closely to the Mongolian type, with projecting cheek-bones, scanty beard and moustache, and strongly marked almond-shaped eyes. Their physical strength is probably due to the absence of caste restrictions in their use of food. Rice is the staple diet, but this is supplemented by a plentiful supply of vegetables, sometimes procured from the neighbouring forest; and it is seldom that they do not manage to procure some kind of animal food, flesh or fish, of which latter they are very fond. When untainted by Hinduism, they are at liberty to eat almost every kind of flesh (*e.g.*, pork, goat, &c.), with the one exception of the domestic cow: wild cattle (buffalo, mithan, &c.) are lawful food for them. The most highly prized article of diet is the pig, and numbers of these animals may be seen in all Káchári villages. The favourite beverage is a kind of rice-beer known as madh, prepared by steeping rice in water for two or three days, at the end of which time it is boiled with the addition of certain condiments and drunk straight from the *kalsi*, while still warm. It is not an inviting drink to the eye, as it is a thick greyish-looking fluid, but it is not unpleasant to the palate, having a slightly sub-acid taste. It does not seem to be very intoxicating, as the people are able to consume large quantities without being incapacitated from work. Another liquor, photika, prepared from madh by distillation, is of a less innocent character. It is perfectly colourless, and has a strong pungent taste, redolent of smoke, and has something in common with very strong whiskey. This, if taken in any quantity, acts on the brain very rapidly and injuriously, and if its use can be restricted in any way by legislation or otherwise, there can be little doubt that such restriction would be a distinct gain to the people at large. In their mode of dress the Kácháris do not differ materially from their Hindu neighbours, but they show a certain fondness for coloured garments, and are acquainted with the art of dyeing, the materials for preparing the dyes (usually blue and various shades of red) being supplied generally from the leaves or roots of trees. In their deportment they compare favourably with other dwellers in the plains. They have a bold, independent, manly bearing, though in conversation their manner is apt to be unpleasantly abrupt and brusque, and when bent on attaining unlawful ends they do so more commonly by violence and force than by deceit and fraud. One leading feature in their national type of character is a very strongly marked clannish feeling, which causes them sometimes to stand by and support each other for goodor for evil to the last extremity.

Social and domestic customs, &c.

5. The social and domestic life of the average Káchári ryot is of a very simple, primitive, patriarchal character, and by no means entirely wanting in pleasing features. The relations of the sexes are on the whole sound and pure, the young men being as a rule chaste before marriage and faithful to their wives afterwards. The tie between parent and child is often one of strong affection, but the sons of the household are as a rule more enterprising than the same class among Hindus, and are apt to leave the family fold to push their fortunes elsewhere. Thus, great numbers of Kácháris from North Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, &c., leave their homes every spring for the tea factories of Upper Assam, returning early in the cold season in time for the Sáli-dhán harvest. The custom of infant marriages seems not to prevail among them, nor are they as a rule polygamists, though when a man has no children by a first wife he is permitted to take a second or even a third during the lifetime of the first. There seems to be nothing distinctively religious in their marriage ceremonies. When a young man reaches marriageable age, his parents exert themselves to find a suitable wife for him, and usually commence operations by making presents of támul pán, pigs, and the inevitable madh to the father and mother of the bride elect, a favourable reception of these overtures being indicated by the formal cutting asunder and eating a betel-nut by the contracting parties, after which ceremony the young people are assumed to be engaged to each other. The marriage itself is not consummated for some months afterwards, and the ceremony is always marked by a great feast and merry-making, during which there is a very liberal consumption of madh, pork, rice, &c. A less pleasing feature is the payment of a sum of money by the bridegroom's parents to those of the bride. Where

this payment from poverty or other causes is impossible, it is a common practice for the bridegroom to perform certain services for the bride's parents, the period during which such services are rendered being sometimes prolonged for months and years. My informant, a Christian Káchári, illustrated what he meant by referring to the case of Jacob serving Laban for Rachel and Leah (see Genesis, xxix. 20-30). But notwithstanding this objectionable feature in domestic life, the family relations among the Kácháris are on the whole sound and pure, much more so perhaps than in more civilised communities.

The dead are usually disposed of by burial as a matter of fact, though the Káchári prefers cremation and looks upon it as the orthodox mode of dealing with the dead, burial being resorted to merely as the less expensive process. Whenever the dead are burnt, a certain amount of ceremony is always observed, the act of itself taking place almost always on the bank of a small river. A certain quantity of madh and rice is prepared and solemnly placed before the dead man as an offering to his spirit. The dead body is clothed with quite new garments and the head anointed with oil, when it is placed in the midst of the funeral pile, on which money is also placed by the wealthier classes. A torch is then lighted, and the relatives and friends of the deceased pass round the funeral pile in procession, the men five times, the women seven, after which the torch is applied to the pile. After the body has been wholly consumed, all who have taken part in the ceremony bathe in running water and return home, where they are looked upon as ceremonially unclean (suá) for some four or five months, their restoration to ordinary social life being commonly celebrated by a general feast.

Probable future of the Kácháris—Hindu proselytism.

6. What the future of the Kácháris and cognate tribes (*e.g.*, Rábhas, Bhulgoniyas, Mahaliyas, &c.) will be it is not at all easy to foresee. At present they are for the most part simply a kind of navvies, hewers of wood and drawers of water, taking a leading part in the hard physical work of the country, for which their great physical strength and endurance eminently qualify them. It is difficult to say how far Hindu influence is telling upon them injuriously. In what are called the Káchári Duars of this district (Darrang), I have been in the habit of visiting every village of more than four or five houses for some 25 years past, and I do not know of any instance where any one village has adopted Hinduism or has made any movement in that direction: on the other hand, I have occasionally found villages in Upper Assam. still bearing the name Kácharigaon, where the feature and build of the people stamp them as Káchári, but where they have entirely lost their ancestral faith and mother-tongue and are to all intents and purposes Hindus, worshipping Ram and Krishna, and paying tribute to the Gosains, &c. I cannot ascertain that there is any definite organized system of proselytism at work, but I have occasionally seen imposing processions in the Káchári country got up by local Gosains, where there is much that is attractive to eye and ear for a simple tamasha-loving oriental people. The intense *clannishness* of the Kácháris may enable them to withstand Hindu or other outside influence longer than other races, and their conversion to Hinduism is certainly more strongly to be deprecated, inasmuch as they possess at present many simple virtues of great price (truthfulness, honesty, simplicity, straight-forwardness of character and conduct, &c.) and have not as yet had all the manhood crushed out of them by a vicious one-sided civilization.

Their affinity with the Kácháris.

119. (b) Lálungs.—The Lálungs are proved by their language to be closely connected with the Kácháris. They are in fact Kácháris of the south bank of the Brahmaputra, inhabiting the northern skirts of the Jaintia Hills and the plains at their feet, and thence eastward up the valley of the Kopili, and under the northern face of the Mikir highlands. A reference to the map will show that the region thus bounded includes all the southern part of the district of Nowgong, and it is almost exclusively in this district that Lálungs are found. No explanation of their name has ever been offered. It is noteworthy that the native Assamese histories make no mention of them, though narrating in great detail the conflicts between the Ahom kings and the Kácháris in the Kopili valley, now extensively peopled by Lálungs. The Lálungs themselves give various accounts

of their origin. The commonly received story is that they came from Jaintia, but one tradition assigns them to a range of mountains which they call by a name resembling Choku, and the locality of which is said to be somewhere in eastern Assam.

Their religion.

The Lálungs, like the Kácháris, use the word Midai to denote a god. The western Lálungs are said to worship a god called Godal Margi. They regard as sacred, not only the euphorbia, but also the madar (*Calotropis gigantea*) and the gomari tree (*Gmelina arborea*). The manner of their worship is like that of all the wild tribes: a fowl, goat or pig is sacrificed, or, on very great occasions, a buffalo, and a simple prayer is put up, imploring the deity to protect themselves, their cattle, rice-fields, farm-yards and little ones; a banquet of flesh and rice-beer concludes the ceremony.

The public place of sacrifice is a *thán*, or earthen platform, and the *dao* or bill-hook used on the occasion is a sacred weapon kept on the spot and held worthy in itself to receive adoration. The two great months of public worship are said to be Phagun and Jeth. Private worship can be performed at any time, as occasion requires. The Lálungs invariably burn their dead.

Traces of Hindu influence in their religion.

On the whole, the Lálungs have not preserved their primitive religious notions so well as the Kácháris. Their prayer to Midai is often a curious mixture of Assamese with Lálung words bearing Assamese inflections. The very name of Midai is giving place to Parmeshwar or Ram. The deity worshipped in Phagun is known more commonly by the Hindu name of Lakhi than by the Lálung name of Hobobuni. Mahadeo and Kali are worshipped in Jeth. In the month of Magh a ceremony called *mál*, consisting in the planting of a tall shaft of bamboo, accompanied by religious rites, is performed on the boundaries of villages. Certain deities called Chári Bai may be a Hindu rendering of primitive Lálung gods. The names of their priests are also of Hindu origin. The *deoraja* fixes the day for the celebration, and the *deori* kills the victim. Two other officials are the *lora* and the *pharangai*; the former assists in the celebration, the latter provides the necessary materials. The manner of private propitiation of Midai, by suspending in the house a plantain leaf containing betel-nuts and leaves of tulsi and dub grass, looks like a rite borrowed from the Hindus.

Process of conversion.

The process of conversion of the Lálung is similar to that of the Káchári. When he first places himself under the protection of a Gosain, he is known as a Saraniya. In this stage he is often left free to eat and drink as he pleases; his renunciation of strong liquor and swine's flesh must precede his taking rank as a small Koch, and when he becomes a big Koch he is to all religious intents and purposes a Hindu.

Physical appearance, &c.

The Lálung has the Bodo features, but he is less stalwart than the Káchári, and his race characteristics are less plainly marked. Possibly the more relaxing climate of the jungle and swamps under the low hills of the south bank, as compared with the open gravelly plains midway between the mountains of Bhutan and the Brahmaputra, has something to do with his inferior physique. The national language is falling into disuse in villages situated at a distance from the skirts of the hills. The Lálungs still, however, drink rice-beer and spirits, and eat the flesh of all domestic animals except the cow. Child-marriages are unknown among them, and polygamy is not common. A widow can always claim the hand of her deceased husband's brother. In the remoter villages the custom of separate sleeping-houses for the unmarried youths and maidens is still kept up.

Tribal divisions.

Exogamy is a characteristic of the Lálungs, as of many other half-civilised tribes on the borders of the Brahmaputra Valley. The following is a list (not exhaustive) of their *phoids*, or clans, within which marriage is forbidden :—

Hukai	Muthuru	Lorang
Masalang	Khoroi	Ámjír
Másáring	Borang	Jímjír
Bhuma	Korsilak	Bursing
Ámshi	Mánu	Mágaro

Pánsang	Murni	Mikti
Mádul	Dárpáng	Purulak
Shŏlá	Ámpili	Ládur
Damlung	Garaiku	Misdid

Then there are sub-divisions of the *phoid*, as—

Hukai jákoi	Hukai mána	Hukai purgunna
„ rángkháng	„ thána	„ gangáng
„ kháloi		

and so on.

The following table shows the number and distribution of Lálungs in the Assam Valley in 1872 and 1881:—

	1872.	1881.
Kamrup	1,950	3 833
Darrang	2	...
Nowgong	32,113	41,695
Sibsagar	9	319
Lakhimpur	785	730
	34,859	46,077

This large increase of one-third in the recorded numbers of Lálungs is probably to be ascribed to a more careful enumeration over a wider area, including the Kopili and Dhansiri valleys. It will be observed that almost all the Lálungs belong either to Nowgong or to the marches of Nowgong and Kamrup. There were also 1,505 Lálungs enumerated in the Jáintia Hills in 1881, and 68 within the borders of the Sylhet district at the southern foot of those hills. They may have been more numerously distributed over the Jaintia Hills in former times.

120. (c) Rabhas, (d) Hajongs, (e) Mech.—Going further west, we meet with the Rábhas, divided into Rangdaniya and Páte, who differ from the Kácháris still less than Lálungs do: the small tribe of Hajongs, at the foot of the Garo Hills, who owe their name, apparently, to the Bodo name for a mountain (*hájo*); and finally in Goalpara we find the Bodo race called by the name of Mech, as in the north-eastern districts of Bengal. Rábha seems often to be used as a term to denote the first stage of conversion to Hinduism in the case indifferently of a Káchári, a Mech, or a Garo, but there are plenty of Rábhas who are wholly unconverted, and persons styled Káchári and Rábha may even be members of the same household. The distribution of these tribes is as follows:—

	Rábha.	Hajong.	Mech.
Garo Plains	3,785	3,689	267
Goalpara	14,293	...	57,390
Kamrup	22,723	...	...
Darrang	15,090	...	...
Nowgong	4	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	228
Lakhimpur	390	...	...
TOTAL . .	56,285	3,689	57,885

The Sibsagar and Lakhimpur figures probably represent tea-coolies. There are 585 Hajongs in Sylhet, and 80 in the Khasi Hills.

121. (f) Koch.—The history of the Koch kingdom belongs to Bengal. Its name and a fragment of its territory are still preserved in the independent state of Kuch (or Koch) Behar. The Koch invasion of Assam occurred about the middle of the 16th century. The story is told with substantial agreement by the chronicles of Kuch Behar and the local histories of Assam. The latter represent the cause of collision to have been the withholding of tribute by the Koch ruler Viswa Singh, who had placed himself under the protection of the Ahom as far back as 1532, while the Koch power was yet struggling for existence. In the war which followed,

History of the Koch power in Assam.

Sila Rai, Viswa Singh's younger son, the Chína Raya of the Kuch Behar version, appears as the victorious commander of the invading forces. A battle fought in 1563 A.D. was followed by the dispersion of the Ahom army; Sila Rai overran the whole country, occupied the capital city, Garhgaon, and, after exacting a formal submission from the Ahom nobles, departed with one youth from each of their families as hostage. It seems that the Koch monarch relinquished the upper portion of the valley, retaining only Kamrup and Darrang. Viswa Singh was succeeded by his son Nar Narayan, who permitted the captives to return. The story goes that their liberty was won from him at the dice by one of their number who was a favourite of the king. They were accompanied by a number of Koch emigrants who are said to have introduced into Upper Assam the handicrafts of weaving and working in gold. Subsequently we find Nar Narayan giving a daughter in marriage to the Ahom king, while his younger brother becomes Raja of Darrang. The present Rajas of Darrang and of Bijni in the Goalpara district are descended from this branch of the Kuch Behar dynasty. Goalpara, Kamrup and the western portion of Darrang remained provinces of the Koch kingdom until its overthrow by the Mahomedans in the opening of the 17th century, and before the close of that century they were absorbed into the Ahom dominions. The Raja of Darrang, however, retained his tributary power, and a century later we find one of his descendants attempting to wrest Gauhati from the failing grasp of the Ahoms.

Their origin.

122. The name Koch is said to be the Prakrit form of Kavach, a word used in the Yogini Tantra to designate the non-Aryan tribes of Northern Bengal. It would probably be more correct to say that Kavach is the Sanskritized form of Koch, a word of unknown etymology. The best authorities regard the Koch as a branch of the Bodo who had been Hinduized at a very early date. We know that the non-Aryan population of north-eastern Bengal, consisting of races identical with or cognate to those now called Mech in Bengal and Káchári in Assam, had been in contact with Hinduism for centuries before the Koch invasion of Assam. Three successive dynasties of Hindu monarchs had their capitals in Kuch Behar, and it was on the ruins of the last of these dynasties that the Koch kingdom arose, under a king bearing a Hindu name, and ruling over a people so thoroughly converted that the Ahoms were able to hold them in check for a time by sending against them an army of Sudras disguised as Brahmins. The process of converting Káchári into Koch is one which still goes on extensively in Assam, and invariably involves a change of language, as well as religion. It need, therefore, cause no surprise that of the language spoken by the Koch invaders of the 16th century not a trace remains either in Assam or Bengal. But in a recent work by Herr Bastian (*Völkerstämme am Brahmaputra*: Berlin, 1883) I find it mentioned that the Pál dynasty in Kamatápur was overthrown by Khyens previously converted to Hinduism by Brahmans, and, from a few words which he gives, the language of these Khyens (who must have been the original of the Koch power) seems to be closely connected with Káchári. Herr Bastian's authorities are not stated.

Divisions of Koch.

123. (1) *Rajbansi.*—A large number of Koch in the Goalpara district call themselves Rajbansi, or clansmen of the Raja of Bijni, and thus claim alliance with the royal stock of Kuch Behar. We should expect to find the same name occurring in Darrang also, but such is not the case. The legendary origin of the family from a Mech woman, by the god Vishnu, corroborates in some degree the hypothesis that the Koch is a Bodo Hinduized.

(2) *Kámtáli, Heremia, Madháhi.*—Of the Koch who retain their proper name, three divisions are recognized in Goalpara, Kamrup, and the western part of Darrang. These are called Kámtáli, Heremia, and Madháhi. The Kámtáli abstain from intoxicating liquors, and for the most part also from swine's flesh; the Heremia have forsworn liquor only; the Madháhi still rejoice in their primitive liberty of eating, and, as their name denotes, of drinking too. These two latter varieties are Kácháris in the first stages of conversion, and in fact Heremia appears also as the name of one class of Kácháris pure and simple.

It is said to be derived from the name of the female demon Hiramba, whose union with Bhim Sen produced the Káchári race.

(3) *Great and small.*—Further east these distinctions are lost, and the Koch are divided into small and great, according as their conversion has been recent, or dates back to a respectable antiquity. Once fixed, this classification seems to be permanent, and no lapse of time can make a small Koch great, though a great Koch may become small by eating with one of the latter class. In the easternmost districts of the Assam Valley all Koch are equal.

(4) *Páni Koch.*—The people called Páni Koch, found only in the sub-montane tract of the Garo Hills, are Garos who have never got beyond an imperfect stage of conversion, involving merely abstinence from beef. It has been conjectured that they assumed their present name (which means small or inferior Koch) by way of propitiating the Koch power predominant on their borders. Their language is said to differ little from Garo.

Total number of Koch population.

124. The number of Koch of all kinds in the Assam Valley in 1872 and 1881 is shown below—

	1872.	1881.			
	Koch of all classes.	Koch.	Rajbansi.	Madhahi.	Total.
Garo Plains	...	2,337	...	...	2,337
Goalpara	120,447	32,703	106,363	4,962	144,028
Kamrup	77,001	81,551	...	6,047	87,598
Darrang	46,788	42,061	...	2,140	44,201
Nowgong	41,051	42,878	...	...	42,878.
Sibsagar	23,965	24,248	...	...	24,248
Lakhimpur	3,747	4,598	...	...	4,598
TOTAL	312,999	230,376	106,363	13,149	349,888

The small rate of increase (12 per cent.) in a caste continually recruited from the ranks of the Káchári, Mech, Rábha and Lálung population, suggests the suspicion that a number of Koch, especially in the eastern districts, have returned themselves as belonging to some higher caste.

The Koch caste is peculiar to the Assam Valley. There are only 19 Koch and Rajbansi in all the rest of the province, and these are casual residents of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The 2,337 Koch in the sub-montane tract of the Garo Hills probably belong to the class known as Páni Koch.

125. (g.) Chutiya.—The Chutiyas are very old inhabitants of Upper Assam. When the Ahoms entered the country a Chutiya king reigned at Garhgaon over dominions comprising the greater part of the present districts of Sibsagar and southern Lakhimpur, as far even as Sadiya. There was still, however, so much room for the new-comers, that the collision between Ahom and Chutiya was long deferred. We read that in 1376 A. D. the Chutiya king invited the Ahom to a boat-race on the Safrai river, a tributary of the Disang, and there treacherously captured and put him to death. A century and a quarter later, Chutiya and Ahom tried their strength in a final struggle. A battle fought in 1500 A. D. ended in the defeat and death of the Chutiya king. His head was planted by the victorious Ahom at the foot of the ladder leading up to the temple of the great god Song-to be trodden under foot as often as the conqueror made the ascent; and the head of the principal Chutiya minister was similarly converted into a stepping-stone to the temple of an inferior deity. From the fact that the name of the Chutiya king was Dhir Narayan, we may presume that the Chutiyas had become partly Hinduized before this event.

Present divisions.

126. The Chutiyas of the present day are divided into four classes, Hindu, Ahom, Borábi and Deori. The first two of these classes are completely Hinduized. They

are practically on a level and will eat together, though the Hindu Chutiya asserts a nominal superiority as representing the earliest converted branch of his countrymen, as distinguished from those who changed their religion with the Ahoms some centuries later. The Borâhi Chutiya, on the other hand, is so far below the other twod that neither of them will eat withhim. The Borâhi, whose name denotes simply eater of swine's flesh (*borá*), appear in Assamese histories as a small community living under a king of their own on the upper courses of the Dihing. They were the first tribe subdued by the Ahoms, who employed them as cooks, keepers of fowls, and in other menial offices, whence perhaps the low estimation in which they are at present held. They are very few in number, adhere still in great part to their ancient religion, and are divided into Chángi and Máti Borahi, according as they keep to their national custom of platform-houses, or have adopted the Hindu fashion of building on the ground.

The Deori Chutiya.

127. The Deori or Levité Chutiya is the best specimen of the original race. A few villages of these people may be found on the Dikrang in North Lakhimpur, on the Kherketia channel of the Brahmaputra between North Lakhimpur and the Majhuli island, and again on the Tengapani in the extreme east of the valley. They are worshippers of Durga. They relate a legend that the goddess, in the form of a stone image, rose to the surface of the Dibong, and after the Hindus and other tribes had vainly tried to move her, she consented to go away in a dooly carried by Chutiya bearers, whose tribe were thenceforth devoted to her service. Their names for the goddess are Gokhani, Tamasurai Mai and Khesakhati. The first name signifies the wife of Mahadeo in his character of a religious mendicant; the second is an allusion to the copper-roofed temple on the Dhola to the east of Sadiya, where the Mother (*mai*) is worshipped; the third name means literally the eater of raw flesh, and recalls the human and uncooked sacrifices which used to be offered to her there. Durga no doubt merely took the place of a multitude of evil spirits to which the Chutiyas, like all the other wild tribes of the valley, used to offer propitiatory sacrifices. The Deori Chutiyas have never employed the services of Brahmins, nor adopted any part of the Hindu ritual. This copper temple, which was endowed by the Ahom kings with money and lands (since lost), and furnished with an annual human victim, seems to have been a centre of worship for all the wild tribes of the frontier. The advent of the Burmese put a stop to the barbarous sacrifice, and in later days the raids of the Mishmis drove numbers of the Deori Chutiyas to emigrate to their present seats in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

Their mode of life.

128. A Deori Chutiya village consists of some thirty houses, built on bamboo platforms (*cháng*) raised about five feet from the ground. A single house will often contain a family of forty persons, living in one great room without any compartments, with a verandah in front where visitors are entertained. Deori Chutiyas are tall, large, well-nourished men, with features bearing a strong resemblance to the Káchári. They drink strong liquor and eat all kinds of flesh except beef. Like the Káchâris, they will not drink milk, but they keep buffaloes and trade in dairy produce. They speak their own language among themselves, and hold converse with outsiders in Assamese, with which, indeed, some of them have a very imperfect acquaintance. Their social relations appear to be commendable. Child-marriage and polygamy are unknown. Marriages are negotiated by the parents of the parties, and are usually a business transaction, in which the price of the bride sometimes rises as high as a hundred rupees; but love-matches in defiance of parental arrangements are not uncommon, though these again depend mainly on the accepted lover's capacity to pay.

Tribal divisions.

Members of the same *phoid* or clan may not intermarry. The *phoids* are twelve in number, with the following names:—

1. Airio.
2. Sundâri.
3. Pâtri.
4. Shitigâ.
5. Morá.
6. Tchárió.
7. Komotâ.
8. Legâso.
9. Lupai.
10. Kumá.
11. Koliasoko.
12. Sukrang.

Besides these phoids there are four khels, *viz.*, Borgoniya or Boliamota, Patergoniya or Patorhat, Tengaponiya or Khesakhotia, and Burâberi or Dibongia. These names denote merely the location of each settlement.

129. They burn their dead, and profess ignorance regarding a future state. They propitiate the goddess on the occasion of any mishap, by offerings of spirits, of a fowl or pig, according to the means of the worshipper, who gives the offering to the priest and bids him present it to the Mother on his behalf. Their priests are of two classes, Deori and Bhoráli, and there is a small and a great priest of each class, making four altogether. Bhoráli was the designation of a class of commissariat officers under the Ahom kings, but the function of the Bhoráli in this case is to hold the head of the victim while the Deori decapitates. Private offerings may be presented by either the great or the little Deori, but all four priests officiate at the great festival of Durga. A peculiar language, distinct from the common Chutiya, is employed in their religious services. The priests decline to furnish a vocabulary of it, alleging the displeasure of the goddess. A shrine of Durga, with a conical thatched roof (probably in imitation of the abandoned temple on the Dhola) stands near one of the Majhuli villages. The people of this settlement have of late years become clients of the Goshain of Teok, but his influence has not yet been permitted to extend to matters of their religion.

Their religion.

The Deori Chutiyas still preserve some tradition of their ancient power. They say that, before the coming of the Ahoms, two successive dynasties, the Adi and the Chutiya, reigned over Upper Assam. Colonel Dalton cites from an old Assamese history the story of the marriage of the daughter of the Hindu king of Sadiya to a Chutiya youth, who succeeded to the throne of his father-in-law, and took the name of Sisupal. The royal seat of Sisupal is assigned by the Deori Chutiyas to Kundil, east of Sadiya, and their copper temple situated in the same neighbourhood may have owed its origin to this alliance between the Chutiyas and the earliest Hindu settlers in Upper Assam.

Their traditions.

The language spoken by the Deori Chutiyas has a strong affinity with Káchári, and the Chutiyas may, therefore, be regarded as a branch of the Bodo race. Their connection with the Kachari is, of course, quite unknown to themselves, and is indignantly denied if suggested. In Assamese histories the two people are treated as quite distinct, the Chutiyas occupying Upper Assam, while the Káchári country extended westwards from a line corresponding roughly with the eastern border of the present district of Nowgong.

Their affinity with the Káchâris.

Their numbe

130. The number of Chutiyas in the Assam Valley in 1872 and 1881 are shown below—

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	...	1,918
Kamrup	794	1,168
Darrang	2,532	1,362
Nowgong	7,361	8,055
Sibsagar	31,342	29,952
Lakhimpur	9,453	16,708
TOTAL	51,482	59,163

There are also 1,069 Chutiyas in Sylhet. An eastward movement seems to be taking place among them in the Assam Valley, but their distribution is still very much what it was in the days of the Ahoms.

131. Mikirs.—In Robinson's *Account of Assam* it is stated that the Mikirs have a tradition that their ancestors originally came from the Jaintia hills. Colonel Dalton's version of the legend is that they only went to Jaintia on their expulsion from Tularam's country by the Kácháris, and that, not being satisfied with their new quarters, they eventually placed themselves under the protection of the Rajas of Assam. The story that I have been told of their first appearance in Assam is that

Their origin.

being driven out of the Jaintia hills into what is now the Nowgong district, they sent emissaries to claim protection from the Ahom governor of the province of Raha. These luckless persons being unable to make themselves understood were straightway buried alive in a tank which that officer was then engaged in excavating. The hostilities which ensued were concluded by an embassage to the king himself in Sibsagar, and the Mikirs have been living peacefully ever since in the territory assigned them. Their present seat is chiefly in the Mikir hills, a low mountain tract in Nowgong, cut off by the valleys of the Kopili and Dhansiri from the main range of the Naga hills, but with a Naga population in its southern half, while large numbers again are to be found still in their original settlements along the foot of the Jaintia hills both in Nowgong and Kamrup. A few communities have emigrated into Upper Assam and across the river into Darrang.

Ethnological affinities.

132. Regarding the geographical distribution and ethnological affinities of the Mikirs, Mr. C. J. Lyall writes as follows:—

"The country which, from its geographical nomenclature, we should look upon as the home of the Mikir race, is tolerably extensive, and includes a large area of hills in which there are now few or no Mikirs. The characteristic elements of Mikir topographical nomenclature are *Láng*, river, water; *Lángso*, small stream; *Inglong*, mountain; *Long*, stone; *Rong*, village; *Sár*, chief. In the isolated mountainous block which fills the triangle between the Brahmaputra on the north, the Dhansiri Valley on the east, and the Kopili and Kalang Valleys on the west, these names are found everywhere, as well in the southern part now inhabited by the Rengma Nagas from the hills across the Dhansiri as in the northern portion included in the Nowgong district and known more particularly as the Mikir Hills. They are also found in considerable numbers to the south of the Lángkher Valley, in the mountains now inhabited by Kukis, Kutcha Nagas, and Káchárís, *e.g.*, *Lángreng* = "water of life," *Lángting*, *Long-lai*, &c.,) as far south as the courses of the Jhiri and Jhinám. In the centre of North Káchár they are rarer; but there is a considerable group of Mikir names again to the west of this tract about the head waters of the Kopili and on the southern face of the hills north of Badarpur. Mikirs also abound, mixed with Lálungs, on the northern face of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and along the courses of the Kopili and Umkhen rivers. Across the Brahmaputra the topographical nomenclature shows no trace of them, though there are a few recent colonies of the race in Darrang.

"They are thus essentially a people of the lower hills and adjoining lowlands of the central portion of the range stretching from the Garo Hills to the Pátkoi. Their neighbours are (1) the Santengs of Jaintia on the west; (2) Bodos or Káchárís on the south; and (3) Assamese on the north and east, where the country is inhabited at all; and, intermixed with them, are recent colonies of Kukis and Rengma Nagas and older ones of Lálungs and Hill Káchárís.

"To what linguistic and national group they should be affiliated, whether to the Bodo (Káchári, Lálung), Naga, or Khasi (Santeng), is a question the answer to which must be sought in their language. Mr. Neighbor's very full vocabulary of Mikir (Calcutta, 1878) and the little Mikir catechism in the Assamese character printed at Sibsagar in 1875 afford the means of making an examination of the problem. Khasi is well known; and so also is Bodo, from Mr. Brian Hodgson's Essays and from the Rev. Mr. Endle's (still unprinted) sketch of Káchári grammar. Of the neighbouring Naga dialects, unfortunately, we know nothing as yet.

"The vocabulary of Mikir does not appear to afford many coincidences with the neighbouring tongues. The nouns especially seem to be generally quite different in it and in Bodo and Khasi. But a nominal vocabulary of a hill language almost invariably shows a strong tendency to local divergence. Even in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, where there can be no doubt that the race throughout is the same and the language closely akin, the nouns employed vary immensely in neigbbouring tracts. We must look rather to the pronouns, the numerals, the system of word-building, and the structure of the language as exemplified in the sentence, for our affinities. And here, I think, there are sufficient indications to warrant us in declaring Mikir to be the kinsman of Bodo rather than of Khasi.

"The following are the personal pronouns in the three languages:—

	Mikir.	Bodo.	Khasi.
I . . .	ne	áng	nga
Thou . . .	náng	nang	me
He, she, it . .	lá	bí	U, ka
We . . .	ne-tum	zang-phur	ngi
Ye . . .	náng-tum	nang-sur	phi
They . . .	lá-tum	bí-sur	ki

"Although, except in the 2nd person, the words used in Mikir differ from those in Káchári, the formation of the plural is in principle the same in both languages. The following are the numerals in the three languages:—

	Mikir.	Bodo.	Khasi.
1 . . .	i-si	se, sai (Lalung *jessa*)	wei, shi

	Mikir.	Bodo.	Khasi.
2 . . .	hí-ni	ne, nai	ár
3 . . .	ke-thom	thám	lai
4 . . .	phili	bre, brai	san
5 . . .	phong-o	bá	san
6 . . .	therok	ḍá	hinriw
7 . . .	therok-si	sni	hiniew
8 . . .	nerkep	skho	phra
9 . . .	sirkep	zát	khandai
10 . . .	kep	zá, zi	shiphew

"Here there are no coincidences between Mikir and Khasi; but the first three numerals in Mikir and Bodo appear to present the same elements; and if we consider the Bodo preference for the *b*-sound, and the Mikir for the *p* and *ph*, there is an apparent relationship in the words for 4 and 5 (the Garo word for 5 is *bonga*). The *the* in *therok* may be the Bodo *dá*. After 6 the list in Mikir is differently constructed from that of the other two; 7 is evidently 6+1, and 8 is 10 – 2, and 9 is 10 – 1.

"In the declension of nouns the machinery used by Mikir, though it differs in detail from that of Bodo, exhibits the same principles, *viz.*, the employment of post-positions. The following appears to be its scheme :—

Singular.

ARLENG, man.

Nom. Arleng-si (*lit.*, man-one).
Acc. Arleng-ke.
Dat. Arleng-áphán (= man-for).
Gen. Arleng (placed *before* the governing word).
Abl. Arleng-ápen (= man-from).
Loc. Arleng-árlo (= man-in).

Plural.

Nom. Arleng-átum, árleng-tá.
Acc. Arleng-átum-ke.
&c. &c.

Compare this with Bodo :—

Singular.

MÁNSAI, man.

Nom. Mánsai-á.
Acc. Mansai-kho.
Dat. Mansai-na.
Gen. Mansai-ni (*ni* sometimes omitted).
Abl. Mansai-ni-phrai.
Loc. Mansai-an.

Plural.

Nom. Mansá-phur (with case-endings as above).

"The formation of adjectival from verbal or root-stems in both languages presents some resemblances. In Bodo the characteristic formation is the prefix *ga* (in Garo also *gă*, *go*, *gu*), as *kám* = 'being good'; *gă kám*, good; *det*, greatness, *gedet*, great; *dán*, newness; *gadán*, new. In Mikir, *ke*, *ka*, *ki* appear to perform the same functions; *reng*, live, *kereng*, alive; *phere*, fear, *kaphere*, afraid; *do*, abide; *kedo*, inhabiting; *thi*, die; *kethi*, dead; *ráp*, help; *keráp*, helping; *the*, greatness; *kethe*, great. The formation of numerals by a subjoined enclitic syllable (Mikir *so*, Bodo *sa*) is another point of resemblance, *e.g.*, *láng*, river; *láng-so*, brook; compare Bodo *dai* river, *daisá* brook.

"A very striking point of resemblance is in the formation of negative verbal stems. In Bodo this is effected by the addition of the syllable *-á* to the verbal root, which is then conjugated exactly like a simple stem; as *nu* see, *nuá* not see. In Mikir the subjoined vowel is *-e*, but before it, if the root begins with a consonant or consonantal group, the consonant or group is repeated; thus *un* be able, can; *un-e* cannot; *thek* know; *thek-the* know not; *pu* speak; *pu-pe* speak not; *práng* open; *práng-pre* open not.

"In the imperative, however, both languages agree in using other machinery. Thus *see* (imper.) is in Bodo *nu*, in Mikir *thek-non*; *see not* (imper.) is in Bodo *dá-nu*, in Mikir *thek-ri-non*; or *thek-ri*.

"The structure of the sentence in both languages is strikingly similar. Examples:—

"Did you call us?"

BODO.—*Nang zang-phur-kho ling-nai nd?*

"You us (*acc.*) call-did?"

MIKIR.—*Nang netum-ke láng-lo má?*

"The tiger ate the cow."

BODO.—*Mossaiá mossaw-kho zábai.*

LÁLUNG.—*Misá másu chágá.*

MIKIR.—*Teke-si chaynong-ke cholo.*

"Tiger (*nom.*) cow (*acc.*) ate."

"I will eat and come again."

BODO.—*Ang zá-nd-nai phai-pháphin gau.*

MIKIR.—*Ne cho-det-si váng-voi-phák-po.*

"I eat—having come—repeat will."

"In all these sentences the order of the words and structure of the phrase is exactly the same in both languages.

"It is needless to quote the corresponding combinations in Khasi, for they differ completely from those in Mikir in form and syntactical arrangement.

"As regards vocabulary, a thorough search among word-lists, and a further investigation of the corresponding sounds of the languages, would, no doubt, disclose many more points of likeness between Mikir and Bodo than are apparent on the surface. I give below a few coincidences which I have found on a hasty search:—

	Bodo.	Mikir.
Eat	Zá (*Lalung* chá)	Cho.
Run	Khát	Kát
Go	Tháng	Dám
Need, must	Náng	Náng
Remain	Thá	Do
Come	Fai	Váng
Die	Thoi	Thi
Say	Búng	Pu
Wash (clothes)	Su	Chok
Face	Makhángá.	Mehán g
Great	Gedet	Kethe

Turning to Garo and Dhimal, admittedly of the Bodo stock, further coincidences are found, thus:—

	Garo.	Dhimál.	Mikir.
Eye	Makar	Mí	Mek
Egg	Tau-chi (fowl)	Túi	Vo-ti (fowl)
Elephant	...	Nária	Ing-nár
Fire	...	Me	Me
Head	...	Pu-ring	Phu
Hog	Vák	...	Phák
Iron	Shurr	Chir	Ing-chin
Leaf	(*Bodo*) lai	Lhává	Lo
Mouth	Ho-tong	...	Ing-ho
Name	Mung	Ming	Men
Stone	Long	...	Long
To-day	Ting-ni	Ná-ni	Pi-ni
To-morrow	Ga-náp	...	Pe-náp
Stand-up	Chap	Jáp	Ár-jáp
Give	...	Pi	Pi
Strike	Tok	...	Thok-ni
Ripe	(*Bodo*) ga-mang	...	Ke-men
Sweet	„ ga-doi	...	Ke-dok
Bitter	„ ga-khá	...	Ke-ho

"The only point of resemblance which I have been able to find between Mikir and Khasi is in the formation of the causal verb. In Khasi this is made by prefixing *pan* to the root, as, *idp* die, *paniáp* kill; *bhá* good, *panbhá* make good. In Mikir *pe*, *pi* is similarly used: *mesen* good, *pemesen* make good; *pleng* being full [full (adj.), *kepleng*], fill *pipleng*; *me* well, *peme* heal; *thi* die, *pethi* kill. It is possible that we have here no borrowing, but merely an analogous formation; for *pan* in Khasi means 'to produce,' and *pi* in Mikir 'to give, yield.' In Bodo causals are formed by the means of *ha-na* 'to give,' but there the auxiliary *follows* the verb turned into a causal.

"On the whole, until we know more about the Naga dialects bordering on the Mikir country, I think we may conclude that this language is an outlier of the Bodo or Káchári group, though perhaps more widely separated from the general stock than other members of the family."

Tribal divisions.

The Mikirs do not claim relationship with any other race, and the name by which they call themselves, Arleng, means simply 'a man.' They are divided into three tribes, namely, Chintong, Ronghang, and Amri, whereof the first two rank rather higher than the third, because Amri excused itself from sending a man on the dangerous embassage to the Ahom king in Sibsagar, when a representative was required from each tribe. Hence Amri is excluded from sharing the liquor at a sacrifice, and is held in contempt by the western Mikirs especially. These latter are a fourth tribe called Dumráli by the Mikirs and Tholua by the Assamese, and from the fact of their acting as interpreters to the embassy, we may presume that they had then been settled in the Assam Valley for some time. All four tribes, as it seems, have the same divisions or phoids, within each of which marriage is interdicted. In this respect the Mikirs contrast strongly with their immediate neighbours, the Lálungs, for they have only four phoids, *viz.*,

I. Ingti	II. Terang	III. Lekti	IV. Timung

and the sub-divisions of these are not very numerous, namely,

I. Táro.	II. Beh.	III. Hanse.	IV. Tokbi.
Kátár.	Kro.	Tutso.	
Hensek.	Ingjár.	Inghi.	
Ingleng.			

Though all the phoids are socially on an equality, and have no scruples as to eating together or intermarriage, yet their traditional rank is in the order given above. Ingti and Terang appear to be priestly clans, though their office has fallen entirely into desuetude. Lekti is said to have been the military clan, while Timung embraced the rest of the people.

Their mode of life.

133. But whatever sort of polity the Mikirs may have had in the old days, they have none now. Each little hamlet manages its own affairs. In their own hills the Mikirs cultivate cotton and summer rice in forest clearings made mostly on the slopes of the hills. Their implement is the hóe, cattle are not kept, and milk is regarded as impure. In the plains, however, they are giving up this prejudice and learning to cultivate winter rice with the plough. A Mikir village or *cháng* (so called from the high platforms on which the houses are raised ten or twelve feet above the ground) consists of single houses or disconnected groups scattered about the jungle and constantly liable to change as their inhabitants shift their dwellings in search of fresh lands. Usually all the members of a family, however numerous, occupy a single house, which may thus be of very respectable size. The houses are very strongly put together. Under the platforms live the pigs and fowls which contribute victims to the Mikir gods.

Their religion.

134. The principal deity is Arnám Kethe, *i.e.*, the great god, whom the western Mikirs are said to call Hujai, but this word may simply be the name of a district (*Hozai*), or may be connected with the Bodo *hájo*, a hill. His victim is usually a pig. The sacrificial ground is a cleared space near every village, and the principal times for worship are the first days of Mágh, Baisákh, and Kátik. The ground is swept clean and spread with leaves of wild plantain and wild cardamum (*tora*), upon which are placed the offerings of flowers and whole and ground rice. The pig is then introduced to Arnám Kethe, by the medicine-man (*se kara kli*), who addresses the god in words to this effect: "We have come here to offer to you all the things you see, and we hope in return that you will keep us safe." The blood and some of the cooked food are offered to the god before the company eat. Once a year at least all the people of a *chang* meet together for this solemnity, which they call Rongker, perhaps an Assamese word. But propitiatory offerings have constantly to be made by individuals to evil spirits whose names and numbers are indefinite. They are demons of the higher hills, of the streams, and even of large *bils*, or collections of water, and some are household devils, as Mukrang and Peng, who are worshipped

indoors by the family once or twice a month by way of disarming their malice. The list may be increased at any time by the discovery of new devils. In the case of sickness, meeting a tiger, or any other mischance, the medicine-man is called upon to divine the particular devil in fault, who is thenceforth propitiated by his new worshipper with yearly offerings of a fowl or goat. The manes of the dead are also reckoned among the powers of evil. Mikirs burn their dead. The funeral service is held either at the time or afterwards over the burnt bones, and consists in the offering of a victim to the spirit of the departed, followed by drinking, singing, and dancing, often kept up for several nights in succession, and always running into excesses which a more civilized people would consider shameful. Those who can afford it set up an upright stone (*long-é*) as a memorial of the deceased, with a flat horizontal stone (*long pát*) before it, to serve as a table for the offerings of rice occasionally supplied as food to the dead man.

Funeral rites.

Mikirs never marry before maturity. Polygamy is permitted if a man can afford it; on the other hand, a man too poor to support a wife is not supposed to marry at all. Betrothals by the parents seem to be unknown. If a man takes a fancy to a girl he calls on her parents with a present of rice-beer, and if approved of by the young woman he wins her by serving in her father's house for a term agreed on—usually two years—after which he carries off his bride to his own home. Social intercourse between the sexes is entirely unrestrained, and the women take an equal part in all the occupations, ceremonies and diversions of the men.

Marriage.

135. The Mikirs have yielded but little to the influence of Hinduism. They do indeed call their principal deity (Árnám Kethe) by the alternative name of Pirte Recho, corrupted from the Hindu *Prithi Raja*, but they have not begun to place themselves under the protection of Goshains. In their native hills they are safe, but the colonies on the north bank of the Brahmaputra will probably soon yield to the fascination which the Hindu religious system has for all wild tribes.

Influence of Hinduism over them.

Their numbers.

136. The number of Mikirs in the Assam Valley returned by the census of 1872 compares as follows with the figures of 1881:—

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	383	...
Kamrup	11,447	15,548
Darrang	510	1,315
Nowgong	34,823	47,197
Sibsagar	219	1,403
Lakhimpur	...	2,752
TOTAL . .	47,382	67,516

There are also 5,546 Mikirs in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 3,045 in Northern and 659 in Southern Cachar, making altogether 77,765, the total number of the Mikir race. The enumeration of 1872 was less careful and extensive than that of 1881 in the Mikir country proper. What was then shown as the Naga Hills belongs now to Nowgong. The large increase of Mikirs in Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur is due most probably to immigration. In Kamrup they are confined exclusively to the hilly part of the district extending eastwards from Gauhati.

137. II. The Shan Tribes—(a) Ahom.—We know more about the Ahoms than about any other race in the Assam Valley. They were Shans living in the country on the upper courses of the Irrawaddy, of which the city now called Mogoung was anciently the capital. The proximate cause of their invasion of Assam is said to have been a dispute as to the right of accession to the throne between Chukápha, the grandson of the last monarch, and his first cousin; Chukápha finding his claims set aside, left his native country with 3,000 followers, and marching north-eastwards by stages detailed with great exactness in the Assamese histories, crossed the Pátkoi range and entered Assam in the year 1228 A.D. by the valley of the Námrup river, a tributary of the Buri Dihing. This part of the country was then almost uninhabited. A few settlements in the jungle, made by people probably of Bodo race, who were known afterwards as Boráhi

Their history

and Morán, were speedily subjugated by the invaders, and for a century and a half the successors of Chukapha appear to have ruled in quietness over a small territory extending along the foot of the hills on either side of the Dihing. In 1376 A. D. they first came into collision with the Chutiyas, then occupying all the populated parts of southern Lakhimpur and Sibsagar. The struggle was renewed at intervals during a century and a quarter, and ended in the destruction of the Chutiya monarch and monarchy in 1500 A. D.

The Ahoms now made Garhgaon their capital, and ruled over the country between the Brahmaputra and the southern hills from Sadiya to Koliabár. In 1563 their newly-acquired territory was overrun, and their capital taken, by the army of the Koch king of Rangpur (in Bengal), who, however, made no attempt to retain his conquests. The restoration of Ahom rule after the departure of the invaders was followed by a struggle with the Kácháris in Nowgong and eastern Darrang. This had scarcely terminated favourably for the Ahoms when they were obliged to call their late enemies into alliance against the Muhammadans advancing from Bengal. Early in the 17th century their united forces repulsed an attempt at invasion, and the Ahom territory was extended to Gauhati (1615). Half a century later, after having once gained possession of the Ahom capital and imposed a tribute upon its ruler, the Muhammadans were finally compelled to fall back as far as Goalpara on the south bank and a point some 36 miles above Dhubri on the north bank of the Brahmaputra. The Ahom kings now held sway over the Assam Valley from Sadiya to the vicinity of Goalpara, and from the skirts of the southern hills to the Bhutia frontier or sub-montane territory on the north. The grand seat of the Ahom people, however, was still the country on the borders of Sibsagar and southern Lakhimpur where the foundations of their power had been laid. They were a nation here, but a garrison in Lower Assam.

Garhgaon remained the capital until it was sacked by the rebel sect of the Moamorias about the middle of the 18th century, after which the seat of government was transferred to Rangpur (in Assam), and continuous internal dissensions forced the Ahom king to remove his residence still further westward, and finally to fix it at Gauhati.

The advent of the Burmese, who were called in by one of the contending factions in 1810, was followed by their usurpation of the Assam Valley, their expulsion by the British, and the annexation of the country in 1826.

138. The Ahoms retained their peculiar form of government, which may be briefly described as an organized system of personal service in lieu of taxation, so long as they ruled in the Assam Valley. But in other respects their national customs were sapped by Hinduism. The first step in this direction is said to have been taken by a prince who, succeeding to the throne in 1399, adopted as one of his gods the saligram of a Brahmin living on the Dihing who had sheltered him and his mother in the days of their exile. One of the acts recorded of Sukhlen, whose reign began in 1539, is the building of two temples to Song Deo and Lakhi Narayan. The earliest instances of lands granted to Brahmins and their temples did not occur till a century later (1640), and from this date the Ahom kings bear alternative Hindu names. The Ahoms of the present day, though the offspring of generations of mixed descent, are still often distinguishable in feature from the Hindus. In religion they are completely Hinduized. They have even adopted two Hindu castes, Kolita and Koch, within their own nationality, so to speak. But an Ahom, in whatsoever caste he may count himself as such, ranks below the Hindu Keot.

Their Hinduization.

There is a class of Ahoms called Cháodáng, found only in the Sibsagar district, where they numbered 2,256 in 1872. The name is a term of office denoting the guards or executioners who lived in the precincts of the Court, sleeping underneath the platform upon which stood the bamboo palace of the King. These people still retain some of their old liberties; they drink strong liquor, eat swine's flesh and fowls, and bury their dead. But the national deity Chang or Song, whom Chukapha stole and carried with him from Mogoung, and to whose influence the success that attended his emigration was ascribed, has long been forgotten by all except a few of the Bailungs or astrologers, or of the Deodhas or priestly class, who still retain at least

Chaodang Ahoms.

Bailungs and Deodhas.

the tradition of their old faith and some written records of their old language. The latter is said to resemble Khamti closely both in writing and speaking, and certainly the small vocabulary of Ahom words given in Colonel Dalton's work would easily pass current among the Kamptis of North Lakhimpur.

Their numbers.

139. The number of Ahoms recorded in the previous and the present census is as follows :—

District.	Number.	
	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	112	...
Kamrup	1,280	546
Darrang	3,490	3,312
Nowgong	4,695	5,965
Sibsagar	96,796	117,872
Lakhimpur	24,003	51,588
TOTAL .	130,376	179,283

The Sibsagar Ahoms of 1872 include 2,256 Chaodangs ; in the census of 1881 their distinctive title was overlooked or abjured. The figures show how small a portion of the valley was really colonized by the Ahoms. The large increase in their numbers in Lakhimpur is, no doubt, more apparent than real, and is to be explained by the imperfection of the census of 1872.

140. (b) Khamtis.—The Khamtis in Assam come from the country known to the Assamese as Bor Khamti, or great Khamti land. It lies high on the Irrawaddy, in latitude 27° and 28°N., eastwards from the frontier of Lakhimpur. Captain Wilcox visited it in 1826, and found the Khamtis living in the midst of an alien population, the descendants of races whom their ancestors had subjugated. The original seat of the Khamtis, as of the Ahoms, was the ancient Shan kingdom of Pong, with the city now called Mogoung for its capital. The date of their emigration northwards to Bor Khamti, where, they say, they have been settled for centuries, is unknown, but if it did not correspond with the Ahom emigration to Assam, it would seem at any rate that some Khamtis either accompanied Chukapha or came in under his successors, for the name Khamti occurs as the appellation of one of the rulers of the Ahom kingdom towards the end of the 14th century. Subsequent events assigned very different fortunes to these two branches of the Shan people. When the ancient kingdom of their common ancestors was broken up by the Burmese about the middle of the last century, stray parties of Khamti emigrants, pushed forward by pressure from the south, began to appear on the borders of Sadiya. They brought with them the religion of Buddha, and found the Ahoms thoroughly Hinduized. Civil war had weakened the hold of the Ahom king on the province of Sadiya, and the Khamtis were allowed to oust the governor and instal their own leader in his place. This arrangement was left undisturbed by the British Government, until in 1839 the Khamtis attempted to imitate the Ahoms in their conquest of Assam, and had to be put down by force of arms. Their Sadiya-khoa, or jagirdar of the Sadiya district, and all his clan with him, were relegated to Narayanpur on the Dikrang, where they continue to live, cultivating the soil on the same terms as their Assamese neighbours, but preserving their national dress, language, customs, and religion ; the rest of the Khamtis of Sadiya, after some years of a fugitive life, were permitted to return and settle again in their old haunts. Colonel Dalton mentions an accession to their numbers by fresh emigration from Bor Khamti in 1850.

Their origin.

Their history in Assam.

141. Kámjáng, Aitonia, Páni Nora, Phakiál.—Closely connected with the Khamtis, but of somewhat inferior status, are the tribes known as Kámjáng, Aitonia, Páni Nora, and Phakiál. The first of these takes its name from one of the stages on the route followed by the Ahoms in entering Assam, and all of them live on the extreme eastern or south-eastern edge of the valley. We read in Assamese histories that in the 15th century Kámjáng, Aitonia, and Páni Nora, who were then counted three tribes of the Ahoms, sought to

transfer their allegiance to the Nora or Shan ruler of the country lying to the east of the Pátkoi mountains, and corresponding perhaps in part with the Bor Khamti of the present day. They seem, in fact, whether by reason of their Khamti origin, or simply because of their position beyond the frontier of the plains, to have been subject to influences from the eastern rather than the western side of the Pátkoi, and consequently they appear at the present day as Buddhists, not Hindus. The Phakiáls are more recent Buddhist settlers. The census of 1881 has not distinguished any of these tribes from the general mass of Khamtis. The name Páni Nora signifies little or inferior Nora, and none of the four tribes are allowed to take wives from the Khamtis, though the Khamtis do not object to taking wives from them.

Mode of life of the Khamtis.

142. The colony at Narayanpur affords a good example of the mode of life characteristic of the Khamti in Assam. The houses are built on platforms raised a few feet above the ground. The chief's house is a very large structure, 90 feet long by 30 broad, with the customary deep verandah or porch in front. Both men and women still retain their national costume, *viz.*, a blue cotton jacket and kilt of chequered cloth for the former, and for the latter a blue cloth tied under the arms and reaching down nearly to the ankles, with a jacket above. Thus attired, the women may be seen of an evening bringing in large loads of firewood to the village. Both sexes have that robust and well-nourished appearance which distinguishes the non-Aryan races of Assam from the Hindu, whenever the former have not yet been persuaded to relinquish their freedom of eating and drinking. Though professedly followers of the Buddhist religion, the Khamti laity eat all kinds of flesh (except beef) and drink strong liquors, but their priests are bound to abstinence. The Bápu-cháng, or monastery, is a large house outside their village, with only two residents, an old man who has lived there five-and-thirty years, and a young lad in training to be his successor. Their daily meal of rice and curried vegetables is supplied to them by the women of the village. The interior of the home is occupied by the carpets and beds of the priests, their domestic utensils, and a shrine with a red canopy, containing several images of Gautama, one of which is a clay model three feet high, and gilded, but of coarse workmanship, while another is a small image of white marble, and both are of the ordinary Buddhist type. The priests shave their heads, and wear a yellow dress.

The doctrines of their religion are contained in sacred books written in the Khamti character, but believed in some cases to be of the Pali language. They have not, however, any very definite notion of the religion they profess. They celebrate Thursday as the birthday of Gautama, or Kodoma, as they call him, but of the month and year of his birth they are ignorant. Their principal feasts are on the full moon of Asarh and Asin. The common people worship both Kodoma and the Hindu goddess Debi or Durga, but they are not the followers of any Goshain, and they employ in her service their own priests, instead of Brahmans. The priests of Debi are called Pomu, while those of Kodoma are called Thomon (*Assamese* bâpu). Fowls, pigs and buffaloes may be offered to Debi, but not a duck nor a goat; the service of Kodoma consists of floral offerings only. The worship of Durga, like the custom of burning their dead, is said by themselves to date from time immemorial, but it seems more probable that both practices have been adopted from the Hindus with whom this little colony has been thrown so intimately into contact. The Khamtis of Sadiya, in Colonel Dalton's time at least, used not only to bury their dead, but to preserve the graves with particular care. The chief man of the colony, who has adopted the Hindu name of Mani Ram, is the grandson of the old Sadiya-khoa, whose office was taken away in 1839. He belongs to the noble family, or sept, of Lungting, while the common folk of his village are Mânchi, Lung-na, and Lung-tha. Other septs in the Sadiya country are Man-phai, Man-Sai, Mutun and Lung-pong.

Their clans.

Khamtis found in the Lakhimpur district only.

143. From the foregoing account it will be understood why the Khamtis are found in the Lakhimpur district only. They numbered 1,562 in 1872, and are 2,883 now, includ-

ing Kamjangs and Phakials. Twenty-one Khamtis were numbered in the Sibsagar district in 1872, in whose place 275 people are now returned as Shans, and these are probably Aitonias.

144. III.—Miris, Daphlas, and Abors.—Miri, Dapha, and Abor are names which have been given by the Assamese to three sections of one and the same race, inhabiting the mountains between the Assam Valley and Tibet, and settled also to some number (especially the Miris) in the valley itself, where they follow a system of migratory cultivation. Their principal crops are summer rice and mustard, maize, and cotton, sown in clearances made by the axe and hoe in the forest or the jungle of reeds. Their villages, usually placed on or near the banks of a river, consist of a few houses built on platforms raised four or five feet above the naked surface of the plain, presenting a strong contrast to the ordinary Assamese village with its orchards of betel, palm, and plantain, and its embowering thicket of bamboos. Under the houses live the fowls and pigs which furnish out the village feasts, and the more prosperous villages keep herds of buffaloes also, though these people, like so many of the non-Aryan races of Assam, eschew milk as an unclean thing. The language spoken by all three sections of the race is practically one and the same. In geographical order, beginning from the eastern frontier of Bhutan, the succession is as follows:—Ákas, a tribe closely akin to the Daphlas, but who have hitherto made no settlements in the plains; then Daphlas; next the hill Miris; and finally the Abors, at the eastern end of the valley. In point of importance, however, the Miris rank a long way first.

Their several modes of life in the plains.

145. (1) The Miris.—The Miris are much the oldest settlers and the most numerous. They are divided into two mutually exclusive sections, which are respectively known as Bárahgám and Dohgám, or the twelve-clan and ten-clan Miris. These Assamese names give no clue to the origin of the distinction, but it seems probable that the Bárahgám Miris are the older settlers. Their tradition is that their ancestors, to the number of twelve-score *ladders* (the ladder standing for the house to which it is the means of access), came down from the hills under their king Buruk Chutiya, who was himself one of the clan, and hence the Bárahgám Miris call themselves Rajbansi. A third appellation of theirs is Chutiya, which, they say, was given them by the Ahom kings, and which seems to denote that they were found resident in the Chutiya dominions at the time of their conquest by the Ahoms, and are thus to be distinguished from more recent settlers. They explain their subjection to the Ahoms by the fact that the ancestor of the Ahom king came down from heaven by a ladder of gold, while the clan of king Buruk originated in a person who came down by the humbler means of a ladder of bamboo, and was therefore destined to occupy an inferior position on the earth. Their king was entitled, however, to sit on the throne of the Ahoms for a day and a half in the year. The Bárahgám Miris have only two *phoids*, or clans, Pegu and Doro, both of which are exoganous, so that a Pegu man must marry a Doro woman, and *vice versâ*. They say these are the names of two brothers, the ancestors of the tribe while yet in its native seats. The list of their *khels* appears to be the following:—

(*a*) Bárahgám Miris.

1. Dambukujál.	7. Bongkuál.
2. Sáengiá.	8. Támaragoyá.
3. Moiengiyál.	9. Jongoyá.
4. Oëniál.	10. Pangoyá.
5. Lásong-goyá	11. Pámi-páu.
6. Dohutiyál.	12. Yorang-goyá.

It is not clear whether these 12 *khels* correspond with the 12 clans of the Bárahgám, but the clans are probably of much older origin, while the *khels* chiefly take their names from places in the Assam Valley, only Oëniál, Sáengiá, and Moiengiyál appearing to be genuine Miri names, and these three are claimed also by the Dohgam Miris. The Dohgam, or Öringam (as they call themselves, *öring* being the Miri word for "ten"), are divided into the exogamous *phoids* of Nora, Mílí, Paien, Kârdho, Koman, Pogak, and Sinte. The story which the Dohgam Miris tell of their coming to Assam is that one of the Ahom kings established three dépôts

(*b*) Dohgam Miris.

(*bhoral*) of salt, dried fish, and cloth, wherewith he tempted them to come down and aid him against the Khamtis (whose invasion of Sadiya occurred in the last twelve or fifteen years of the 18th century), and that their original settlements were in Abhaipur, a tract of country between the Naga Hills and the Disang, which seems to have been assigned by the Ahom kings as a dwelling-place for more than one tribe of uncivilized allies.

Physical aspect and customs.

146. Whether late or early immigrants, the Miris have hitherto preserved the purity of their race, their language, and their religion. Colonel Dalton describes them well as being "of the yellow Mongolian type, tall and powerfully framed, but with a slouching gait and sluggish habits." The beardless cheek and obliquely-set eyes of the Mongolian may be recognized in any Miri village. The strong well-nourished appearance of men and women alike is due, no doubt, to the animal food (beef excepted) which forms a large portion of their diet. Another point in favour of the race is their custom of marrying only at adult age. Betrothal may take place at childhood, but marriage is deferred until the young couple are able to set up house for themselves. Often the bridegroom-elect has to serve for his wife, perhaps several years, in the house of his father-in-law. The women weave their own petticoats of coarse cotton cloth in stripes of gray colours wrought with dyes obtained (as they say) from the Khamtis. Another article of domestic manufacture is the Miri rug (*jîm*) made of cotton ticking on a backing of thick cloth. Upon the men alone devolves the labour of first clearing the jungle or felling the forest, but the use of the long Miri hoe is familiar to both sexes, and the women certainly take their full share of field labour.

Their religious belief.

147. The religion of the Miris is of a very rude and vague character, *Nekirí Nekirán* (or *Mekiri* and *Mekiran*) seem to be the departed spirits of their male and female relatives, who require to be propitiated on the occasion of any small or great mischance. They also reverence the sun (*doinyo*), the heaven (*talang*), and the earth (*mobâshiné*). The intermediary between these deities and mankind is the *Mibi* or *Mimbua*, a kind of sacrificial priest or medicine-man. The function is so far hereditary that one of the sons of a Mimbua will usually be a Mimbua, but the election depends upon the deity, who may just as easily choose an outsider. The process of vocation is thus described: About the age of eighteen the favourite of the god is driven by the spirit into the jungle, where he remains for many days unsupported by any food but what he finds there. At the end of the time he comes home a changed person, perhaps wearing snakes coiled harmlessly round his neck, but at any rate able thenceforth to commune with the invisible world, and to answer all manner of questions by intuitive knowledge; he also possesses the gifts of prophesy and of healing by prayer. Sometimes these gifts develop themselves only after the lad's illness on his return from the jungle, in which case a Mimbua has to be called in to plead between him and the afflictive hand of the god. The Bárahgám Miris, as older residents of the valley, are partly fallen away from their old religion. Nekirí and Nekirán serve them well enough for small domestic occasions, but in public worship (*bor khewa*) they invoke Sankar and Paramesvar, and though it is still the Mimbua who officiates, the ordeal of vocation has been dispensed with or forgotten. Whatever the deity, the essentials of worship are the same, consisting of the sacrifice of a fowl, a pig, or, on great occasions, a buffalo, and the drinking of rice-beer.

Traces of Hinduism in religion of Bárahgám Miris.

Disposal of the dead.

148. Miris bury their dead. They surround the grave with a fence, inside which they set up a piece of cloth at the end of a tall bamboo. During the following days they visit the grave and look for the footprints of men or animals in its vicinity, and, if any are seen, they conclude that the person or creature to whom or which they belonged will shortly die.

Influence of Hindu Goshains.

149. The Miris, like other wild tribes, are distinguished by the Assamese into *bhakatia* and *abhakatia*, according as they are or are not followers of a Goshain. Their Goshains are chiefly those of the Sibsagar district, on the south bank of the Brahma-

putra, though the great majority of the Miri settlements are on the north bank or in the island of the Májhuli, itself the seat of some of the biggest Goshains in Assam. Their connection with the Goshain, however, is rather temporal than spiritual. It is worth their while to secure him as their friend by presents of a few annas yearly and a portion of mustard and pulse according to each man's means and inclination; but they have no Brahmins, nor do they adore any idol. In some places, however, I found that they had been prevailed on to leave off eating buffalo's flesh. That they are sinking into the mass of the Hindu population, however slowly, is proved by the existence of the class known as *máti* or ground Miris, who have given up their national custom of platform-houses and taken to living on the ground—a change which signifies also a departure from many other national customs, religion included.

(c) The Hill Miris.

150. The religion of the Hill Miris, who come down to the valley with madder in the cold season, is quite as vague as that of the settlers in the plains, but here the place of Nekirí and Nekirán is taken by the Yâpum, a kind of sylvan deity, who suffices for the needs of every-day life, though in critical conjunctures some greater god has to be gained over by the sacrifice of a mithan. A Hill Miri told me how he had once, while a boy, actually seen a Yâpum. The character of this god is that he lives in trees, and all the beasts of the forest obey him. My informant was throwing stones in a thicket by the edge of a pool, and suddenly became aware that he had hit the Yâpum, who was sitting at the foot of a tree in the likeness of an old grey-bearded man. A dangerous illness was the consequence, from which the boy was saved by an offering of a dog and four fowls made by his parents to the offended Yâpum, who has subsequently visited him in dreams. The hillmen propitiate also the spirits of the dead, called "Orom" in their own language (apparently), and "Mora deo" by them in Assamese. Their tribes are very numerous. I easily obtained a list of some fifty, which are subjoined:[1]

I.—Panbotia Miris *(who come down the rivers).*	II.—Tarbotia Miris *(who come across country).*		
Bini.	Laha.	Homdon (Homdau).	Dowám.
Rottom.	Talen (Talum).	Dobom.	Tár.
Biku.	Chimirr (Timur).	Ukar.	Bálo.
Gocham.	Hipu.	Bomrik.	Rongá.
Moragám.	Gochi.	Nidu.	Hílf.
Golom.	Lumai.	Lie.	Phei.
Ghomoor.	Haro.	Taga.	Öi.
Goda.	Dui.	Paro.	Alká
Gobha.	Doomur.	Rakpo.	Mobiá.
Taya.	Chilihuri.	Líka	Möli.
	Nimar.	Sojan.	Mibá.
	Meli.	Kerin.	Hílf.
	Lidak.	Kabak.	
	Docha.	Tekár.	

But these include some *phoids* of the same tribe, *i.e.*, sections of families within the limits of which marriage is interdicted. The Timur or Chimirr tribe, for instance, has the four phoids of Hepo, Tejir, Tore and Lumo. Over and above this minute sub-division into tribes, there seem to be two main divisions of Táre and Táne, or the inhabitants of the lower and the higher ranges respectively. The Chutiya Miris are said by their hill brethren to have belonged to the Táre, while the so called Anka (or tattooed) Miris, who are distinguished from all others by having for their habitation a spacious well-watered plain far back in the mountains, are of the Táne or Tening (Colonel Dalton's *Tenae*); or it may be that the division is the other way, and that Anka and Chutiya Miris are related to each other as *Táne* and *Táre* of the same tribe.

Relations of the Miris to the Abors.

151. The accepted explanation of the name *Miri* is that it is an Assamese word signifying a go-between, and that it was applied to this section of the northern hill-people in their special character as traders and interpreters between the mountains and the plains. We find the same thing on the south side of the valley, where the Nagas of the nearer ranges enjoy the monopoly of trading, and are ready to defend it by force of arms against the tribes of the background.

[1] I believe, however, that these are really the names of Miri (and in some cases of Abor) villages in the mountains, though possibly each village may also be a clan.

The plains-dwelling Miris, less fortunate, have been pushed down from their hills by the pressure from behind. The common story is that they were slaves to the Abors, and they themselves, while not actually confessing this, admit that hostilities with the Abors (whom they claim as near relations) were the cause of their leaving the hills. One of their settlements on the Dikrang is known as that of the *khalás* or freed Miris. It must always be borne in mind, however, that the name *Miri* is merely an Assamese term applied at random. Hill Miris and Plains Miris speak almost exactly the same language, while the language of the Hill Miris is said to be identical with that of the Abors.

152. (2) The Abors.—The mountain region occupied by the Miris is situated midway between the country of the Abors on the east and that of the Daphlas on the west. The Assamese word *abor* means independent (*bori* means "subject or dependent" and *bor* is the root of the verb meaning "to submit or own allegiance"), and the Abors may have been so called by way of contrast with the vassal Miris. So closely are Abors and Miris connected that the names of some of their tribes (Rottom, Beni, Talen, Hepu, Laha and Chimirr) are the same, but the Abor branch of Chimirr is said to be distinguished by the custom of eating dogs; in fact, they are cynophagists. Occasional intercourse is still maintained between them and Miris long settled in the plains. In one of the houses of a Miri village of the Májhuli, I found a young Abor girl who had been purchased from her parents for Rs. 60 by a Miri on a trading visit to the hills. He had brought her up as one of his family, but she was easily distinguishable from them by her fairer complexion and more strongly marked Mongolian features. The Abors have only just begun to settle in our territory, mostly between the inner and outer lines of frontier, and consequently beyond the limit of the census.

153. (3) The Daphlas.—The origin and meaning of the name Daphla are not known. As pronounced in Lakhimpur, it would be written Domphila. They call themselves *Nisö* or *Nising*. The Miris they call *Bodö* and the Abors *Tegín*, but this last word seems to be merely the name of a tribe common to the Abors and Daphlas. The Daphla name for the natives of the Assam Valley is *Háring*.

Meaning of the name.

154. The Daphlas, like the Abors, are recent settlers. Of late years they have been coming down in small communities of five or six families at a time, driven by scarcity of food or by the oppressions of the Abors. Some of these little colonies suffer terribly from sickness, and a Daphla hamlet too often presents a sad array of tenantless and decaying houses. The Daphlas are less laborious cultivators than the Miris. Their villages are not so well stocked, nor so comfortable, nor are the men so tall as the Miris, though the eastern Daphlas are physically very fine fellows. They bring the hair forward, wind it in a ball over the forehead, and stick a skewer of wood or metal through it (a silver arrow in the case of a chief). A habit of slightly contracting the brows gives them a singularly proud and stern appearance. As one goes westward, however, the race degenerates in physique and in the outward appearances of prosperity, and the westernmost Daphlas are squalid and dirty. Yet they regard themselves as superior to the Miris, with whom they will acknowledge no relationship—a fact which seems to bear out the tradition of Miri vassalage.

Their history and customs.

155. Daphla and Miri speak practically the same language, and their deities, Yâpum and Orom, are the same. The Yâpum are male and female, and exist in indefinite numbers. A white goat or fowl is their appropriate victim. The Daphlas also count the sun among their deities, but their great god, who requires a mithan to propitiate him, is called Ui or Wi, of whom no Daphla cares to speak much for fear of incurring his displeasure. His character may be guessed from the Assamese equivalent of his name, Yom or Yama, the god of the infernal regions.

Their religion.

156. In contrast to their repudiation of the Miris, the Daphlas are very ready to claim close relationship with the Abors, who seem to be the most powerful of the three sections of the race. Though separated by the whole breadth of the Miri country as marked on the map, the Daphlas and Abors have a number of tribes

Their connection with the Abors.

in common, speak the same language, and are free to intermarry. The following is a list of Daphla tribes:—

Tâna	Tângö	Báto
Toku	Tobu	Chiri
Tachu	Âya	Pámá
Teri	Nabum	Tâkhak
Kára	Pîl	Tâlak
Yávö	Tâde	Hödung
Hölu	Tángö	Tâphu
Nírí	Ráfa	Tesin
Chuhu	Tábiyá	Teghing
Tening	Beta	Tâbâng
Tochi	Goling	Tâo
Tâde	Öbubor	

Marriage between members of the same tribe is forbidden, as also between members of tribes which are regarded as having a common ancestor.

Numbers of the three tribes in the Assam Valley.

157. The total numbers of Miris, Abors, and Daphlas in the Assam Valley (within the inner line) in 1872 and 1881 is shown in the subjoined table—

	Miris.						Abors.	Daphlas.			
	Kamrup.	Darrang.	Kámrup.	Sibsagar.	Lakhimpur.	Total.	Lakhimpur.	Darrang.	Lakhimpur.	Total.	Grand Total.
1872 . .	107	2,048	225	6,651	4,886	13,917	None	263	155	418	14,335
1881 . .	...	3,113	...	10,836	11,687	25,636	821	389	210	549	27,006

The Abors, it will be seen, are quite recent settlers. Daphlas are found in the western part of North Lakhimpur and the eastern part of Darrang. They once had a settlement so far west as Hakomata, within 27 miles of Tezpur, but it was abandoned some years ago for sites further east. The number returned by the census has since been augmented by new colonies of immigrants in 1882 and 1883. The increase among the Miris is remarkable, and must be ascribed chiefly to immigration.

Repudiation of certain customs.

158. Two remarks are due to the reputation of these tribes. Colonel Dalton says that polyandry is common among the Daphlas. To me, however, they repudiated the practice with horror, and declared that it would be visited with death. The Miris of the Majhuli, again, utterly denied that their boys and girls were ever allowed to come together in the manner which "Colonel Dalton describes as a festival which few of the uninitiated even hear of."

Their history in the Assam Valley. (a) Upper Assam.

159. IV. Hindus. (1) Brahmans.—Brahmans are among the oldest of the Hindu settlers in the valley of the Brahmaputra. They penetrated to the farthest north-eastern corner under the Hindu and Chutiya dynasties which preceded the Ahom invasion, and we find them mentioned subsequently among the inhabitants of the rising kingdom of the Ahoms.

(b) Lower Assam.

In Lower Assam several immigrations of Brahmans are known to have taken place. The Rajas of Kamatapur, whose dominions extended into Kamrup, imported a number of Brahmans from Mithila or Behar in the 13th or 14th century, some of whom must have settled permanently in that part of Assam. Early in the 16th century the great Koch ruler Viswa Singh introduced a number of Brahmans either directly from Oudh or through Sylhet, whose descendants in the Rangpur District are known as Kamrupi Brahmans to the present day. Soon after this we find the Ahom kings repelling the first attack of Viswa Singh's successor by an army of Sudras disguised as Brahmans, riding on cows, and wearing the Brahminical thread. Some thirty years later (about 1640 A.D.) the Ahom king deprived these pseudo-Brahmins of their sacred threads, and restricted

the name of Brahman to eight colonies in different parts of Upper Assam. About the same time occur the first instances of alienation of brahmottar lands by the Crown.

Brahmans of Assam mostly Vaishnavas.

160. It is noteworthy that the Brahmins of Upper Assam appear to have been Vaishnava from the earliest historical times. The Brahman of the Dihing mentioned in the 14th century (par. 138) was a worshipper of Narayan, and the deity honoured by the Ahom kings in their first initiation into Hinduism under the guidance of Brahmans in the 17th century is described as Govind Thakur. The same rule holds good still, but the majority of the Brahmans of Upper Assam, instead of asserting their descent from the earliest settlers, prefer to claim a more recent and very doubtful connection with Kanauj. The principal Tántrik families, on the other hand, are to be found in the lower districts, and trace their origin to the Brahmans imported by the Ahom king Rudra Singh from the village of Simla in the Santipur pargana of the Nadiya district, about the close of the 17th century. One of these became *rajguru*, or court confessor, while others had temples and lands assigned to them in Kamrup. Thus the Tántrik form of religion would seem to have been introduced into the Assam Valley at a comparatively modern date, though that country usually gets the credit of being its original home. The Tántrik Brahmans permit themselves to eat the flesh of animals offered in sacrifice, and to drink spirits, but these things are an abomination to the great mass of the Assamese, who have always remained Vaishnava. It was the attempt of an Ahom queen to propagate the worship of Debi by force that led to the Moamaria rebellion and eventually to the overthrow of the Ahom kingdom (*s.v.* Matak).

Tántrik Brahmans in Lower Assam.

Their number.

161. The number of Brahmans in the Assam Valley, as given in the census returns of 1872 and 1881, is shown below. No distinction appears to have been made between Brahmans and Ganaks in 1872.

	1872.	1881.		
	Bhrahman and Ganak.	Brahman.	Ganak.	Total.
Garo plains	...	...	...	77
Goalpara	2,366	2,970	8	2,978
Kamrup	31,335	36,336	6,582	42,918
Darrang	5,783	8,929	8,798	17,727
Nowgong	6,875	7,502	125	7,627
Sibsagar	11,077	11,607	1,551	13,138
Lakhimpur	1,142	1,363	346	1,709
Total	58,578	68,784	17,390	86,174

The apparent increase is thus 50 per cent. in ten years, pointing to some inaccuracy in the enumeration either in 1872 or 1881, for immigration will certainly not account for a growth so largely above the natural rate. The prevalence of Brahmans in Kamrup and Sibsagar is partly explained by history. The proportion of Brahmans proper to the total Hindu population is only six per cent., against nine per cent. in Bengal proper (excluding Orissa and Behar).

162. (2) **Ganaks.**—Ganaks are a meaner kind of Brahmans, who are said to be of inferior origin on the mother's side, or to have degraded themselves by accepting alms from the lower castes. In the Assam Valley, however, they enjoy much greater honour than in Bengal, and the Brahman Goshain of one of the great Shattras of Upper Assam has lately vindicated in writing their claim to be regarded as brothers of the Brahmans. Their profession is astrology.

It is recorded that a prediction made about 1720 A. D. by one of these men caused the Ahom king (Siva Singh) to resign the throne in favour of his queen, whose persecution of the Moamárias prepared the way for the predicted destruction of his kingdom which he had sought to avoid.

The distribution of Ganaks in the Assam Valley is peculiar. They muster very strong in Darrang, which is not distinguished for the number of its Brahmans.

163. (3) Bhuiya.—The name Bhuiya occurs frequently in the south of the Gya district, in Champarun, the Santhal hills, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, where it seems to be used in the sense of "children of the soil," to designate the aboriginal or at least non-Aryan inhabitants of the highlands that fringe the southern borders of Bengal. As used in Assam, however, the word must originally have borne that meaning of "land-owner" which in other parts of India we find attached to the kindred forms *bhumiya, bhuyan, bhuyi, bhuinhár;* and, in fact, there is some reason to suppose that the Bhuiyas of the Brahmaputra Valley are of the same stock as as the bhuinhár, or land-owning, Brahmans or Rajputs who form so numerous a community in Behar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Meaning of the name.

A passage in Dr. Buchanan Hamilton's *Dinajpur* relates that "on a certain occasion twelve persons of very high distinction, and mostly of the Pál family, came down from the west country to perform a ceremony on the Korotia river, but arrived too late, and, as the next season for performing the ceremony was twelve years distant, they in the interval took up their abode there, built palaces and temples, dug tanks, and performed many other great works. They are said to have belonged to the tribe called Bhungyas (bhuinhár) to which the Rajas of Benares and Bettiah also belong." It appears, in fact, that Eastern Bengal, and a portion of Assam, possibly comprising nearly the whole of the north bank of the Brahmaputra, were governed by a number of petty sovereigns called vaguely the Twelve Bhuiyas. The name lasted till the 17th century, for the Portuguese traveller Manriquez (1628) speaks of the 12 Boiones de Bengala under the king of Bengal. The title may have been in vogue in various parts of Assam at different times.

According to native histories of Assam, the Bhuiyas were the head of twelve families given as hostages by a western chieftain to a king of the line which succeeded the Pál dynasty on the throne of Kamatapur. Six of these families were Brahmans and six were Kayasth, while the person recognized by all alike as their leader was the Kayasth Chandibar. The king settled these people on the eastern border of his kingdom, corresponding to the eastern half of the district of Kamrup, or the west of Darrang. Here they were known as the Bárah Bhuiya, and formed a kind of ruling aristocracy in the midst of the Koch population. On the death of Chandibar, his son Jogabar was elected chief, and the great-grandson of Jogabar was the religious reformer Sankar. It will be observed that this Assamese account of the origin of the Bhuiya, while deriving some colour of accuracy from its connection with an historical personage like Sankar, agrees so far with the Bengal story given by Dr. Hamilton that it represents the original emigrants as persons of respectability, twelve in number, coming from the country formerly occupied by the Pál kings, where bhunyar or *zamindari* Brahmans (as they are called in Rangpur) are still to be found in small numbers. We hear nothing more of the Bárah Bhuiya until they were subdued by the Ahom king Chuhumung in 1505 A.D. Another account, however, represents them as voluntarily offering their allegiance to Chuhumung's successor Sukhlen in 1544. The Ahom treated them with the consideration due to their respectability, selecting their young men for honourable offices in his court, while he imposed upon them a tribute of silken sashes and handkerchiefs. Their descendants have not all been equally fortunate, but an Assamese proverb testifies to their gentlemanly demeanour in all circumstances—

Assamese account of the Barah Bhuiya.

> *"Bhonga hok chinga hok Bhuiyar puáli :*
> *Phata hok chita chok pátar tongáli."*
>
> "Broken and shattered—still a scion of the Bhuiya:
> Rent and torn—still a scarf of fine silk."

164. The Bhuiyas of the present day are all Kolitas, but claim a superiority over the ordinary Kolita which the latter is not disposed to admit. They are very few in number, as the subjoined table will show:—

Their numbers.

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	3	...
Kamrup	3	742
Darrang	822	1,876
Nowgong	52	792
Sibsagar	1,771	...
Lakhimpur	244	1
	2,895	3,411

The apparent change in their distribution is probably due to some confusion, both in 1872 and 1881, between the Assamese *Bhuiya* and the aboriginal *Bhuiya* or *Bhumij* from southern Bengal, who are largely imported as coolies on tea-gardens. These latter seem to have been counted, at least to some extent, in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur in 1872, and in Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong in 1881.

165. (4) Kolita.—The Kolitas are the highest of the Sudra castes native to the Assam Valley. One tradition derives them from Kshatriya refugees, who flying eastwards across the Tista from the vengeance of Parasu Ram, dissembled or forgot their caste and became known as Kul-lupta, or those whose caste had been obliterated. Another story, based on the same fanciful etymology, is that the Kolitas are Kayasthas who have lost caste by putting their hands to the plough. In Herr Bastian's work already quoted, I find it stated that Kolita was the name of Mugalanan, the favourite youth who stood at the left hand of Buddha. The Kolitas are said to have entered Assam from Rangpur while the Koch power was still flourishing, but it is not improbable that their advent was of much earlier date.

Their traditionary origin.

The name occurs in two parts of India besides Assam, namely, in the Sambhalpur district of the Central Provinces, with its feudatory states, and in the tributary states of Katak and Chota Nagpur. The census of 1881 shows 67,102 Kolitas in Sambhalpur, and 25,386 in the feudatory states. Whether met with in Sambhalpur, Orissa, or Assam, the Kolitas are everywhere an agricultural class occupying a position of much respectability among the Sudra castes.

Elsewhere found in India.

166. Various authorities state that the Kolitas were the religious instructors of the Koch rulers of Rangpur, and subsequently of the Ahom rulers in Assam, and that they were gradually displaced from this position by Brahmans. This theory of the Kolita's position is not borne out by the native histories of Assam. On the contrary, it seems probable that Brahmans are among the oldest Hindu inhabitants of the Assam Valley, and it is certain that the first steps of the Ahom rulers towards Hinduism, as recorded in the native chronicles, were guided not by Kolitas but by Brahmans, while in later days the *rajguru*, or court confessor, seems invariably to have been a Brahman. The Kolita Goshains of the present day, on the other hand, cannot be regarded as survivals of an old Kolita hierarchy antecedent to Brahmanism, seeing that they owe their origin to a religious movement of no earlier date than the 15th century. This movement, instituted by Sankar (himself a Kolita of Nowgong) and modelled on that which was set on foot about the same time by Chaitanya in eastern Bengal, may be described as a revolt against the spiritual ascendancy of the Brahmans, and the highest Sudra caste naturally took a leading part in it. According to the tradition preserved among his disciples, Sankar was born in 1449 A. D., lived 119 years, and died in 1568, having preached his religion for the space of 60 years.

Their alleged religious influence.

Though mostly agriculturists, the Kolitas readily profit by education, and may frequently be met with as traders or clerks. In a position of respectability they claim to be regarded as Kayasths, and habitually speak of themselves by that name, pretend-

Relation between Kolitas and Kayasths.

ing to have regained their caste by renouncing agriculture. The last step in their social progress is investiture with the sacred thread (*uttari*), worn by Kayasths, after which the Kolita considers himself as entitled to intermarry with the Kayasths of Assam, though it is very doubtful whether any claim of the kind would be admitted by Kayasths of Bengal. It may be noted in this connection that the remnant of the Kolitas left in the Bengal district of Rangpur after the emigration of their brethren eastwards are said to have assumed the name of Kayasths.

Brithiyál Kolitas.

The Kolita has always been regarded as a genuine Hindu, of unmixed Aryan descent. In the days when Assam exported slaves to Bengal, a Kolita lad fetched double the price of a Koch. Some artisan castes in the Assam Valley attach Kolita to their names by way of asserting their Aryan origin; thus, we have Kumhar Kolita and Nat Kolita as distinguished from less honourable dancers and potters. These *brithyál* or artisan Kolitas are regarded as inferior, and cannot marry nor eat with the agriculturist.

Number of Kolitas.

The number and distribution of Kolitas in the Assam Valley are shown in the following table for 1872 and 1881:—

	1872.	1881.
Garo plains	...	219
Goalpara	11,527	11,299
Kamrup	99,226	140,923
Darrang	16,998	24,460
Nowgong	20,972	23,104
Sibsagar	26,931	33,812
Lakhimpur	3,406	7,742
TOTAL	179,060	241,589

In all the rest of the provinces there are only 12,271 Kolitas, of whom 12,210 are in Sylhet. The increase in Kamrup and Darrang is so great as to suggest the suspicion that a large number of Koch have returned themselves as Kolita.

Divisions of Kewats.

167. (5) Kaibartha and Kewat.—The word Kewat or Keot seems to be a corruption of Kaibartha, the name of a caste numbering more than two millions in Bengal, and mentioned in the Laws of Manu as fishermen by occupation. The Kewats of Assam are counted one of the respectable Sudra castes, and form a large proportion of the agricultural community. In Lower Assam a distinction is observed between *hálwa* and *jálwa* Kewats, or agriculturists and fishermen, the former being held superior to the latter. A *hálwa* Keot, by eating with a *jálwa*, may degrade himself to his level, but the latter can never rise to the level of the former, not even by giving up fishing and taking to the plough. As we go eastwards, this distinction gives place to one between great and small Kewats, the latter being mostly washermen. Higher up the valley we find all Kewats regarded as equal.

Their number.

The numbers of the Kewat and Kaibartha castes in 1872 and 1881 are given below—

	1872.			1881.		
	Kewat.	Kaibartha.	Total.	Kewat.	Kaibartha.	Total.
Goalpara	610	908	1,518	327	...	327
Kamrup	7,167	40,948	48,115	53,203	1,551	54,754
Darrang	9,317	3,460	12,777	13,970	...	13,970
Nowgong	4,519	13,737	18,256	17,896	...	17,896
Sibsagar	8,752	2,159	10,911	17,736	...	17,736
Lakhimpur	935	975	1,910	634	...	634
TOTAL	31,300	62,187	93,487	103,766	1,551	105,317

The apparent rate of increase is thus only 12½ per cent. in ten years, and presents a strong contrast to the rapid increase of the Kolitas. The number of Kaibarthas shown in 1872 is probably to be explained by the pedantry of the Bengali enumerators or compilers who returned agricultural Kewats under this name.

The Dâs, or Kaibartha, of Sylhet.

Originally of the same caste with Kewats are the Dâs, who are not found in the Assam Valley at all, but number 102,065 in Sylhet. Dâs and Kaibartha are mentioned in the institutes of Manu as alternative designations of the same people. In Sylhet this caste is composed exclusively of cultivators who call themselves *hálwa* Dâs, in token that they live by the more honourable occupation of the plough, instead of the trade of fishing assigned to their ancestors by Manu.

Status of the Dom in Assam.

168. (6) Doms.—The Assamese Dom is usually a fisherman. Though of an inferior caste, he is not regarded, as in Upper India, with contempt and aversion, nor does he perform any menial and disagreeable offices. On the contrary, the Dom usually pretends to an exceptional degree of ceremonial purity. A Dom cooly, for instance, will object to carry a load to which fowls are attached, while the large section of Doms who are Mahapurushi,—that is, who are disciples of some religious institution which traces its origin to the reformer Sankar,—carry their punctiliousness so far as to refuse to eat, except in clothes specially reserved for that purpose, or still wet from the bath. The very name Dom is usually euphemised into Nadiyál, denoting occupation instead of race.

In Upper Assam the whole caste seems to be on an equality, but in Kamrup a distinction akin to that noted in the case of Keots prevails between *hálwa* Doms, who have taken to agriculture, and the *jálwa* Doms, who still follow their trade of fishing. The former class is considered the more honourable.

Child-marriage is said to be unknown among the Doms.

The numbers of the Doms in the Assam Valley by the past and present census compare as follows:—

	1872.	1881.
Garo plains	...	322
Goalpara	4,080	8,573
Kamrup	10,276	18,281
Darrang	8,269	9,418
Nowgong	19,999	25,553
Sibsagar	17,349	22,867
Lakhimpur	8,647	11,765
TOTAL	68,620	96,779

The apparent rate of increase in ten years is 40 per cent., and is especially great in Goalpara (101 per cent.) and in Kamrup (78 per cent). It is insufficiently accounted for by the imperfection of the previous census.

169. (7) Kátani or Jugi (Nath).—It seems doubtful how far the Kátani or Jugi caste should be classed among Hindus. The genuine Jugi is said to eat all manner of meat, to live without a Goshain, and to bury his dead. Their name Nath suggests some connection with the gipsy caste of Hindustan, as does also the nickname *háp khoa* or *háp mel*, signifying snake-eaters or snake-charmers, applied to them in contempt or incivility. It seems not unlikely that they may be the remnants of some degraded non-Aryan race. The great majority, however, though admittedly akin to the non-Hindu or original Jugi, have enrolled themselves among Hindu castes by the name of Kátani, which means spinners or reelers of thread. The mystery of breeding the mulberry silkworm was assigned to this caste by the Ahom kings, and remains peculiar to them to this day, though with the decline of the silk industry a number of them have taken to agriculture, and look down upon their fellows who still cling to their ancient occupation. In Assam this caste of Kátani as distinguished from Jugi is found in the Brahmaputra Valley only. The numbers stand as follows :—

	1872.			1881.		
	Jugi.	Kátani.	Total.	Jugi.	Kátani.	Total.
Goalpara	6,885	8,226	15,111	14,731	...	14,731
Kâmrup	5,314	8,393	13,707	341	19,348	19,689
Darrang	9,600	8,495	18,095	...	17,937	17,937
Nowgong	1,616	14,746	16,362	7,012	16,609	23,621
Sibsagar	4,090	309	4,399	...	5,404	5,404
Lakhimpur	516	244	760	...	549	549
TOTAL	27,881	40,413	68,294	22,084	59,847	81,931

If we leave out Goalpara, where all the Kátanis have been classed as Jugis (the Bengali name for the caste), we find that Nowgong is the only district where a large number of Jugis have remained content with their proper appellation. The general increase in numbers is entirely accounted for by the two districts of Kamrup and Nowgong, where the rate of increase, for some unknown reason, appears as high as 45 per cent.

There are 90,645 Jugis in Sylhet and Kachar.

170. (8) Chandál and Híra.—Chandáls (Sarál) are not numerous in the Assam Valley. Their numbers are shown as follows in 1872 and 1881 :—

	1872.			1881.
	Chandáls	Híra.	Total.	Chandál and Híra.
Goalpara	6,918	1,259	8,177	5,129
Kamrup	10,222	3,059	13,281	16,555
Darrang	244	287	531	1,956
Nowgong	5,469	1,868	7,337	7,243
Sibsagar	304	...	304	258
Lakhimpur	83	...	83	1,081
TOTAL	23,240	6,473	29,713	32,222

The Chandals of 1881 include the Híras, who were shown separately in 1872. Híra is the name of a caste of potters distinguished from Kumhárs by the fact that their workers are women, who shape the vessels by hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel. The moist clay is added strip by strip, being beaten out between two flat pieces of stone, and thus the vessel is gradually built up and brought to completion in four or five days. More rapid progress is impossible, as one course must harden before another can be added; but the woman lays a single course on as great a number of pots as she can in a day, and thus turns out a large number of completed pots at the end of the term. Upon the men devolves the labour of fetching reeds for fuel from the jungle and of baking the moulded pots. They do not, like the Kumhárs, use a furnace for this purpose, but simply pile the vessels on an open space with the reeds in layers between. Híras and Chandáls are regarded as on the same level generally throughout the Assam Valley, but they will not eat together nor intermarry. Originally a Híra may have been simply a potter Chandál, but the caste is a perfectly distinct one now, and it is to be regretted that it has not found a place for itself in the census returns. The caste is peculiar to the Assam Valley. Chandáls, on the other hand, number no less than 141,310 in Sylhet and Káchár, where they are also called by the name Cháng.

171. (9) Boria.—The Borias are an agricultural caste, deriving their name from the Assamese word *bauri*, "a widow." A Boria is the offspring of a Brahman widow by a man of any other caste. The numbers of the caste thus increase by accessions from without as well as from within, but Borias of recent origin are regarded as inferior to those of older descent. They call themselves by the euphemistic title of Hud or Sut, *i.e.*, Sudra; or possibly (as stated in the *Statistical Account of Assam*) the word may indicate some claim to relationship with "the renowned expounder of the Puranas, of the same name, who was born of a Brahmin widow." Borias are peculiar to the Assam Valley. Their numbers stand as follows:—

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	61	484
Kamrup	4,042	1,419
Darrang	2,374	3,002
Nowgong	111	9,674
Sibsagar	3,330	2,791
Lakhimpur	823	3,066
TOTAL	10,741	20,436

In the 1872 census Boria and Boráhi were confounded together, with the result, apparently, that in Nowgong and Lakhimpur the Boráhi only were counted, while the Borias got mixed up with some other class of Hindus. The Boráhi have been mentioned under the head Chutiya (paragraph 126 above). They are, of course, perfectly distinct from the Borias, who are undoubted Hindus.

172. (10) Sálai.—The Sálai or Sháloi caste is peculiar to the Assam Valley. They are an agricultural caste, ranking beneath the Kewat. They are divided into *Pátua* and *Bongáli*; the latter, who are inferior, are supposed to be immigrants from Bengal, where, however, this caste does not appear to be found; the former ought by their designation to be weavers or breeders of silkworms. Notwithstanding his comparatively low position in the scale of castes, the Sháloi does not scruple to call himself a Kayasth, and this title is as freely claimed by the ragged herd-boy as by the educated and wealthy. The subjoined table shows that this caste is confined to four districts of the Assam Valley, and that two-thirds of their whole number live in Kamrup—

Their divisions.

Their locality.

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	842	367
Kamrup	1,192	8,776
Darrang	1,112	918
Nowgong	34	2,030
TOTAL	3,180	12,091

Most of the Shálois of 1872 appear to have been returned under other castes.

173. (11) Hári.—The Hári of Lower Bengal is, I believe, a scavenger, and this was the calling of the Hári caste in Assam also under the Ahom kings. Now, however, it would be impossible to induce a Hári to perform any offices of the kind. Where they are not agriculturists, the Háris have taken to the trade of goldsmiths, and call themselves by the more respectable title of *brithiyát*, or artisan. The lowest members of the caste still keep pigs and eat fowls, but the majority have entirely conformed to Hindu notions as regards food and drink. These two sections do not eat together or intermarry. In point of caste status the Hári is reputed to rank below the Dom. The census of 1872 and that of 1881 show the following statistics of this caste:—

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	118	1,967
Kamrup	2,200	4,248
Darrang	1,502	824
Nowgong	1,748	2,772
Sibsagar	1,126	1,374
Lakhimpur	521	560
TOTAL	7,215	11,245

They have thus, apparently, increased at the rate of 55 per cent. in ten years, and in Kamrup especially their numbers have almost doubled. There are also 289 Háris in Sylhet.

174. (12) Nápit.—The Nápit, or barber, calls himself also Nat Kolita, where Nat is apparently an abbreviated form of Nápit, and the affix Kolita asserts his claim to take rank with the highest among Sudra castes. The numbers of this caste in 1872 and 1881 are shown as follows:—

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	1,378	1,077
Kamrup	4,378	3,724
Darrang	1,371	1,107
Nowgong	82	453
Sibsagar	136	718
Lakhimpur	64	319
TOTAL	7,409	7,398

175. (13) Nat.—The Nat is a dancer or singer by profession, but all professional dancers and singers are not Nats. A Koch, or even a Kolita, may take to this way of earning his livelihood without losing caste, and some of the singing and dancing Nats actually add Kolita to their name, in order to mark themselves as genuine Sudras. Nats are divided into three classes, Dhodang and Bharat Kuli, who sing only, and the Málagáyan, a company of singing men and singing and dancing women, the latter of light character. The number of Nats in the Assam Valley is shown as follows:—

	1872.	1881.
Goalpara	34	26
Kamrup	1,735	.
Darrang	252	35
Nowgong	1,079	1,285
Sibsagar	1,481	1,963
Lakhimpur	146	769
TOTAL .	4,687	4,078

The total disappearance of the Nats of the Kamrup district is rather puzzling.

176. (14). Jaladha.—The Jaladha, as his name imports, is a fisherman. The caste is found only in two districts of the province, Goalpara and Darrang, returning 2,318 and 477 individuals respectively.

177. (15) Bauri.—Bauris are a numerous caste in Lower Bengal. Mr. Magrath believes that they are the same as the Baurias, a thieving tribe in Upper Bengal and part of the North-Western Provinces. Their numbers in the Assam Valley are very small:—

	1881.
Goalpara	399
Kamrup	379
Darrang	496
Sibsagar	1,207
TOTAL .	2,481

and 712 in Sylhet. But in Káchár they number no less than 6,685. The Bauris of the Assam Valley are labourers and agriculturists.

178. (16) Kámár.—Kámár is the name for a blacksmith. The numbers of this caste in the Assam Valley are as follows:—

	1881.
Goalpara	613
Kamrup	38
Nowgong	8
Lakhimpur	1,684
TOTAL .	2,343

There are, however, 9,310 persons of this caste in Káchár and Sylhet.

179 (17) Matak (Morán).—It is doubtful whether Matak (Morán) should have been returned as a separate caste at all. Matak is the name of an old division of Upper Assam lying between the Noa Dihing, the Brahmaputra, and the southern mountains, and thus including nearly the whole of the present Lakhimpur district on the south bank. The common designation of the people of this country would be Matak (a word which Robinson says is of Khamti origin), but what the term now denotes is not a resident of the country, but a follower of the Matak Goshain, and this latter distinction again, whatever may have been its effect in former times, does not now avail to constitute a separate caste. The original Matak or Moamaria Goshain was a Kolita, who taught the doctrines of the Vaishnava school, which he had probably inherited from Sankar, and whose disciples, comprising the great bulk of the inhabitants of the Matak country, may have been bound together by community of worship into a single

(1) Matak.

religious body, in which caste differences were for the moment sunk. The tradition, in fact, is that the Mataks were converted by Sankar. They are characterised by Robinson and others as people of the lowest castes. The Lakhimpur census returns explain what this means, for they show that two-thirds of the population of Matak consists of non-Aryan tribes, while among the Hindu portion the two respectable castes of Kolita and Keot constitute barely one-fifth. The Assamese of the lower districts regarded the Goshain and his medley following with some contempt, which they expressed by the term Moamaria, or catchers of the *Moa* fish, in allusion to the fishing carried on by his Dom disciples in the lake on whose bank the Goshain had his seat. This was in the Májhuli, a large island in the Brahmaputra between the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts, and the name of the first Goshain who resided there is said to have been Aniruddh. The Shattra was subsequently transferred to the vicinity of Gorhat. Towards the middle of the last century an Ahom queen, jealous of the honour of Gokhani (Kali), the goddess of her own Tántrik Goshain, compelled certain Moamarias and their Goshain to do homage to the goddess by rubbing the sacrificial blood on their foreheads. Such an insult, the extremity of pollution for a Vaishnava, was not forgotten, and some thirty years later the Moamarias rose in open rebellion, and obtained possession of the capital, whence they were not finally expelled until after several disastrous conflicts, which shook the Ahom kingdom towards its fall. In their own country they maintained their independence, and remained a tributary state under British rule until 1839, when their chief was deposed, and they were absorbed into the rest of the province. As a religious body, however, they never recovered from the effects of the bloody struggles around the Ahom capital, in which the Goshain had been killed and his most devoted followers dispersed. Forty years ago they were still to be found, under the name of Moamarias, in all parts of the Assam Valley, but the nickname has since fallen out of use, and its former synonym Matak is now heard only in Upper Assam, where it may mean either an inhabitant of the Matak country, or a follower of some Kolita Goshain who claims to represent the historical Moamaria. In the latter sense the bearer of the name is usually careful to distinguish himself as a *purána bhagat*, or old believer. But this, as remarked above, is not a caste distinction, though it may happen that the followers of such a Goshain are mainly drawn from some one caste, such as the Doms.

The few Mataks shown in the census returns are characterized as Morán.

(2) Morán.

The meaning of the word Morán is not very clear. It was the name applied to the upper portion of the Matak country, and is now used to designate the extensive tract of waste land to the east and north-east of Dibrugarh, where several Goshains still have their residence. A follower of one of these Goshains would call himself Matak Morán, but the distinction is one neither of caste nor nationality. In Pemberton's *Report on the Eastern Frontier*, and in other early works relating to Assam, the Moamarias, Mataks, or Moráns are spoken of as a distinct tribe or nation. The Moráns are mentioned in Assamese history as having been subdued by the Ahom invader in 1251 A.D. Robinson says that the word Morán means "inhabitants of the jungles"; and the occupation assigned them by the Ahom conqueror, namely, that of wood-cutters, consorts well enough with this derivation. In a list of divisions of the people according to the service exacted from each class under the Ahom system of government, grass-cutters are mentioned as Hábungia or Morán, the former of which words certainly means "frequenters of the jungles" (*hábi*). The distinctive nationality of the Moráns, whatever it may have been, has long since disappeared, and I suspect that the 220 persons returned in the present census as Matak (Morán) are all inhabitants of a single village in North Lakhimpur, and in that case they are Ahoms. The census of 1872 shows 14 Mataks in Kamrup, 84 in Sibsagar, and 113 in Lakhimpur.

180. (16) Mahalia.—I believe the Mahalia caste have been classed among Hindus by a mistake. They are found nowhere in the province except in Goalpara (362) and Darrang (5,836), and the word is simply one of the local names for converted Káchárís who have wholly given up the keeping of pigs and have conformed to Hindu habits of eating and drinking. They are mentioned in the latter part of the Rev. Mr. Endle's note on the Káchárís.

181. (17) Bhumij.—The Bhumij, again, are wrongly classed as Hindus. They are aboriginals from the highlands of southern Bengal, imported in large numbers into Assam as tea-garden coolies. The 1872 census shows them rightly among aboriginal tribes, but returns their numbers as 449 only in the Sibsagar district (where there are now 18,492), the rest having slipped in as some caste, specified or unspecified, of Hindus. The present census has made the mistake of taking their religion instead of their nationality as the classification test. The number of these people in the Brahmaputra Valley in 1881 is shown as follows :—

Darrang	1,912
Nowgong	473
Sibsagar	18,492
Lakhimpur	1,175
TOTAL .	22,052

It will be noticed that they are found chiefly in the Sibsagar district where tea-gardens are most numerous.

182. V.—Muhammadans and Morias.—The common appellation of Muhammadans in the Assam Valley is Goria, a name which probably connotes the introduction of the faith by invaders who came from Gaur or Bengal. The kingdom of Kuch Behar, including Goalpara, Kamrup, and the western border of Darrang, was overrun by the Musalmans in 1603, and about sixty years later they advanced up the valley as far as Garhgáon, the capital of the Ahom kings, and imposed a tribute upon its ruler. Though the Assamese, however, were unable to face the superior arms of the invaders, the insidious climate and the difficulty of communications soon compelled the Musalmans to abandon their conquests in Upper Assam. The next mention of them in Assamese histories occurs about 1669, when a second invading force was defeated, and the Musulmans were driven back behind the Manás. Ten years later, taking advantage of internal dissensions in the Ahom kingdom, they regained possession of Gauhati, but were finally expelled about 1688, and thenceforward the outposts of Islam were Goalpara on the south bank and on the north bank Rangamati, about 36 miles still further west.

History of Muhammadanism in the Brahmaputra Valley.

The Musalman peasantry of the Assam Valley, like those of Bengal, are extremely ignorant of the elements of their faith. Some of them have never heard of Mahomet; some regard him as a personage corresponding in their system of religion to the Ram or Lachman of the Hindus; others again believe that the word is an appellation expressive of the unity of God; while some of the better educated explain that Mahomet is their *dángar pir*, or chief saint, the minor saints being four individuals named Hoji (*Hájji*), Ghoji (*Gházi*), Auliya and Ambiya. Abu Hanifa appears as the son of Ali; the Koran is hardly read, even in Bengali, and in the original Arabic not at all; and many of those who have heard of it cannot tell who wrote it. Yet any Muhammadan peasant, when asked, will be able to repeat a few scraps of prayer in Arabic with a pronunciation of surprising accuracy, though his explanations of their supposed meaning are often ingeniously wide of the mark. *Allahu Akbar*, for instance, is supposed to mean *allah ek bár*, a testimony to the oneness of the Deity, and *Khálimunnabíyyín* signifies the nabi or saint to whom worship (*khátaun*) is due.

Condition of the Muhammadan religion.

The Musalmans have borrowed the ecclesiastical machinery of the Hindus. They have their Goshains or spiritual preceptors, to some one of whom every Musalman is bound to attach himself. The names of these personages, originally Arabic or Persian, have usually been corrupted almost beyond recognition. Those most famous in Upper Assam have their seats in the Jorhat sub-division of the Sibsagar district. Occasionally they bear the title of diwán, while their local names are derived from their place of residence, or from the name of the first saint of the line, whose successors are distinguished from him by the appellation *deka*, or youth. Thus, the present Halungapuria Goshain is Akondeka, son of Kurpuldeka; the Bákirpíria Goshain (called after the first Pir of the line, one Bakir) is Aoldeka; and the successor of the deceased *Hak khoa* (or vegetarian)

diwan is called Diwandeka. These Musalman Goshains have their own shattras or establishments of resident disciples (*bhagat*), who, however, are not bound to celibacy. They collect their tribute from non-resident disciples by means of village officers of their own, called *gaonbura*, each of whom is assisted by a *bárik*, or peon. The gaonbura is appointed by investiture with a turban at the hands of the Goshain. He receives no direct emoluments, but is entitled to the highest place at village entertainments on the occasion of religious festivals, weddings, funerals, &c.

The Morias.

183. An interesting subdivision of Muhammadans in the Assam Valley are the people called Morias. That they have not been returned as a separate class in the present census is perhaps due in some measure to the progress they have made towards orthodox Muhammadanism. The census of 1872 (excluding, doubtless, a host of Morias who were ashamed of the name) returns their numbers as follows :—

Goalpara	15
Darrang	13
Nowgong	611
Sibsagar	1,169
Lakhimpur	193
TOTAL	2,001

Though so few in number, the Morias have a history of their own. There seems little reason to doubt that they are the relics of one of the earlier Musalman invasions. The native histories of Assam relate that in the spring of 1510 A. D. a force was sent into Assam by Goreshwar, or the ruler of Gaur, a title which, notwithstanding its Hindu etymology, was commonly used in Assam to denote the head of the Musalman dominion in Bengal. The commander of the force was a personage named Turbuk, who is still remembered by the Morias as their traditionary leader or king. He fought his way up the south bank as far as Koliabar, but reinforcements were sent down from upper Assam by the Ahom king, and at Dikrai Mukh the Bengalis were surrounded and broken. Turbuk's head, with that of his colleague Nawab Khush-hál Khan, was carried to Garhgaon, and formed part of a chaplet of skulls exposed by the victorious Ahom on one of the hills near his capital. Turbuk's vanquished followers who escaped the slaughter were carried into captivity. They were employed at first in agriculture, but when the harvest raised by the labour of nine hundred Morias came to be reaped, it was no more than six hundred puras of rice, or 20 lbs. per man. Being next tried as wood-cutters, they brought in all kinds of wood that are useless for house-building. As grass-cutters to the royal elephants they proved such a ludicrous and damaging failure that the term *háti mahaut* is a by-word against Morias to this day. At last when left to themselves they chose to be braziers, and braziers they are still, though they frequently eke out the profits of their trade with a little agriculture.

Their origin.

During the period of their isolation in Assam, the Morias departed considerably from the doctrines of their religion. Circumcision fell into disuse, and they borrowed from the Assamese the custom of drinking strong liquor and eating swine's flesh. But the gradual development of the country has been favourable to the introduction of a purer form of Muhammadanism, and late years have witnessed a great reform in all these respects. Most of the larger communities of Morias will now be found to profess all the orthodox doctrines of Islam; they practise circumcision, abstain religiously from forbidden meat and drink, follow recognized Musalman Goshains, and proudly assert that the mullas of the bazar will partake of food with them. The Morias have a slang language of their own. It is simply Assamese modified by certain changes of letters; thus, *k* is changed into *t*, *m* into *r*, and *g* into *n*. They evince great anxiety, when questioned about this lingo of theirs, to have it understood that they are not people of a barbarous speech, like the Káchári or Daphlas, but are genuine Assamese and acknowledged members of the Musalman community.

Number of Muhammadans.

The number of Muhammadans in the Assam Valley in 1872 and 1881 stands as follows :—

	1872.	1881.
Garo plains	...	4,120
Goalpara	89,916	102,773
Kamrup	45,823	50,305
Darrang	13,859	14,677
Nowgong	10,066	11,486
Sibsagar	12,619	15,179
Lakhimpur	3,826	5,804
TOTAL .	176,109	204,344

The distribution is what we should have expected from the history of the short-lived Musalman dominion in these parts. In Sylhet, on the other hand, which was annexed to the Musalman dominions in the 14th century, the number of Muhammadans by the census of 1881 is 1,103,706.

CHAPTER VII.

LANGUAGE.

184. Great variety of language in Assam.—Assam, more than any other province of India except perhaps Burma, compels one to reflect on the extreme difficulty as to administration and inter-communication which difference of language causes, inhabited as it is by a mixed population, which has come together from all parts of the Continent, and speaks a great variety of tongues. There are (1) the languages of Aryan origin (Bengali, Assamese and Urdu), introduced by settlers from Bengal, and gradually adopted by the aboriginal Kacharis, Ahoms and other tribes settled in the plains; (2) the non-Aryan languages of the aboriginal races in the valley, and of the different hill tribes within the province or settled on the frontier; and, lastly, the languages of other provinces of India introduced by the tea-coolies or other persons who have immigrated from several parts of the country. Altogether 36 different languages are recorded as spoken in Assam. Thirty of these are found in the Brahmaputra Valley, but only 23 in the Surma Valley.

185. Bengali and Assamese.—Between Bengali and Assamese there has been waged a battle of the dialects to which some interest attaches, and which has not altogether been composed to rest. A few years ago it was the fashion for Government officials to assert that Assamese was only a corrupt and vulgar dialect of Bengali, a *patois* bearing to it the same relation which Yorkshire bears to the literary English, and that it ought in no way to be encouraged, but to be crushed out as quickly as possible by using Bengali as the official tongue and teaching it in schools. This view was earnestly opposed by those educated Assamese who cherished a feeling of patriotic pride in their country, and who claimed for their speech the position of a distinct dialect and a literary tongue; they were warmly supported by the American missionaries settled at Sibsagar, who were the first to print educational works in Assamese; and in the end they won the day. Assamese is recognised as a separate tongue, and is taught in all primary schools in the Brahmaputra Valley, while instruction is conveyed only through the medium of Bengali in the middle schools in default of a complete set of educational works in the Assamese language. The real position of the facts in this controversy appears to be as follows. All over the Bengali-speaking area, there is much fluctuation and variation of idiom; the vernacular dialect of Western Bengal differs strongly from that of Central Bengal, and still more strongly from that of Eastern Bengal; but the language which in its fixed and literary form is called Bengali is a special dialect (that of Nadiya), which has been selected and [illegible] or less, [illegible]ated as the standard speech and which differs in some degree [illegible]utterance from [illegible]om every vernacular dialect. The gradations in the popular extremity of the [illegible]est to east are insensible, but on reaching the easternmost variations are found [illegible] Bengali area, the Brahmaputra Valley, these insensi[illegible] hardly understood in the [illegible] have become so great that the speech of the [illegible] many dialects springing p[illegible] east. Assamese is, properly speaking, only one of which dialects are ordinarily [illegible]obably from one central origin, the majority received a literary form under t[illegible]rouped under the name of Bengali, but it has ture in the shape of Boranjis, [illegible]e Assam kings (for indigenous Assamese litera- poems, is far from inconsiderable [illegible] Kirtans, and translation of Sanskrit religious tical peculiarities, and it stands [illegible], and this has tended to stereotype its dialec- Probably the vernacular of Syl[illegible] in undeniable opposition to literary Bengali. appear to the speaker of Weste[illegible]het, and still more so that of Cachar, would that of Nowgong or Sibsagar; a[illegible]n Bengali equally foreign and difficult with might have been entitled to speak [illegible]nd had Sylhet ever acquired a literature, we [illegible] of the vernacular of that district as a distinct

tongue, as we do of Assamese; but it has no literature of its own; its literary standard is that of Nadiya, and thereby its distinctiveness is lost.

186. Assamese peculiarities.—Assamese differs materially from Bengali in grammatical forms; its plural is formed in a different way from the Bengali plural; the feminine gender is shown in a different way; there is much difference in the conjugation of verbs, especially in the present and future tenses; and it differs also in idiom, in the syntax, and collocation of words. There is also an important difference in its vocabulary; it has an infusion of non-Aryan words, picked up from various tribes, who have been welded together into the population of Assam; and it retains a considerable proportion of Prakritic words, for which Bengali has substituted Sanskritic words. There is a further difference in pronunciation, which more than anything else tends to make interchange of ideas difficult between a speaker of Bengali and of Assamese, *viz.*, the change of the letters *sh* and *s* to *h*, and of *chh* and *ch* to *s*.

187. Non-Aryan languages.—With regard to the non-Aryan languages, the chief authorities are Mr. Brian Hodgson's Essays, in which he gives a vocabulary and grammar of the "Bodo, Koch and Dhimal tribes," with a dissertation on their origin and history; and (in the 2nd volume) comparative vocabularies of a number of tribes in the eastern part of the Brahmaputra Valley. Colonel Dalton, in his Ethnology of Bengal, gives short descriptions of most of the hill and aboriginal tribes of Assam, with specimens of vocabularies; and comparative lists of words have been compiled by Sir George Campbell in 1874, and by Dr. W. W. Hunter. Colonel McCulloch, in his account of Manipur, gave a series of vocabularies of Naga and Kuki dialects, and the late Mr. Damant also published a pamphlet containing vocabularies in a great number of languages between the Brahmaputra and the Ningthi.

The non-Aryan languages may be grouped as follows:—

I.—Bodo or Boro, the language of the great Kachari race (Koch is merely the tribal name of Kacharis who have given up their native speech and adopted Bengali), under which come Mech and Rabha (it is doubtful if they differ materially from Kachari), Lalung, Chutiya, Garo with its offshoot Hajong, and Tippera; Mikir is perhaps an outlying member of this group. The vocabulary is very different, but the grammatical structure is said to be similar.

II.—Aka, Daffla, Miri, Abor, and Mishmi.—These five tribes live on the Himalayan slopes to the north of the British frontier, and are said to be all more or less mutually intelligible. The Miris of the valley are said by some authorities to speak a different language from the hill Miris (in Dr. Hunter's Comparative Dictionary they occupy a separate place), but it is generally thought that the speech is the same.

III.—The Shán languages, which are nearly identical: their members in Assam are Ahom, which is said to be lost as a current speech, but to survive among the Deoris or priests, and Khamti, Phakial and Aitonia, which are distinguished from Ahom by the fact that the two former tribes had been converted to Buddhism before their advent in Assam, and their vocabulary has been affected thereby. The Aitonias are of mixed descent, and are said to speak a language compounded of Khamti and Assamese. Extensive libraries of religious Shán books in manuscript exist in most large villages of these races in the house of the bápu or monk.

IV.—Thibetan, the language of Bhutan, whether independent or subject to Lhassa; the Bhutan Bhutias, Thibengia Bhutias and Towang Bhutias all come down to trade in Assam, but rarely to settle.

V.—The Naga group of languages, which possibly includes the Singpho.

VI.—The Kuki group, reaching up from south of Manipur and Cachar to the North Cachar and Naga hills, and probably including Manipur; a Manipuri dictionary exists, and Major Lewis has published a volume on the "Dzo or Lushai Kuki language."

VII.—The Khasi, which is believed to be an isolated race and tongue of which no relative exists nearer than Annam.

All these languages are represented in the census, except the Aka, Ahom, Chutia, Phakial and Aitonia tongues; the Ahom, as already observed, is hardly a spoken tongue now, but several villages exist in which the three last are spoken, though the enumerators have failed to record them.

188. Numerical Statistics.—The following table shows the number who are returned as speaking the different languages talked in the country, which have been described above:—

	Surma Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley.	Hill Tracts.	Total of Province.
Class I.—Aryan Languages of Permanent Inhabitants.				
Bengali	2,114,606	309,958	1,314	2,425,878
Assamese	1,067	1,359,758	534	1,361,359
Urdu	58,561	34,314	1,663	94,538
Class II.—Non-Aryan Languages.				
Kachari	5,092	246,977	11,117	263,186
Mech	...	57,885	5	58,890
Rabha	207	56,285	7	56,499
Lalung	68	45,347	1,505	46,920
Garo	297	23,517	88,434	112,248
Hajong	585	581	80	1,246
Tipperah	3,984	...	...	3,984
Mikir	659	68,515	8,591	77,765
Daffla	...	549	...	549
Miri	...	25,636	...	25,636
Abor	...	821	...	821
Mishmi	...	681	...	681
Khampti	...	2,883	...	2,883
Burmese	...	73	...	73
Bhutanese	...	1,340	...	1,340
Naga	5,984	1,640	4,026	11,650
Singpho	...	1,774	...	1,774
Manipuri	47,356	149	115	47,620
Kuki	3,642	3,785	7,067	10,852
Khasi	2,736	518	154,436	157,690
Total of Class II	70,610	538,956	275,383	882,307
Class III.—Spoken by Temporary Settlers.				
Nepalese	499	2,521	1,465	4,185
Santhali	4,644	2,986	114	7,744
Nagpuri	1,942	377	...	2,319
Uriya	1,733	704	2	2,439
Marwari	...	914	17	931
Punjabi	...	247	63	310
Pushtu	10	...	2	12
Tamul	219	13	10	242
Telegu	83	...	4	87
Armenian	5	...	...	5
Arabic	1	...	...	1
Chinese	...	9	...	
Total of Class III	9,136	7,771	1,677	18,284
European language	399	991	234	1,624
Unspecified	4,055	1,079	2	5,136

189. Bengali.—The principal language, Bengali, has almost a monopoly of the Surma Valley, where it is spoken by 2,114,606 persons, or 93·6 per cent. of the population. In the Sylhet district nearly 98 per cent. of the inhabitants are Bengali speakers, but in Cachar this language has other competitors, through the existence of a considerable Kuki and Kachari population as well as a great body of tea-coolies, and only 66 per cent. of the people of Cachar speak Bengali. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the Bengali tongue has 309,958 followers, of whom 209,212 are in the Goalpara district, where they are 47 per cent. of the population. In the other districts they are rare, and belong to two classes; most of them are tea-coolies recruited in Central Bengal, and a certain number are employed as writers in offices.

190. Assamese.—From what has been said it will be easily understood that the use of Assamese is confined to the Brahmaputra Valley, and it is not very common in Goalpara, the lowest district of that valley. Altogether 1,359,758 persons are returned as speakers of Assamese in the Brahmaputra Valley, or 60·5 per cent. of the population; omitting Goalpara, the proportion of Assamese speakers in that valley is 70·3 per cent.

191. Urdu.—Urdu or Hindustani is professed only by 94,538 persons in the province; of these 58,561 are in the Surma and 34,314 in the Brahmaputra Valley. The persons who profess this language are either Government servants (whether clerks, sepoys or police) or educated Muhammadans in Sylhet, or tea-coolies. Cachar is the district which has the largest number, and Lakhimpur the next largest, these being districts largely peopled by tea-coolies from Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

192. Kachari and Lalung.—Among the languages of aboriginal tribes spoken in Assam, the Kachari has by far the largest following: 263,186 persons have returned themselves as speaking this tongue. The number who belong to the Kachari race is 281,611; and it will be seen on comparing the corresponding columns in Tables VIII and IX that in every district but one the same persons are recorded as Kacharis by race and by tongue. In Lakhimpur, however, through some freak of the enumerators or some misunderstanding of the orders, out of 18,699 Kacharis by race only 258 are returned as speaking the Kachari tongue. Kamrup, Darrang, Goalpara and the North Cachar Hills are the home of this race, and contain 80 per cent. of the Kachari population; the rest are scattered over every district except the Garo Hills, and are for the most part temporarily employed as tea-coolies or on works of the Public Works Department. Lalung is understood to be a local name for the same people as the Kacharis of the North Cachar Hills, given to the branch which resides on the lower northern slopes of the hills, where they run down into the Nowgong district. Of this people 730 members were found in the Lakhimpur district, none of whom are recorded as speaking the Lalung language; elsewhere the returns by language and by race agree. The great majority of the Kacharis of the Brahmaputra Valley speak Assamese as well as their native tongue, but it is said that the females ordinarily can only speak their mother-tongue. The Kacharis of the North Cachar Hills generally speak only Kachari, and their dialect is said to vary considerably from that of the Kacharis of the plains from whom they have long been separated. A grammar, vocabulary and phrase-book of this language as spoken in Darrang are in preparation (the former by the Rev. Sidney Endle and the latter by Mr. Primrose, C.S.) and will, it is hoped, soon be printed.

Kamrup	99,293
Darrang	72,200
Goalpara	42,016
Cachar Hills . . .	10,890
	224,399

193. Garo.—Garo is spoken only by the Garo race, who are foud not only in the Garo Hills but in the lower slopes and valleys at the foot of the hills in Cachar and Sylhet, Goalpara and Kamrup. A few scattered members of the clan were also censused in Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar. In the valley tract attached to the Garo Hills 3,098 persons were enumerated as Garos by race, but a larger number, 3,242, as speaking the Garo language. This can hardly be true. Educational works in the Garo tongue (which is believed to be akin to Kachari) have been published by the American missionaries at Tura, transliterated in the Roman and the Bengali character.

194. Mech, Rabha, Hajong.—The Mech and Rabha languages are closely connected with Kachari, and it is believed that there is no real difference between them; but their grammar and vocabulary have not been reduced to writing yet. It is reported that a Rabha will often describe himself, when asked his race, as a Rabha-Kachari. The same persons are returned as Mechs and Rabhas by language and by race in every district. The Hajongs, again, are believed to be semi-Hinduised Garos, who have settled on the lower spurs and the valleys at the foot of the Garo Hills on both the north and south sides of the range; in the valley tract attached to the Garo Hills, 3,689 have been returned as Hajongs by race, while only 581 are recorded as speaking that language. Here, perhaps, the discrepancy (if it be not due, as in Lakhimpur, to an error of the enumerators) may be taken as a sign that the use of the language is dying out, and that Bengali is usurping its place.

195. Mikir.—All Mikirs by race are recorded as speaking the Mikir language, of which a vocabulary has been published by the local American Mission.

196. Miri.—The same persons (25,636 in number) are returned as belonging to the Miri race and speaking the Miri language. They are found in Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur.

197. Naga.—The term Naga covers a variety of languages as well as of races. The "Kachcha Nagas" of North Cachar have no connection, as far as we are aware, with the Nagas or Nogas in the hills south of Sibsagar, of whom several branches exist differing in tongue or at least in dialect, such as the Jobokas, Banferas, Namsangias and many others, as far as the Patkoi range; and in the Naga Hills District there are four races, the Angamis, Lhotas, Rengmas and Semas, who differ completely both in language and dress. Three grammars and phrase-books of the Angami Naga language have been prepared by three officers to compete for a prize offered by the Chief Commissioner, and one of these will, it is hoped, ere long be published.

198. Manipuri.—The Manipuris for the most part settled in Cachar and Sylhet about the time of the Burmese invasion of Manipur, and the local officers do not believe that any considerable emigration goes on now from Manipur into the Surma Valley. They have identified themselves with the habits of the people of the valley, and though a race of mixed Kuki and Naga origin, have become more Hindu than the Hindus, professing themselves to be Kshatriyas and to regard the tenets of caste with especial veneration. It might therefore have been expected that a large number of them would have dropped the Manipuri as their mother-tongue and have adopted the Bengali of Cachar and Sylhet, which in effect they all habitually speak. But not only have all Manipuris by race been returned as speaking that language, but in Cachar, while there are 26,745 Manipuris by race (Table VIII), the census returns show 33,922 persons as speaking Manipuri. This is an obvious error, but no explanation of the way in which it occurred has been given. The number of Manipuris is believed to be much under-rated in both districts, but especially in Sylhet, where the Deputy Commissioner believed that they approached more nearly 30,000 than 13,000. It is possible that some of them desirous of exalting their rank returned themselves as Hindus of good castes.

199. Khasi.—The Santeng has been classified in Table IX as a different language from the Khasi, but this is a mistake; the language of these two races is identical, though there is a tendency to divergence in different parts of the district as to the use of particular words. The number of Khasis by race and by tongue agrees in respect of all districts except the Khasi Hills, but here a strange discrepancy occurs: Table VIII shows 101,575 Khasis by race and Table IX, 106,620 Khasis by language; so that people have been returned as speaking the language though not of the Khasi race. Attention has already been drawn to the anomaly that in Table III B, 104,177 persons are recorded as Khasis by religion. The Khasi has no written character, and has been transliterated in the Roman character by the Welsh missionaries who have published several works in it for the use of their primary schools and of English students of the language.

200. Smaller Hill Races.—The languages of the smaller hill races—Bhutanese, Dafflas, Abors and Mishmis on the north frontier, Khamtis and Singphos on the north-east, Kukis on the south-east and Tipperas on the south—call for no special remark: in all these cases the numbers agree in the tables which record race and tongue.

201. Languages spoken by temporary settlers.—The languages in Class III are all spoken by small bodies of people, mostly tea-coolies and employés of the police or local regiments, who have come here temporarily from all parts of India, and of whom only a few will finally settle in the province. Nagpur probably means the speech of Chota-Nagpur, and is used indiscriminately with Santhali (which figures as a separate tongue) for the language which is more properly known as Kol.

CHAPTER VIII.

BIRTH-PLACE.

202. General bearing of Statistics.—The general bearing of the statistics as to birth-place, treated of in Tables X and XI, has already been dwelt on in the discussion as to the increase of the population compared with the census of 1872. It was shown that out of the total population of the province, *viz.*, 4,881,426, 4,600,716, or 94·2 per cent., were born in Assam, and only 280,710, or 5·8 per cent., were born elsewhere; of the immigrant population 271,897 persons, or 96·8 per cent., belong to 11 other provinces or native states in India, 7,840 or 2·8 per cent. were born in Asia outside of India, and 973 in the rest of the world. Eight countries in Asia, fourteen in Europe, six in America, three in Africa, and the continent of Australia contributed representatives among the immigrants. The chief source of immigration is the great and neighbouring province of Bengal, of which Assam is (to a large extent, and so far as it is peopled by Aryan races) an overflow; 221,256 persons came from Bengal. Probably about half of these are tea-coolies, and the rest are settlers in Sylhet, or traders, boatmen and travellers, or Government servants. Next to Bengal stands the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with 18,802 immigrants; most of these are tea-coolies; a few are in the army and police. The immigrants from Madras and Bombay are chiefly tea-coolies; a considerable number came from Madras in the year after the great famine of 1877; the Bombay immigration is from Khandesh and other districts, and is of still more recent date. The 825 persons returned as from the Central Provinces are mostly "Kayahs" or Marwari merchants, and the words "Central Provinces" are a misnomer for Rajputana. Nepal contributes 6,395 persons to the army, the police, the roads, and the tea-gardens: the immigrants from Bhutan are mostly traders who come down in the cold weather only. The so-called "European" settlers amount to 872, and the details of their origin are given in the margin: 795 of them were born in Great Britain.

Settlers from beyond Asia.	
Europe.	
England	453
Scotland	211
Ireland	80
Wales	18
France	8
Germany	5
Bavaria	1
Belgium	3
Denmark	1
Norway	1
Sweden	1
Italy	2
Malta	1
Portugal	1
	819
Africa.	
Cape of Good Hope	4
Delagoa Bay	1
Mauritius	2
	7
America.	
America unspecified	5
United States	8
Canada	5
Nova Scotia	2
Prince Edward Island	1
Brazil	1
West Indies	4
	26
Australia	11
At Sea	6
TOTAL	872

203. Immigration.—The effect which immigration produces on the numbers of the sexes has been touched on before, and is well illustrated by Table X. Among born residents the males are 50·86 and the females 49·14: the males exceed the females by 79,242. Among immigrants the males are 58·33 and the females only 41·67: the males exceed the females by 46,738. The proportions differ again among the different classes of immigrants:—

	Males.	Females	Percentage.	
			Male	Female.
Bengal	126,856	94,100	57·33	42·67
North-Western Provinces	48,733	29,425	58·33	41·67
Other parts of India	1,389	519	72·8	27·2
Asia outside India	5,211	2,699	66·85	33·15
The world outside Asia	753	119	86·25	13·75

The further off the country from which the immigrants come the less is the proportion of women. Bengal sends more women among its immigrants than the North-Western Provinces, the North-Western Provinces sends more than Nepal and Bhutan (which are the principal elements in the countries of Asia outside India), Nepal and Bhutan send more than the more distant parts of India, and from the most distant parts of India a larger percentage of women come to Assam than from Europe, Africa, America or Australia.

204. Native compared with immigrant population.—Turning next to the constituent elements of each district, the following table shows at a glance the resident native-born population distinguished from the immigrant, and the percentage which the native and immigrant population bear to the entire population :—

	Native Population born in British Districts of Assam.			Immigrant Population born outside Assam.				Total Population.	Percentage to Total Population of	
	Born in the districts.	—Emigrated to other districts + Immigrated from other districts.	Total Natives.	Bengal	North-Western Provinces.	All other parts, including Manipur.	Total Foreigners.		Natives	Foreigners.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cachar	192,985	− 2,051 + 18,292 + 16,241	209,123	54,312	19,061	6,929	80,302	289,425	72	28
Sylhet	1,941,130	− 19,126 + 2,503 − 16,623	1,924,507	30,029	10,597	3,876	44,502	1,969,009	98	2
Total	2,134,015	...	2,133,630	84,341	29,658	10,805	124,804	2,258,434	94	6
Goalpara, Garo Hills Plains	440,585	− 3,136 + 1,503 − 1,633	438,952	28,335	2,430	429	31,194	470,146	93	7
Kamrup	643,589	− 6,962 + 2,310 − 4,652	638,937	4,578	571	878	6,023	644,960	99	1
Darrang	254,334	− 3,140 + 3,767 + 627	254,961	16,927	526	819	18,372	273,333	93	7
Nowgong	301,423	− 3,460 + 3,360 − 100	301,323	7,311	1,739	173	9,256	310,579	97	3
Sibsagar	316,040	− 1,911 + 3,629 + 1,718	317,758	18,645	3,608	263	52,516	370,274	89	11
Lakhimpur	136,161	− 674 + 3,619 + 2,945	139,106	30,108	9,487	1,192	40,787	179,893	77	23
Total	2,092,132	..	2,091,037	135,937	18,461	3,750	158,148	2,249,185	93	7
Cachar Hills	21,377	+ 4	24,381	1	7	11	52	21,433	...	...
Garo Hills	85,634	...	85,634	...	...	...	...	85,634	..	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	166,029	− 656 + 1,678 + 1,022	167,051	909	481	919	2,309	169,360	99	1
Naga Hills, Civil and Military	93,037	− 22 + 476 + 454	93,491	68	126	695	889	94,380	...	...
Total	369,077	.	370,557	978	614	1,658	3,250	373,807	99	1
Grand Total	4,595,224 [1]	..	4,595,224	221,256	48,733	16,213	286,202	4,881,426	94	6

[1] In this column the 5,492 born in Manipur are treated as foreigners, not as born within Assam

Cachar is the district which contains the largest proportion of immigrants: next comes Lakhimpur and next Sibsagar. These are the chief tea districts, which turn out between them 25 out of the 40 million of lbs. produced in 1881 in Assam. Goalpara and Darrang come after Sibsagar, then Nowgong, then Sylhet, and Kamrup last of all.

205. Natives of Assam censused in other districts.—Besides the 4,595,224 censused persons who were born in this province, 40,487 are shown in the censuses of other provinces as born in Assam; almost all of them are found in Bengal. It is probable that many of them are children of Bengali labourers who have returned to their own districts, and are not emigrants in the correct sense of the term.

206. Notes on constituent population of each district.—The following notes on the constituent population of each district were drawn up by Mr. Driberg.

Cachar.—Out of 192,885 persons born in Cachar, 2,054 migrated to other districts of the province, leaving 190,831 who remained in their native place. The immigrant population numbered 98,594, and was made up as follows:—

(*a*) *Influx from other districts*		20,354
Sylhet	17,960	
Goalpara	214	
Kamrup	23	
Khasi Hills	95	
Manipur	2,062	
	20,354	
(*b*) *From other Provinces of India*		78,033
1. Bengal	54,312	
2. North-Western Provinces	19,061	
3. Oudh	32	
4. Nepal	4,335	
5. Panjab	12	
6. Bombay	7	
7. Madras	273	
8. Burma	1	
	78,033	
(*c*) *From outside India*—		
Afghanistan	2	
England	87	
France	3	
Germany	3	
Ireland	24	
Italy	1	
Portugal	1	
Scotland	74	
Wales	1	
Cape of Good Hope	1	
Canada	2	
Australia	2	
Sea	2	
Not recognizable	4	
		207

The several proportions for comparison are given below:—

Born and remained in the district	99	
Emigrated from it	1	
		100
Born and censused in the district	66	
Immigrated into it	34	

Sylhet.—Out of 1,941,130 persons born in Sylhet, 1,922,004 remained in the district, and only 19,126, not quite 1 per cent. of those born there, left it.

On the other hand, there was an immigrant population of 47,005, *viz.*, 5,756 from other parts of the province:—

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—

Cachar	1,792	
Goalpara	220	
Kamrup	24	
Darrang	1	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	465	
Naga Hills	1	
Manipur	*3,253	
		5,756

(*b*) *41,128 from other Provinces*—

1. Bengal	30,029	
2. North-Western Provinces	10,597	
3. Oudh	32	
4. Nepal	52	
5. Panjab	2	
6. Central Provinces	5	
7. Madras	410	
8. Burma	1	
		41,128

and only 121 from countries beyond the limits of the Indian Empire.

(*c*) *Outside the Indian Empire*—

Afghanistan (36 males)	37	
Arabia	1	
Persia	1	
Straits Settlements	2	
Bavaria	1	
England	40	
Germany	1	
Ireland	6	
Scotland	21	
Wales	1	
Cape of Good Hope	1	
Canada	1	
West Indies	2	
Australia	1	
Not recognizable	5	
		121

The several proportions of the population are given below:—

Born and remained in the district	99
Emigrated from it	1
Resident population born in the district	97
Immigrated into it	3

Goalpara and Garo Hills Plains.—Out of 440,585 persons born in Goalpara and in the plains of the Garo Hills, 437,449 remained in the district, while 3,136, or about ·71 per cent., migrated into other districts.

Towards the immigrant population, numbering 32,697, the other districts of the province (*a*) contributed 1,505, while 31,076 came from the other provinces of the Empire (*b*), and countries outside the Indian Empire (*c*) contributed 116.

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—

Cachar	7	
Sylhet	27	
Kamrup	1,368	
Darrang	41	
Nowgong	13	
Sibsagar	35	
Lakhimpur	11	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1	
Naga Hills	1	
Manipur	2	
		1,505

(*b*) *Other Provinces*—

Bengal	28,335	
North-Western Provinces	2,430	
Nepal	138	
Panjab	60	
Central Provinces	77	
Bombay	13	
Nizam's Dominions	5	
Mysore	1	
Madras	14	
British Burma	8	
		31,076

(*c*) *Outside Indian Empire*—

Afghanistan	17	
Bhutan	27	
China	9	
Straits Settlements	1	
England	24	
France	1	
Ireland	4	
Norway	1	
Scotland	8	
Wales	1	
America	2	
Nova Scotia	1	
United States	3	
Australia	2	
At Sea	2	
Unrecognizable	13	
		116

The several proportions are given below:—

Remained in the district	99
Migrated to other districts	1
Born and censused in the district	93
Immigrated	7

Kamrup.—Of 643,589 born in Kamrup 636,627 remained within the district and 6,962 migrated to other parts of the province, chiefly to the neighbouring districts of Darrang (2,485), Goalpara (1,368), and to Sibsagar (1,761), Nowgong taking 905, Khasi and Jaintia Hills 293, and the remaining districts 150. As regards its immigrant resident population, numbering 8,333, this district was recruited from other districts (*a*) by 2,448, from other provinces (*b*) by 5,242, while from countries outside the Indian Empire (*c*) 643 were received.

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—		
Cachar	3	
Sylhet	119	
Goalpara and Garo Hills	857	
Darrang	448	
Nowgong	562	
Sibsagar	175	
Lakhimpur	43	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	92	
Naga Hills	11	
Manipur	138	
		2,448
(*b*) *Other Provinces*—		
Bengal	4,578	
North-Western Provinces	571	
Panjab	1	
Nepal	2	
Central Provinces	78	
Bombay	6	
Madras	3	
British Burma	3	
		5,242
(*c*) *Outside Indian Empire*—		
Bhutan	617	
Belgium	1	
England	12	
Ireland	8	
Scotland	4	
Australia	1	
		643

The proportionate figures are given below:—

Born and remained in the district	99
Emigrated from it	1
Born and censused in the district	98·7
Immigrated into it	1·3

Darrang.—Of 254,334 persons born in Darrang 257,194 remained within their district, and of these 3,140 migrated to other parts of the province. Nowgong received 1,305, Sibsagar 760, Kamrup 448, Lakhimpur 567. Against this emigrant population there was an influx of 22,139, made up of contingents from (*a*) other districts, chiefly Kamrup, 3,767, (*b*) other provinces, Bengal and North-Western Provinces being the chief contributors as usual, 17,557, and (*c*) places outside the Indian Empire 815.

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—		
Goalpara	216	
Kamrup	2,485	
Nowgong	986	
Sibsagar	69	
Lakhimpur	11	
		3,767
(*b*) *Other Provinces*—		
Bengal	16,927	
North-Western Provinces	626	
Central Provinces	1	
Bombay	1	
Goa	1	
Nizam's Dominions	1	
		17,557
(*c*) *Outside Indian Empire*—		
Bhutan	723	
Denmark	1	
England	46	
France	1	
Germany	1	
Ireland	3	
Isle of Wight	1	
Scotland	33	
Sweden	1	
America	1	
Prince Edward's		
Australia	2	
Not recognizable	2	
		815

The several proportions are given below for comparison:—

Remained in the district	98·8
Emigrated from it	1·2
Born and censused in the district	91·9
Immigrated into it	8·1

Nowgong.—Of 301,423 born in Nowgong 3,460 migrated to other parts of the province, chiefly to Lakhimpur (1,539), Kamrup (562), Darrang (986), and Sibsagar (322), while 297,963 remained in the district. Against the above emigrant population there was an influx of 12,616, (*a*) from other districts in the province 3,368, and (*b*) from other provinces of the Empire 9,212.

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—		
Sylhet	73	
Goalpara and Garo Hills Plains	731	
Kamrup	905	
Darrang	1,305	
Sibsagar	295	
Lakhimpur	50	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1	
Manipur	8	
		3,368
(*b*) *Outside the Province*—		
Bengal	7,844	
North-Western Provinces	1,739	
Nepal	117	
Panjab	1	
Central Provinces	5	
Bombay	1	
Madras	5	
British Burma	1	
		9,212

The several proportions are given below for comparison :—

Born and remained in the district	98·8
Emigrated from it	1·2
Born and censused in the district	95·9
Immigrated into it	4·1

Sibsagar.—Of 316,040 born in Sibsagar only 1,911 emigrated to other parts of the province, chiefly to the adjacent district of Lakhimpur, which received 1,284; 295 to Nowgong, and 175 to Kamrup; and 314,129 remained in the district. Against the emigrant population of 1,911 there was an influx of 56,145, the other districts in the province (*a*) sending a contingent of 3,629, while other provinces (*b*) supplied 52,270, and countries outside the Indian Empire (*c*) furnished 246.

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—		
Sylhet	8	
Goalpara and Garo Hills	296	
Kamrup	1,761	
Darrang	760	
Nowgong	322	
Lakhimpur	479	
Naga Hills	3	
		3,629
(*b*) *Other Provinces*—		
Bengal	48,645	
North-Western Provinces	3,608	
Panjab	5	
Central Provinces	2	
Bombay	2	
Mysore	1	
Madras	7	
		52,270
(*c*) *Outside Indian Empire*—		
China	3	
Belgium	2	
England	101	
France	1	
Ireland	15	
Malta	1	
Scotland	44	
Wales	4	
Mauritius	2	
Brazil	1	
Canada	3	
United States	5	
West Indies	2	
Australia	5	
At Sea	1	
Not recognizable	57	
		246

The several proportions for comparison are given below :—

Born and remained in the district	99·4
Emigrated from it	1·2
Born and censused in the district	84·2
Immigrated into it	15·2

Lakhimpur.—Of 136,161 born in the district only 674 emigrated to other districts of the province, 179 of this number having gone to Sibsagar, the neighbouring district, while 135,487 remained within this district. Against this loss there was a very large immigration amounting to 44,406 persons. Of the immigrants 3,619 were furnished by the other districts in the province (*a*), 40,619 were furnished by the other provinces of the Empire (*b*), and 168 by countries outside the Empire (*c*).

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—		
Sylhet	2	
Goalpara and Garo Hills Plain	134	
Kamrup	92	
Darrang	567	
Nowgong	1,539	
Sibsagar	1,284	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1	
		3,619
(*b*) *Other Provinces*—		
Bengal	30,108	
North-Western Provinces	9,487	
Oudh	2	
Nepal	533	
Panjab	3	
Central Provinces	468	
Madras	18	
		40,619
(*c*) *Outside Indian Empire*—		
Ceylon	1	
China	1	
Straits	1	
England	95	
Ireland	11	
Italy	1	
Scotland	33	
Wales	2	
Cape of Good Hope	2	
Delagoa Bay	1	
Nova Scotia	1	
Australia	1	
Unrecognizable	18	
		168

The several proportions for comparison are given below :—

Born and remained in the district	99·5
Emigrated from it	·5
Born and censused in the district	75·3
Immigrated into it	24·7

Khasi Hills.—Of 166,029 born in the Khasi Hills 656 were found in other districts, namely, in Sylhet 465, in Cachar 95, and in Kamrup 92. This district has lost very few of its native inhabitants, while it obtained an addition of 3,331 in small numbers, distributed as below:—

(*a*) *Other parts of the Province*—			
Cachar	202		
Sylhet	928		
Goalpara	96		
Kamrup	293		
Darrang	18		
Nowgong	33		
Sibsagar	22		
Lakhimpur	80		
Naga Hills	6		
Manipur	29		
		1,707	
(*b*) *Other Provinces*—			
Bengal	909		
North-Western Provinces	481		
Oudh	2		
Nepal	503		
Panjab	104		
Central Provinces	183		
Bombay	5		
Goa	4		
Nizam's Dominion	7		
Madras	18		
British Burma	9		
		2,225	
(*c*) *Outside Indian Empire*—			
Afghanistan	2		
England	30		
Ireland	5		
Scotland	6		
Wales	9		
At Sea	1		
Not recognizable	2		
		55	

Other districts in province (*a*)	1,707
Other provinces (*b*)	2,225
Outside India (*c*)	55
	3,987

The several proportions are—

Born and remained in the district	99·6
Emigrated from it	·4
Born and censused in the district	97·6
Immigrated into it	2·4

CHAPTER IX.

OCCUPATIONS.

207. Six classes of occupation.—The occupations of persons in Assam are divided into the six great classes, professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and indefinite; and under the last or sixth class are grouped not only persons who return themselves by such vague descriptions as "labourers," "gentlemen," "beggars" or "vagrants," but also persons against whom no return at all is entered, and who cannot be strictly said to have any occupation, such as children and a large number of women. This incongruous grouping under the head "indefinite" of two classes totally distinct tends to confuse the statistics of Census Table XII, and an attempt is made to remedy it and to separate the two groups in this chapter by calling the indefinite occupations (such as labourers, gentlemen, &c.) class VI (*a*), and the unspecified (the children and women against whom no occupation-entry is made) class VI (*b*). Table XII further contains another error, in that it includes all the estimated population of the Naga Hills and most of the Garo Hills as "unspecified;" these two districts ought to have been altogether excluded from the occupation tables.

208. Extent to which occupations have been recorded.—Omitting, then, the Garo and Naga Hills, we find that out of 2,399,901 males, 1,509,582, or 61·5 per cent., have returned themselves as of some occupation or other, while 890,319 or 38·5 per cent. of the male population are "unspecified." A reference to the age table shows that there are 1,011,010 males below the age of 15, or 41·9 per cent. of the male population, so that it may be pretty safely assumed that the occupation of all adult males has been recorded, and that about 121,000 boys below 15 have been returned as following some employment or other. This figure gives some indication of the age at which boys begin to work for their living. Among women, on the other hand, out of 2,277,597, only 747,596, or 33 per cent., have returned themselves as following some occupation, while 1,530,001, or 67 per cent., are recorded as "unspecified." Of these 938,905 are below the age of 15, and the rest are adult women who are presumably engaged in household and family cares, and do not contribute by any labour that brings in profit to the support of the house.

209. Statistics of occupation, urban and rural, male.—The following table shows the manner in which occupations are divided under the six classes in towns and villages:—

	Males.			Percentage.		
	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
I . .	4,569	21,072	25,641	11·6	·9	1·1
II . .	3,033	11,323	14,356	7·7	·5	·6
III . .	4,779	45,683	50,457	12·1	1·9	2·1
IV . .	4,624	1,328,813	1,333,437	11·7	56·3	55·5
V . .	5,690	39,308	44,998	14·4	1·7	1·8
VI (*a*) . .	1,564	39,129	40,693	4·	1·6	1·7
VI (*b*) . .	15,171	875,148	890,319	38·5	37·1	37·2
Total .	39,430	2,360,476	2,399,901	100·	100·	100·

	Females.			Percentage.		
	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
I . .	78	1,201	1,279	·3	·05	·05
II . .	216	2,095	2,311	·8	·1	·1
III . .	412	10,361	10,773	1·5	·45	·45
IV . .	2,038	675,436	677,474	7·6	30·	29·8
V . .	1,622	41,670	43,292	6·	1·9	1·9
VI (*a*) . .	376	12,091	12,467	1·4	·5	·5
VI (*b*) . .	21,978	1,508,023	1,530,001	82·4	67·	67·2
Total .	26,720	2,250,877	2,277,597	100·	100·	100·

The agricultural class is, as might be expected in a rural country like Assam, by far the most numerous. In the villages 56·3 of the population, or, deducting the unspecified, 89·5 per cent. of those who have any definite occupation, are classed as agriculturists. Next, but immensely inferior in number, come the commercial and the industrial classes, the general labourers, the professionals, and lastly the domestic servants. In the few small towns (although in other parts of India where cities and crowded marts are seen, these would only be called larger villages) the proportions are very different; the industrial class takes the lead, closely followed by the commercial, the agricultural, and the professional classes; these four account for 23·4, 19·7, 19, and 18·8 per cent. of the population respectively. The number "unspecified" is 37·1 per cent. in villages, 38·5 per cent. in towns; or, in other words, boys begin to earn their living earlier in the rural districts than in towns, where there are more wealthy people.

210. Females.—Similarly among women the unspecified are 82·4 per cent. in towns and 67 in villages: one-third earn their living independently of their male relatives in villages and only one-fifth in towns. Of those who follow occupations in the country, 91 per cent. are agricultural and work in the fields or receive an income from land; nearly 6 per cent. are "industrial," *i. e.*, live by spinning and weaving; only about 3 per cent. live by domestic service. Comparing these populations with those in other provinces—

In Assam	32·8	Percentage of women returned as following an occupation.
North-West Provinces . .	36·19	
Bombay	37·02	
Burma	42·9	
Berar	48·5	
Central Provinces . . .	48·5	

From these figures it might be argued that fewer women have to live by their own exertions in Assam than elsewhere in India, but this would hardly be a safe conclusion. There is a good deal of arbitrariness in the practice of returning a woman as following or not following her husband's profession, and this is especially the case in regard to agriculture. Among some tribes and castes the women labour in the fields as hard as the men; but among many others they only take a share in certain portions of the work, such as transplanting rice and reaping, which it is very important to get finished rapidly; and it is quite an open question whether a wife who only goes out to work in the fields on such occasions as these should be returned as employed in agriculture or not.

211. Further details by groups.—In Census Table XII the six chief classes of occupations are divided into 18 orders, and many of these into several sub-orders, according to the list drawn up and prescribed by the Census Commissioner. There are, however, several groups of occupations included under some of the sub-orders, of which it seems desirable to preserve a separate record; and with this view the following table has been prepared. The numbers given

here do not agree precisely with those in the preceding paragraph, because in that table the Naga Hills and Garo Hills have been separated, while here the small proportion of people in the Kohima station and in the plains portions of the Garo Hills who returned their occupation is included. The total difference only amounts to 10,379 persons—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Class I.—Professional.	I.—Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country.	I.—Officers of national government.	1. General Administration	2,779	.	2,779
			2. Public Works Department	119	...	119
			3. Postal Department	294	...	294
			4 Telegraph ,,	56	...	56
			5 Survey	200	..	200
			6. Forest	52	.	52
			7. Educational	40	...	40
			8. Pensioners, Civil	102	4	106
			9. Judges	1	...	1
		II.—Officers of municipal and local government.	1. Police	3,359	..	3,359
			2. Municipal, local and village servants	2,137	30	2,167
			3. Prison officers	65	...	65
			4. Executioner	1	.	1
	II.—Persons engaged in the defence of the country.	III.—Army	1. Army officers	60	...	60
			2. ,, soldiers	2,904	...	2,904
			3. ,, pensioners	4	...	4
			4. Store-keepers, Commissariat	21	...	21
	III.—Engaged in learned professions, literature, art, and science.	1. Clergymen, ministers, priests, church and temple officers.	1. Chaplain	1	...	1
			2 Priests, Hindu	11,069	959	12,020
			3. ,, Mahomedan	50	12	62
			4 Protestant ministers	5	...	5
			5. Roman Catholic priests	1	...	1
			6. Missionaries and itinerant preachers	16	2	18
			7. Temple officers, Hindu	94		94
		2. Lawyers and stamp-dealers.	1. Barristers	1	...	
			2. Solicitors, pleaders, vakils, mukhtears	212	..	212
			3. Law clerks and stamp vendors	230	.	230
			4. Land agents	18	...	18
		3. Physicians, surgeons, and druggists.	1. Physicians and surgeons	35	16	51
			2. Medical assistants	84	...	84
			3. Chemists and druggists	20	8	28
			4. Unqualified practitioners	453	...	453
			5. Subordinate medical service	32	...	32
			6. Midwives	...	2	2
		4. Authors and literary persons.	1. Authors, editors	8	...	8
			2 Copyists	51	...	51
		5. Artists	Photographer	1	...	1
		6. Musicians	1. Musicians	531	186	717
			2. Singers	89	6	95
		7. Actors	1. Exhibitions and shows	...	11	11
			2. Actors	22	10	32
			3. Conjurors and performers	65	11	76
			4 Billiard-marker	1	...	1
			5. Fortune-tellers	75	...	75
		8. Teachers	1. Pandits and vernacular teachers	1,026	30	1,056
			2. Schoolmasters	210	...	210
			3. Professors and lecturers	1	...	1
		9. Scientific persons.	1. Civil engineers	15	...	15
			2. Scientific persons	9	...	9
Class II.—Domestic service.	V.—Entertaining and performing personal offices for men.	1. Engaged in boarding and lodging.	1. Hotel-keepers	14	...	14
			2. Club-house service	3	...	3
		2. Attendants, domestic servants.	1 Domestic servants, general	11,647	2,068	13,715
			2. Cook-scullions	998	8	1,007
			3. Coachmen	6	..	6
			4. Grooms	971	..	971
			5 Gardeners (domestic)	22	...	22
			6. Gate lodge keepers (not Government)	87	...	87
			7. Bhistis (water-carriers)	752	255	1,007
Class III.—Commercial.	VI.—Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend, money, houses or goods.	1. Mercantile men.	1. Merchants	69	129	198
			2 Brokers	102	..	102
			3. Commercial clerks	1,162	...	1,162
			4. Money lenders	2,073	341	2,114
			5. Money changers	10	...	10
			6. Lessees of markets	10	...	10
		2. General dealers.	1. General dealers	38,562	9,890	48,452
	VII.—Engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages.	2. Carriers on roads.	1. Carters	437	1	438
			2. Palanquin-bearers	163	...	163
		3. Carriers on canals and rivers.	1. Barque (boatmen)	7,009	117	7,126
			2. Boat-owners	1	1	5
			3. Steam navigation service	39	...	39
		4. Carriers on seas and rivers.	1. Seamen, sailors, mariners, master mariners	570	...	570
			2. Pilots	12	...	19
		5. Engaged in storage.	1. Weighers	50	...	50

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Class IV.—Agricultural.	VIII.—Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits and other products.	1. Agriculturists	1. Land proprietors	51,747	15,915	67,662
			2. Farmers (graziers)	...	68	68
			3. Tea planters	657	2	659
			4. ,, garden servants	1,062	...	1,062
			5. ,, ,, coolies	107,564	81,596	189,160
			6. Tenant cultivators	1,100,176	561,405	1,661,581
			7. Agricultural labourers	26,217	196	26,413
			8. Shepherds	6	..	6
			9. Land surveyors and land estate agents	18	...	18
			10. Gardeners	...	9	9
	IX.—Persons engaged about animals.	1. Engaged about animals.	1. Horse-dealers	16	...	16
			2. Farriers	11	..	11
			3 Cattle-dealers	6	2,126	2,132
			4. Fishermen	50,981	18,423	69,404
			5. Animal and bird dealers	5	.	5
			6. Elephant dealers	917	..	917
			7 Huntsmen	3	...	3
	X.—Engaged in art and mechanic productions.	1. Workers in books.	1. Booksellers	2	..	2
			2. Printers	16	...	16
		2. Workers in musical instruments.	Musical instrument makers	4	...	4
		4. Workers in carving and figures.	Figure and image makers	3	..	3
		5. Workers in tackle for sports.	Cage-makers	5	...	5
		7. Workers in watches.	Watch-makers	2	...	2
		9. Workers in arms.	Ammunition dealers	19	4	23
		13. Workers in ships.	Boat builders	7	...	7
		14. Workers in houses and buildings.	1. House proprietors	11	...	11
			2. Builders	220	...	220
			3. Carpenters	3,744	...	3,744
			4. Masons	446	..	446
			5. Painters	5	...	5
			6. Bricklayers	...	77	77
		17. Workers in chemicals.	Fire work makers	7	...	7
	XI.—Working and dealing in textile fabrics and in dress.	1. Workers in wool.	Cloth dealers	465	..	465
		2. Workers in cotton and flax.	1. Thread manufacturers	6	9	15
			2. Cotton cloth do.	8,312	31,013	39,325
			3. ,, ,, dyers	2	1	3
		4. Dealers in fancy goods	Fancy goods dealers	...	20	20
		5. Workers in dress.	1. Barbers	1,085	46	1,131
			2. Tailors	1,026	124	1,150
			3. Shoemakers	684	290	974
			4. Washermen	5,310	2,827	8,137
			5. Umbrella sellers	...	8	8
		6. Workers in hemp and fibres.	Mat makers and sellers	390	...	390
Class V.—Industrial.	XII.—Working and dealing in food and drinks.	1. Workers in animal food.	1. Milk sellers	1,476	281	1,757
			2. Butchers	44	...	44
			3. Poultry sellers	80	...	80
		2. Workers in vegetable food.	1. Dealers in flour	6,166	1,511	7,677
			2. Grinders of flour	16	2,650	2,666
			3. Bakers, grain parchers	68	...	68
			4. Confectioners	240	46	286
			5. Greengrocers	149	65	214
		3. Workers in drinks and stimulants.	1. Wine and spirits merchants and dealers	55	..	55
			2. Distillers	45	179	224
			3. Sodawater makers	2	...	2
			4. Tobacco dealers	114	17	131
			5. Bhang and narcotic sellers	842	221	1,063
			6. Opium dealers	12	...	12
			7. Perfumers	7	...	7
	XIII.—Working and dealing in animal substances.	1. Workers in whalebone and lac.	1. Lac dealers	15	5	20
			2. Horns, ivory, and shell workers	32	...	32
		2. Workers in skins.	Leather curers and tanners	714	99	813
	XIV.—Working and dealing in vegetable substances.	1. Workers in gum and resin.	1. Oil millers and refiners	1,297	54	1,351
			2. India-rubber dealers	6	...	6
		2. Workers in wood.	1. Timber-dealers	402	169	571
			2. Sawyers	348	...	348
			3. Wood-turners, workers	2	...	2
		3. Workers in bamboo, rush and cane.	1. Basket-makers	207	145	352
			2. Hay and straw dealers	5	34	39
			3. Cane workers	10	4	14
			4. Leaf, fan, umbrella-makers	53	...	53
			5. Reed sellers	193	3	196
			6. Chick sellers	1	...	1
	XV.—Working and dealing in minerals.	2. Workers in coal.	Coal merchants	2	41	43
		3. Workers in stone and clay.	1. Lime dealers and workers	304	14	318
			2. Clay dealers and labourers	331	...	331

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Class V.—Industrial.	XV —Working and dealing in minerals.	4. Workers in earthenware.	Earthenware manufacturers and sellers . .	3,761	3,275	7,036
		5. Workers in glass.	Glass manufacturers . .	5	...	5
		8. Workers in gold and precious stones.	Goldsmiths silversmiths and jewellers . . .	2,068	34	2,102
		10. Workers in tin	Tin-plate worker (tinmen)	21	.	21
		13. Workers in brass and mixed metals.	1 Braziers . . .	996	25	1,021
			2. Lantern makers . .	7	..	7
		14. Workers in steel and iron	Blacksmiths . . .	3,228	19	3,247
Class VI (*a*).—Indefinite.	XVI.—Labourers and others.	1. General labourers.	General labourers . .	40,948	12,886	53,834
		2. Other persons, indefinite.	1. Artisans, mechanic .	28		28
			2 Contractors . . .	36		36
			3 Beggars and vagrants .	15,463	12,595	28,058
			4 Religious devotees . .	12	.	12
Class VI (*b*).—Unspecified.	XVII —Persons of rank and property.	1. Rank and property.	Gentlemen . . .	161	...	161
	Unspecified.	Unspecified.	Unspecified . . .	874,844	1 517,406	2,392,250
			GRAND TOTAL .	2,407,664	2,280,321	4,687,985

212. Administration.—The first order contains those engaged in the general administration of the country, and shows that they amount to 3,647, or, excluding pensioners, 3,541. These figures do not, however, agree with the known strength of the administration. The following table compares the numbers in the census list with numbers who drew pay from the Government on the 1st April 1883, a number which cannot have altered materially from that of February 1881:—

	By Census.	Actually drew Pay.
General Administration	2,779	2,981
Public Works Department	119	386
Postal Department	294	1,730
Telegraph „	56	164
Survey „	200	217
Forest „	52	385
Education „	40	270
Judges	1	...
	3,541 .	6,086

Besides those shown in the pay list there were about 1,250 teachers in grant-in-aid schools, who belong to the Educational Department, and a considerable number of writers and peons in the Public Works whose pay is debited to the work, and whose names are not borne on the establishment rolls. It is quite clear, therefore, that in a group where it was possible to obtain complete accuracy very erroneous returns have been made. Again, the police are shown as 3,359, the real number employed in 1881 having been 3,854. The village police amount to 2,167, whereas according to the departmental report the actual number was 5,415. A large portion of these men must have returned themselves under some other head.

213. Army.—The military force in the province consisted in February 1881 of the three local Assam regiments, besides one regiment and a wing of the native army. The census returns their numbers as 60 officers and 2,904 soldiers. The enumeration was effected through the regimental officers and is probably correct.

214. Religion.—The religious profession is fairly well represented among Hindus, who return 11,163 males and 951 females, the latter being probably

dancers, musicians and prostitutes attached to temples: the priests and temple officers together amount to ·39 per cent. on the population professing the Hindu religion. Among Muhammadans the priests are only 62 (50 males and 12 females), an extraordinarily small number, even if the only persons recorded under this title are khádims or guardians of the shrines of saints; these, though much rarer than in Upper India, are not uncommon in Sylhet and Cachar. The ministers of the Christian religion amount to 25.

215. Law, literature and medicine.—The legal profession is not strong in Assam; there was but one barrister, and he a visitor, not a resident in the province; and only 212 pleaders of different grades. There are 11 head-quarters and 12 sub-divisional stations in the province, at which about 60 courts usually sit, so that on the average there are only three and a half lawyers to each court, and nine to each station. Literature is either very backward or its followers very modest, for only eight persons recorded themselves as authors; but 1,237 schoolmasters and teachers and 40[1] inspecting officers are engaged in spreading abroad a knowledge of literature and, it is to be hoped, a love of learning, so that possibly at the next census the number of authors will be more adequate. Music and singing are the occupation of 812 persons, of whom 192 are females, and conjuring and fortune-telling give employment to 163 men and 32 women. The ailments of the body are cared for by 650 persons, of whom 26 are women: this number includes every grade of skill from physicians down to unqualified practitioners, who number 453. The latter abound mostly in the Sylhet district, and have lately formed the subject of a special enquiry as to whether any restriction should be imposed on the custom of administering medicine without any license or certificate of capacity. It is noticeable that sixteen females are censused as physicians and eight as druggists; they are probably old women who deal in simples and philtres.

216. Art and Science.—Artists in Assam are like snakes in Iceland: the only person who pretends to anything approaching that name was a travelling photographer. Science is equally wanting; the "scientific persons" of the table appear to be mechanical engineers employed to manage the machinery on tea gardens.

217. Domestic.—*Class II.—Domestic Servants.*—The numbers in this class are small, and the details given in the table throw little light on the nature of the service or the position of those who render it. The great majority, both of males and females, are returned as general servants, the only other groups which contain any considerable numbers being cooks, grooms, and water-carriers among the males, cooks among the females. In most families there are female relatives, generally widows, who perform domestic service, but are not classed as servants and have been returned as "without occupation." They receive food and clothing, but no money wages for their service.

218. Commercial.—The smallness of the number in this class indicates to how small an extent Assam is a trading country. There are 61,351 persons returned as following commercial occupations, and this designation includes traders proper, as well as carriers and intermediaries of trade. The great mass of the traders, 48,452, are grouped under the head of general dealers, *i.e.*, petty shopkeepers; 9,890, or a fifth of these, are females. It is not common in Assam to see females in charge of shops, ordinarily so called, but they frequently hold stalls or sell basketsful of vegetables and provisions at the "hâts" or periodical markets. Money-lenders only number 2,414; the profession is not numerously followed in a province where there is so little need of borrowing, either for purposes of trade or for private necessity. The export and import trade of the country is entirely conducted by water, and the inter-district trade is so to a large extent; hence among the carriers we find more than 7,600 boatmen (including lascars in the service of the steamer companies) against only 438 cartmen. Ten years ago there were hardly any carts in the country, and this number, small as it is, is an indication of progress. The almost obsolete trade of palanquin-carrying is practised now by only 163 bearers.

[1] The 270 educational officers shown on the establishment list in para. 212 do not include *pathsala gurus* or teachers in aided schools.

219. Landowners.—*Class IV.—Agricultural.*—There is no department regarding which more useful information can be collected at a census than that of agriculture, and there is no department regarding which the information on which this report is based is more defective. The authorised heading is merely agriculturists, which conveys no definite knowledge as to the nature of a man's connections with the land; the more detailed table divides these into landed proprietors and tenant cultivators, agricultural labourers and persons engaged on tea gardens. The latter distinction is a valuable one, but the terms "landed proprietors" and "tenant cultivators" are not sufficiently precise, and the numbers attributed to them, 51,747 and 1,100,176, cannot be accurate. As a matter of fact, Assam is almost entirely a country of small landed holdings, a great portion of which are held on ryotwari tenure. To the whole of the Brahmaputra Valley this description applies, except the Goalpara district, where there are about 30 large zemindars on the Bengal pattern: excluding these the settled land in that valley is held by about 430,000 persons who pay on an average rather more than Rs. 6 a head, and hold on an average about 4½ acres a-piece. Such plots of land must be held for the most part by single families and cultivated by their proprietors; there are, however, not a few cases of joint ownerships by brothers and cousins, and there are a certain number of large estates where all or most of the land is let out to tenants. In Sylhet, the greater part of which is permanently settled, there are 90,000 estates, whose average assessment is about Rs. 4 each; most of these are necessarily very small, but there are a few large estates cultivated by tenants. There is no system of recording the name and number of proprietors in the permanently-settled tracts, but it is roughly estimated that they are about 250,000 in number. In Cachar, the land is held by companies of shareholders; there are 9,800 estates with 90,000 recorded owners, but a great number of these must be duplicate names of persons holding shares in more than one estate; perhaps 45,000 would be a fair estimate of the real number. Thus the total number of landed or rather tenant proprietors (to use a word which conveys a more accurate description of the position to English ears) may be roughly estimated at 750,000 males.

220. Tenants.—On the other hand the "tenant cultivators" who hold land on lease from the owners, not direct from Government, are comparatively not numerous. In Cachar the class is hardly known. In Sylhet, the large estates which are cultivated by tenants are few in number, but there is a good deal of mutual tenancy, the owner of one plot cultivating a field in the plot owned by another, and *vice versâ*. This sort of tenure introduces a perplexing element, but on the rough calculation that the two million acres of Sylhet require 400,000 adult males to cultivate them, and that 250,000 of these are landowners, the rest, or 150,000, must be tenant cultivators. In Goalpara, where about 400,000 cultivated acres are held by large zemindars on permanent settlement, there must be about 100,000 tenants. In the rest of the Brahmaputra Valley it would be a high estimate to reckon the number of tenant cultivators at 150,000. Altogether as the result of these calculations the tenant cultivators of the province may approximately be set down as 400,000 adult males. And summing up the results of this and the preceding paragraph, the census figures which record 51,747 landed proprietors and 1,100,176 tenant cultivators may tentatively be corrected to 750,000 landowners and 400,000 tenant cultivators.

221. Tea coolies.—The number of persons employed as coolies on tea gardens is shown as 107,564 males and 81,596 females, total 189,160. From the nature of the case, the enumerations having been effected by the employers and managers of gardens who are accustomed to send in half-yearly returns of the numbers employed by them, these figures ought to give a fairly accurate representation of the real numbers occupied in tea cultivation. In the Provincial Table B, the whole population on the tea gardens is shown as 258,146, but this would include infants and non-working children. The 189,060 persons employed should represent the actual number of men, women, and children working on the tea gardens; and as the area under tea plants, mature and immature, is returned as 158,000 acres, and the labour of rather more than one person is required, on an average, for each cultivated acre, the return

seems to be a probable one. The official return (published in the Annual Labour Immigration Report) states the strength of the labour force on the 1st January 1881 at 189,028, and in this total the infant and non-working children of tea coolies are included. There are, however, some gardens to which the annual report does not refer, as they are cultivated entirely by local labourers and not by immigrants, and therefore an accurate return of all tea coolies should somewhat exceed the official figures, which we find that it does.

222. Agricultural Labourers.—The number who have returned themselves as agricultural labourers are 26,217 males and 196 females: it is doubtful, however, if they can be correctly distinguished from the 53,834 "general labourers" (40,948 males and 12,886 females) who are placed in class VI.

223. Fishermen.—The title of Order IX, "Persons engaged about animals," is rather deceptive; it would suggest to the reader such employments as shepherds, herdsmen, cattle-drovers and the like: whereas, out of the 72,488 persons enumerated in this order, 69,404 are fishers. Of these 18,423 are females; now the women of the agricultural classes are frequently seen catching fish in baskets in the pools and ditches by their rice-fields for domestic consumption, but not in rivers or large ponds. As an occupation by which to earn a livelihood fishing is nearly confined to males, and hence it may be surmised that in entering so many women as fishers the enumerators have been largely guided by caste, and have often set down the wives of men who are fishers by caste (such as Doms or Kaibartthas) as being of the same occupation as their husbands.

224. Elephant dealers.—The only other considerable group under this head is that of elephant dealers, who number 917. This is an important profession in Assam. In 1880-81, 152 elephants were caught, and this source of revenue brought in over Rs. 50,000 to Government. But far more persons are employed in elephant-catching than have been censused under this head. Hardly a wealthy man in the Brahmaputra Valley but is engaged in some way or other in this exciting and speculative sport: but it is not their principal occupation, and the persons censused in this group are for the most part the professional employés of the capitalists who take hunting licenses from Government.

225. Class V—Industrial.—There are 88,455 persons enumerated in this class, but out of 63 groups into which they are divided, only 14 exceed 1,000. They are—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenters	3,744	...	3,744
Thread manufacturers	8,312	31,013	39,325
Barbers	1,085	46	1,131
Tailors	1,026	124	1,150
Washermen	5,310	2,827	8,137
Milk sellers	1,476	281	1,757
Dealers in flour	6,166	1,511	7,677
Grinders of flour	16	2,650	2,666
Sellers of narcotics	842	220	1,063
Oil pressers	1,297	54	1,351
Potters	3,761	3,275	7,036
Goldsmiths	2,068	34	2,102
Braziers	996	25	1,021
Blacksmiths	3,228	19	3,247

It is not easy in India, where the producer and distributor are so often one and the same person, to distinguish between the industrial and commercial

classes, V and III; and it would appear as if a mistake had been made in including "sellers of narcotics and dealers in flour" in the industrial rather than in the shop-keeping class. There are more grinders of flour than might have been expected, considering how little flour is eaten in Assam; they are almost all women. In all mechanical work the province is very deficient, as the bent of the Assamese mind is not favourably inclined in that direction: the number of carpenters, blacksmiths, braziers and potters is very much below the wants of the country, and particularly so in the Brahmaputra Valley: though there are 1,351 oil pressers, the great proportion of the oil-seed locally grown goes down to Bengal as seed and comes back after crushing as oil. Cotton cloth manufacture, or weaving, occupies nearly half the industrial population of the province, and is mainly the employment of women: nearly all women spin and a great many weave, but it is probable that this is only recorded as an occupation against those who earn their living by it and who are mostly widows.

226. Miscellaneous.—This is the most unsatisfactory class of all. As previously remarked, it includes two quite distinct classes; (1) those who describe themselves too vaguely to be classed or whose employments do not fit under any of the other classes; (2) those who by reason of age or sex have no definite employment, such as children and women in well-to-do households who have no occasion to earn their living, but who might better have been described as "employed in household affairs" than as "unspecified." Under the first division come (1) general labourers, who have no distinct occupation, but are ready to turn their hands to anything; most of these no doubt are really employed on the land; (2) artisans and mechanics; (3) contractors; (4) gentlemen, three groups, which are too vaguely described to be classed; (5) beggars and vagrants and (6) religious devotees. The latter should have been classed with priests and temple servants (there are but 12 in Assam), and the former should have been a sub-order by themselves, as they number 28,058, and are therefore of numerical importance. It is surprising to see so many returned under this head. in a country where a beggar so seldom meets the eye; nearly half, or 12,595, are females. The number is 10·5 per 1,000 of the specified population, whereas in the North-West Provinces, a country where beggars appear to be far more frequent, the census gives 16 per mille of the population whose occupation is returned, or 360,000 altogether. On the other hand, in Burma there are only 614 beggars according to the census report. It is clear that there must have been some difference in the system pursued in the grouping in Assam, and it seems not impossible that some classes which ought to be shown on the list of occupations, but are not such, as prostitutes and prisoners, have been included in this group. A statement drawn up by Mr. Driberg to show the occupations of persons in the three towns of Sylhet, Gauhati and Barpeta (but which has not been thought worth printing in this report) contains in Class VI those two heads as well as "candidates for employment" school students, and apprentices, and as these are nowhere separately recorded in the Provincial tables, they must have been included either under "beggars and vagrants" or under "unspecified." It unfortunately happens (as has already been explained) that at the time of writing this report Mr. Driberg is incapacitated by illness, so that it is impossible to refer to him for information as regards any particular.

227. Double occupations.—Double occupations were not often recorded, and have not been tabulated. In this and several other respects, such as the distinctions to be drawn among agriculturists, and the differences in castes, the instructions of the Census Commissioner appear to have been overlooked or disregarded.

228. Distribution of occupations by Districts.—The following table has been drawn up to compare the numbers employed in the different classes of occupations in the different districts and parts of the province:—

	Males.							Females.							Male Percentage.								Female Percentage.							
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI. a. Indefinite.	VI. b. Unspecified.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI. a. Indefinite.	VI. b. Unspecified.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V	VI. a	VI. b	Under 15.	I.	II	III	IV.	V.	VI. a.	VI. b.	Under 15.
Cachar	2,992	2,294	2,860	100,493	4,512	8,925	44,860	46	269	132	60,566	1,565	48	84,296	1·8	1·4	1·7	60·2	2·7	5 3	26 9	41 7	·0	·2	·1	41·2	1·1	·0	57·4	39·7
Sylhet	11,854	4,220	24,890	519,463	25,096	14,908	399,354	836	970	3,944	119,960	13,103	26	830,385	1·2	·4	2·5	52·0	2·5	1 5	39 9	42 4	1	·1	·4	12·4	1·3	·0	85·7	40·7
Total of Surma Valley	14,846	6,514	27,750	619,956	29,608	23,833	444 214	882	1,239	4,076	180 526	14,668	74	914,681	1 3	·6	2 4	53 1	2 5	2 0	38 1	42 2	·1	·1	·4	16 2	1·3	·0	81·9	40·6
Goalpara	2,371	2,719	6,745	141,412	3,222	4,611	68,069	216	600	1,940	60,762	3,944	1,119	148,472	1·0	1 2	3·0	61 7	1·4	2·0	29 7	42·4	·1	3	9	28·0	1 8	·5	68·4	42·2
Kamrup	2,525	2,162	6,297	176 884	5,083	4,379	131,731	68	155	914	123,692	1,686	454	188,930	·8	·7	1·9	59·8	1·5	1 3	40·0	43 3	·0	·1	·3	39·1	·5	·2	59·8	42·2
Darrang	988	445	2,671	87,328	1,153	45	49,788	2	26	855	62,194	7,770	..	60,088	·7	·3	1 9	61·3	·8	0	35 0	40·7	·0	·0	·7	47·5	5·9	·0	45 9	40·5
Nowgong	771	360	1,684	92 402	1,811	674	62,788	2	66	939	69,754	8,229	61	71,048	·5	·2	1·1	57 6	1 1	·4	39·1	41 2	·0	·0	6	46·5	5·5	·0	47·4	41·6
Sibsagar	1,337	666	3,242	119,608	1,681	108	68 352	1	31	893	100,113	1,606	42	72,394	·7	·3	1 7	61 3	·8	·1	35·1	39·5	·0	·0	·5	57·2	·9	·0	41·4	42·3
Lakhimpur	1,621	1,072	1,162	58,396	1,617	249	32,218	49	66	299	45,437	475	80	37,153	1 7	1 1	1 2	60 6	1·7	·3	33·4	39·8	·0	·1	·3	54 4	·6	·1	44·5	40·6
Total Assam Valley Districts	59,613	7,424	21,801	676,030	14,567	10 066	413,146	368	944	5,839	461,952	23,710	1,756	578 065	8	·6	1·9	58 7	1·3	·9	35·8	41·6	·0	·1	5	43·1	2·2	·2	53·9	41·3
Khasi Hills	1,182	418	906	37,451	823	6,794	32,969	29	128	858	34,996	4,934	10,637	37,235	1·5	·5	1·1	46 5	1·0	8·4	41·0	42·2	·0	·1	1·0	39·4	5·6	12·0	41·2	39·9

The variations brought out are not very serious. The unspecified males are 38·1 per cent. in the Surma Valley, 35·8 in the Brahmaputra Valley, and 41 per cent. in the Khasi Hills, where the number corresponds very closely with the number under 15. Among females the unspecified are much more numerous in the Surma Valley (81·9 per cent.) than elsewhere, and in the Khasi Hills they only slightly exceed the numbers under 15, so that almost all the adult females in that district have an occupation. Turning next to the specified occupations, the males of the commercial class are more numerous in the Surma Valley than in the Brahmaputra Valley or the Khasi Hills, but in the latter district a larger proportion of females trade and keep shops than elsewhere. The Surma Valley has more males but fewer females of the industrial class than either of the other divisions; the Darrang, Nowgong and Khasi Hills districts stand highest in respect of the number of the females employed in this way. In agricultural labour, if the census is correct, a larger proportion of both males and females are engaged in the Brahmaputra Valley than elsewhere. The Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts are remarkable for the fact that the number of women employed in this way are almost equal to the men.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION.

229. Imperfection of the record—Table XIII.—The returns of the census on the subject of education are not quite trustworthy. The enumerators were told to put every one down as either literate, learning, or illiterate. It was explained to them that by literate was meant "able to read and write," and they were to put a man down as "literate" if he said he was so, and as "learning" if he was at school. This instruction was very generally misunderstood, and the impression got abroad that only those boys and girls were to be written down as learning who had actually been to school on the day preceding the census. As the majority of schools were closed for the month of February in order to enable the teachers to be utilised as far as possible as enumerators and supervisors, far fewer children were returned as learning than were actually in the habit of attending school at that time.

230. The census figures and the corrected figures.—The census schedules divide the population as follows—omitting the Garo and Naga Hills:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sexes.	Total.	Learning.	Per mille.	Literate.	Per mille	Illiterate	Per mille.
Males . . .	2,113,853	33,376	13·8	79 614	33·	2,300,833	953 2
Females . . .	2,288,939	1,068	·5	1,786	·8	2,286,085	998 7
TOTAL .	4,702,792	34,441	7·32	81,430	17·32	4,586,918	975·36

These figures do not give at all a favourable picture of the state of the province as regards education, especially among the women; but a little encouragement may be derived from the Assam Report on public instruction for 1881-82, which contains an elaborate dissertation on the schools and scholars of 1881 as compared with ten years previously. According to this report, the actual number on the rolls of the Government and private schools in 1881 was 56,434, of whom 1,676 were girls and 56,758 were boys. This does not include the children of wealthy parents receiving private instruction at home, but these are an inconsiderable number; and it shows that at least 22,000 more boys and girls were under instruction than the enumerators of the census accounted for. Accepting the hypothesis already mentioned as explaining the discrepancy, it may be assumed that the 22,000 odd who were really at school, but were not so returned, went to swell the ranks of the illiterate. On this assumption the census returns may be reconstructed as follows:—

District.	Males.						Females.					
	Illiterate.	Per mille.	Literate.	Per mille	Learning	Per mille	Illiterate	Per mille.	Literate.	Per mille.	Learning.	Per mille.
Cachar . . .	143,786	930·1	7,048	45 6	8,754	24·3	134 558	997·8	178	1·3	121	·9
Sylhet . . .	935,001	985 2	12,202	42 2	22,582	22·6	968, 451	999 2	576	·6	197	·2
Surma Valley .	*1,078,787*	*9717*	*49,250*	*42 6*	*26,336*	*22 7*	*1,101009*	*999·*	*754*	·7	*318*	·3
Garo Hills plains	11,897	941 1	289	23 0	115	32 9	11,278	996 9	7	·6	28	2·5
Goalpara . . .	220,388	961 8	5 080	22 2	3,681	16·0	216,803	998 7	147	·7	123	·6
Kamrup . . .	315,337	958 3	7,152	21·7	6,575	20·0	315,604	999·0	151	·5	144	·5
Darrang . . .	135,952	954 6	2,795	19 6	3,671	25 8	130,746	998·7	88	·7	81	·6
Nowgong . . .	153,261	95·· 0	2,974	18 5	4 215	26·5	144,926	998 8	55	·4	118	·8
Sibsagar . . .	182,735	976 2	6,765	34 6	5,694	29·2	174,864	998 9	171	·9	45	·2
Lakhimpur . . .	90,930	913 9	3,082	32·0	2,323	21 1	83,362	997 6	120	1·4	86	1·0
Total Brahmaputra Valley.	*1,110 197*	*954 1*	*28,137*	*24·1*	*26,601*	*22 8*	*1,082,583*	*998 7*	*739*	·7	*625*	·6
Khasi Hills . . .	77,152	957·0	1,573	20 5	1,815	22 6	87,791	991 4	293	3·3	733	6·3
Total of Province .	2,266,416	944 3	78,900	32·9	54,758	22 8	2,273,383	998 5	1,786	·8	1,676	·7

The Surma Valley has a smaller proportion of youths, both male and female, at school than the Brahmaputra Valley, but has a considerably larger number of educated persons of the male sex: as regards females both valleys are equal. The Khasi Hills stand far the highest as to the education of women and schooling of girls. The difference in the figures of the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys as to the number of educated adults corresponds accurately to the facts of the case, which are the product of the past history of these divisions. In the Surma Valley schools have always flourished, and the Government schools now open have to a large extent supplanted and succeeded the old indigenous system of teaching which used to prevail. In the Brahmaputra Valley, on the contrary, with its younger civilization and more recent reclamation from jungle, indigenous schools hardly existed at all: the Educational Department had a nearly blank page to work upon, and all the instruction the rural population has had has been due to Government schools; hence the number of learners is almost as large as the number who have learnt to read and write.

231. Comparison of Assam with other Provinces.—Comparing Assam with the other provinces of which the census statistics have up to date been received, the following table shows how it stands in the matter of education:—

	Males			Females		
	Learning.	Literate	Illiterate	Learning	Literate	Illiterate.
North-Western Provinces . . .	1·3	4·5	94·2	·01	1	99·86
Bombay	3·2	7·9	88·9	0·3	0·11	99·36
Berar	2	4·2	93·8	·03	·06	99·91
Central Provinces	1·5	3·2	95·3	·05	·06	99·88
British Burma	10·8	38·2	51	1·8	1·8	96·4
Assam	1·4	3·3	95·3	·05	·8	99·87

The provinces that most resemble Assam are the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. Bombay stands distinctly higher in the scale of education, and British Burma, with its admirable system of passing all boys for at least a year through the schools of the Phoongyees, is far more advanced than any part of India. It must be remembered, however, that in this comparison the corrected figures of Assam are set against the uncorrected figures of other provinces, and possibly similar causes of error may have been at work there to those which have necessitated the recasting of the figures in this province.

232. The school-going population.—Taking the school-going age as from 5 to 15, we have, in Assam, 612,143 boys and 520,971 girls who ought to be at school: whereas only 8·96 per cent. of the boys and ·3 per cent. of the girls are known to be actually under instruction. In the Surma Valley the boys at school are 8·7 per cent., and in the Brahmaputra Valley 9·3 per cent. of the total number who ought to be there. The ratios of the girls at school are ·01 and ·026 respectively. In the Khasi Hills, as the result of the special efforts of the Welsh missionaries, and of a large expenditure of Government money, the ratio for school-going boys is 9 and for girls 3·8 per cent.

233. Education among Hindus and Muhammadans.—In comparing the spread of education among the two chief religions of the province, it is impossible to use the corrected figures of the Departmental Report, and we must rely on the census tables only, trusting that it is safe to assume that the same amount of error will have existed in both cases, and will not therefore vitiate

the comparison. The following are the percentage ratios in both the valleys and for the whole province:—

	HINDUS.						MUHAMMADANS.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Surma Valley	2·35	6·35	91·3	·03	·09	99·88	1·14	2·09	96·77	·008	·03	99·962
Brahmaputra Valley	1·06	2·04	96·9	·03	·04	99·93	1·08	2·23	96·69	·04	·036	99·924
TOTAL	1·54	3·96	94·4	·03	·07	99·9	1·13	2·13	96·74	·01	·03	99·96

Taking the whole province, the Hindus are more given to education than the Muhammadans; more Hindu boys and girls are at school than Muhammadan boys and girls, and more Hindu men and women can read and write than Muhammadan men and women. The Hindus of the Surma Valley are much ahead of those in the Brahmaputra Valley; and in the latter the Muhammadans are slightly ahead of the Hindus, and a little more generally educated than the mass of the Muhammadans in the Surma Valley. In the Surma Valley, where conversion was effected more *en masse*, Muhammadanism prevails in a lower social stratum than that which professes it in the Brahmaputra Valley. But, as has been remarked above, enough reliance cannot be placed on the figures to justify us in pushing the comparison to its extreme bearings.

234. Among other Religions.—The professors of the less numerous religions are mostly foreigners, and it is natural that education should be much more prevalent among them. Among Christians the illiterate males are a little over half, and the illiterate females less than three-quarters of the population: among Buddhists the illiterate males are four-fifths of the total males: all male Brahmos (the clerks in Government offices chiefly) but three, and a third of their females, are educated; all the Jains but three are educated, but none of their females can read or write. These, however, are insignificant eddies which have no bearing whatever on the force and direction of the general current of education among the people at large.

CHAPTER XI.

INFIRMITIES.

235. Total and proportional numbers of Insanes compared with other Provinces.—The total number of persons recorded in the census as insane is 1,518, of whom 919 are males and 599 females. Compared with othe provinces of India, Assam occupies a middle place.

Province.	Number of Insane	Number of Persons to one Insane.
North-Western Provinces	6,347	6,950
Central Provinces	2,528	4,568
Madras	8,991	3,467
Berar	832	3,211
Assam	1,518	3,081
Bengal	30,735	2 262
Bombay	7,754	2 122
Panjab	10,996	2 065
Burma	3,726	1,002

It is remarkable that Assam should have a number of insanes so much lower in proportion to the population than Burma, which most resembles it in the character and composition of its population, and in the large consumption of spirits and drugs.

236. Distribution by Districts.—Too much faith must not, however, be placed in such returns as these. Insanity is not perhaps considered a disgrace which the relations would be bound to hide or the enumerators, if friendly, to ignore; but there is probably some dislike felt to interrogations of this sort, as well as some doubt in the minds of enumerators as to how to diagnose insanity, and it is tolerably certain that the number of persons afflicted with mental disease is much larger than the census returns would indicate. The distribution of insanes by districts is as follows:—

District.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Proportion per 10,000 inhabitants		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Cachar	160	102	58	5 5	6 6	4 4
Sylhet	661	371	290	3 3	3·7	2 9
Total of Surma Valley	*821*	*473*	*348*	*3 6*	*4 1*	*3 1*
Goalpara	316	201	115	7·1	8 8	5 3
Kamrup	120	77	43	1 8	2 3	1·3
Darrang	54	34	20	1 9	2 3	1 5
Nowgong	41	22	19	1 3	1 3	1·3
Sibsagar	80	64	16	2 1	3 3	0·9
Lakhimpur	38	24	14	2 1	2 4	1 7
Total of Brahmaputra Valley	*649*	*422*	*227*	*2 8*	*3 6*	*2 1*
Khasi and Jantia Hills	48	24	21	2 8	2 9	2 7
Total of Province	1,518	919	599	3 02	3·83	2 63

Now it will occur at once to any one who knows the province that there is a mistake here. The Darrang District contains the only lunatic asylum in Assam, and the annual report shows that at the beginning of 1881 there were 46 inhabitants of the asylum. These are collected and sent there from all parts of the Brahmaputra Valley, so that Darrang ought to show a higher ratio of insanity than any other district. Instead of this, it only returns 54 insanes, or 8 outside the walls of the asylum, which is absurd. The probability is either that the inmates of the asylum were not censused at all, or that they have somehow been omitted from the tabulation. Taking the figures as they stand,

there appears to be a larger ratio of insanity in the Surma than in the Brahmaputra Valley, while the latter area corresponds exactly in this respect to the Khasia Hills. The favourite explanation of insanity is that it springs from undue indulgence in intoxicating drugs and spirits; but such theorists will find little comfort in these figures. It was shown in the excise report for 1881-82 that the district in which there was most consumption of opium, ganja and country spirits was Cachar, while Goalpara consumed the least: yet, here Goalpara has a very much higher ratio of insanity than any other district. Again, it is the population of the Brahmaputra Valley which corresponds most closely in their intermixture of non-Aryans and Shán races, and in their large consumption of opium with the Burmans, but in respect of insanity the Surma Valley approaches more nearly to the Burmese ratio.

237. Comparison with last Census.—A comparison with the statistics of the census of 1872 does not lead to much, for these returns command no confidence. An attempt was then made to distinguish insanes from idiots, which has been wisely abandoned now; but adding together the two classes, the juxtaposition of the figures in the margin shows that it would be idle to attempt any explanation of the difference, other than that the figures of 1872 are obviously wrong.

	1872	1881
Cachar	79	160
Sylhet	659	661
Goalpara	149	316
Kamrup	80	120
Darrang	4	54
Nowgong	...	41
Sibsagar	1	80
Lakhimpur	...	88

238. Distribution by Ages.—Classified by ages, the proportion of insanes to the population is shown in the following table:—

Period.	Number of Insanes.	Ratio to 10,000 of Population.
Under 5	26	·32
5 to 9	53	·8
10 to 14	87	1·9
15 to 19	199	3 6
20 to 29	296	3·2
30 to 39	274	4·1
40 to 49	236	5·7
50 to 59	201	8·
60 and upwards	216	9 5

With one exception, the ratio to ten thousand of the population steadily increases from childhood to old age. This is in accordance with what might have been expected, as insanity generally comes on after youth is past, and does not necessarily interfere with bodily health.

239. Distribution by Religion.—Treated by religions, insanity appears rather more prevalent among Hindus than Muhammadans.

Religion.	No. of Insanes.	Ratio to 10,000 of Population.
Hindu	1,069	3·5
Muhammadan	382	2·9
Hill tribes	65	1·3

No deductions of any value can be drawn from these ratios. It is likely enough that there should be less insanity among the Hill tribes than among other classes; on the other hand, it is just among the Hill tribes that the enumeration of such infirmities is likely to be most incomplete. The Muhammadans are much greater consumers of ganja than the Hindus, but the ratio of insanity is lower among them than it is among the Hindus.

BLIND.

240. Number of blind persons compared with other Provinces.—The number of blind persons censused in Assam amounts to 3,210, which is a much smaller number, relatively to the entire population, than any other province in India can show, as the following table proves :—

	No. of Blind.	Number of Inhabitants to one Blind Person.
Assam	3,210	1,468
Bengal	97,350	714
Burma	5,851	638
Madras	49,783	626
Central Provinces	25,260	457
Bombay	43,755	376
North-Western Provinces	129,838	310
Berar	9,761	273
Panjab	116,003	196

The moist climate of Assam, and its exemption from dry and dusty winds, may perhaps account for its position in this list; for it will be observed that the three most humid provinces have the smallest proportion of blind persons, and the two dryest have the highest and the third highest proportions, Berar intervening between them. So, too, the Bombay Census Report points out that the ratio of blindness in Sindh is just double that of the rest of Bombay.

141. Distribution of Districts.—The distribution of this blind population over the different districts is shown in the following table :—

	Number of Blind.			Proportion in every 10,000.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Cachar	236	125	111	8·1	8·1	8·2
Sylhet	1,406	774	632	7·1	7·7	6·5
Total of Surma Valley	*1,642*	*899*	*743*	*7·2*	*7·8*	*6·7*
Goalpara	399	217	182	8·9	9·4	8·4
Kamrup	466	291	175	7·2	8·8	5·5
Darrang	174	109	65	6·3	7·6	4·9
Nowgong	134	84	50	4·3	5·3	3·3
Sibsagar	125	92	33	3·3	4·7	1·8
Lakhimpur	75	51	24	4·1	5·2	2·9
Total of Brahmaputra Valley	*1,373*	*844*	*529*	*6·1*	*7·3*	*4·8*
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	186	98	88	10·9	12·1	9·9
Total of the Province	3,210	1,846	1,361	6·8	7·7	6·

Blindness appears to be slightly more common in the Surma than in the Brahmaputra Valley, and most common in the Khasi Hills. It is possible that the disinclination commonly felt by Hill tribes to washing may account for this difference, or the smokiness of the houses in which they live.

242. Comparison with last Census.—The next table compares the blind statistics of the two censuses of 1872 and 1881 :—

Districts.	1872.	1881.
Cachar	124	236
Sylhet	1,999	1,406
Goalpara	317	399
Kamrup	163	466
Darrang	9	174
Nowgong	1	134
Sibsagar	0	125
Lakhimpur	5	75
TOTAL	2,618	3,015

It is obvious that the imperfection of the census of 1872, especially in the upper districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, makes any comparison of these figures futile.

243. Distribution of blindness by Religions.—The prevalence of blindness among the different religions and races may be shown thus:—

	Number of Blind.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.
Hindus	2,252	7·3
Muhammadans	728	5·5
Non-Aryan tribes	230	7·4

From this it appears that the other non-Aryan tribes, most of whom live in the plains, do not share the same tendency to blindness which was observed above to exist among the Khasis and Santengs of the Khasi Hills.

244. By Ages.—The distribution of blindness by ages is shown below:—

Period.	Number of Blind	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.
0— 4	53	·65
5— 9	129	1·9
10—14	125	2·7
15—19	164	4·6
20—29	324	3·9
30—39	387	5·8
40—49	409	9·9
50—59	526	20·7
60 and upwards	1,090	48·2

The deduction from this is, that blindness is an affliction which attends peculiarly upon old age.

DEAF-MUTES.

245. Number of deaf-mutes compared with other Provinces.—The number of deaf and dumb persons in Assam is, according to the census figures in Table XVI, 2,578. The total and relative numbers in other provinces in India are shown below:—

	Number of Deaf-mutes.	Number of Persons to each Deaf-mute.
Assam	2,578	1,822
Central Provinces	6,712	1,720
Burma	2,270	1,646
North-Western Provinces	27,469	1,606
Bombay	11,857	1,386
Berar	2,486	1,075
Panjab	.....	840

It is difficult to suggest any reason why Assam should be less visited by this affliction than any other province.

246. Distribution by Districts.—The distribution of deaf-mutes by districts is shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Number of Deaf-mutes.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population		
	Both Sexes.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males.	Females
Cachar	225	140	85	7·7	9·0	6·3
Sylhet	966	669	297	4·9	6·7	3·0
Total Surma Valley	*1,119*	*809*	*382*	*5·2*	*7·*	*3·4*
Goalpara	325	194	131	7·2	8·4	6·0
Kamrup	318	177	141	4·9	5·3	4·4
Darrang	134	78	56	4·9	5·4	4·3
Nowgong	193	118	75	6·2	7·3	4·9
Sibsagar	215	150	65	5·7	7·7	3·7
Lakhimpur	70	43	27	3·8	4·4	3·2
Total Brahmaputra Valley	*1,255*	*760*	*495*	*5·5*	*6·5*	*4·5*
Khasia and Jaintia Hills	132	70	62	7·7	8·6	6·9
Province	**2,578**	**1,639**	**939**	**4**	**6·8**	**9·1**

The infirmity is a little more prevalent in the Brahmaputra than in the Surma valley, and is most prevalent in the Khasi Hills. It is just possible that want of personal cleanliness may have some connection with this affliction.

247. Comparison with last Census.—The comparison with the census of 1872 brings out the same results as before.

Districts.	1872.	1881.
Cachar	47	225
Sylhet	521	966
Goalpara	96	325
Kamrup	81	318
Darrang	7	134
Nowgong	0	193
Sibsagar	1	215
Lakhimpur	1	70
TOTAL	754	2,446

It is evident that the returns of 1872 are valueless in this respect.

248. Distribution by Religions.—Looking to the different religions, we find the figures to be as follows :—

	Number of Deaf-mutes.	Ratio per 10,000 of the Population.
Hindus	1,769	5·7
Muhammadans	660	5·
Non-Aryan tribes	149	4·8

Here, too, as in the case of blindness, the non-Aryan tribes of the plains are not troubled with deaf-mutism to the same extent as the Khasis and Santengs of the Khasi Hills.

249. By Ages.—Lastly, taking the different age-periods, we arrive at these results:—

Periods.	Number of Deaf-mutes.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.
0—4	73	.9
5—9	201	3·
10—14	216	4·7
15—19	249	6·9
20—29	353	4·2
30—39	441	6 7
40—49	400	9·7
50 —59	256	10·
60 and upwards	389	17·2

The scale on the whole mounts upwards with old age, though not with the same regularity as in the case of blindness. But the comparatively small number of youthful deaf-mutes indicates that the disease is not, as in England, mostly congenital, but that it is brought on by some local affection.

LEPERS.

250. Number of Lepers compared with other Provinces.—The number of lepers in Assam enumerated in 1881 was 3,314. This figure compares thus with the returns of other provinces:—

Order of merit.	Provinces.	Total number of lepers.	Proportion of 1 in every 10,000 of Population.
1	North-Western Provinces	17,822	2,475
2	Panjab	9.734	2,333
3	Madras	14,600	2,135
4	Central Provinces	6,143	1,792
5	Bombay	10,095	1,630
6	Burma	2,009	1,443
7	Assam	3,315	1,418
8	Bengal	56,523	1,053
9	Berar	3,748	718

The low position of Assam in the list is surprising, and raises a suspicion that a different system of enumerating lepers may have been followed in other provinces from the one adopted here. Certainly a traveller through Assam would not meet a tenth part of the number of lepers publicly begging and exhibiting their sores which he would meet in a journey through the North-Western Provinces.

251. Distribution by districts.—The following table shows the distribution of this disease in the different districts of the province:—

Districts.	Number of Lepers.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Cachar	242	175	67	8·3	11·3	4·9
Sylhet	1,439	1,095	344	7·3	10 9	3·6
Total Surma Valley	*1,681*	*1,270*	*411*	*7·4*	*11·*	*3·8*
Goalpara	515	387	128	11·4	16·9	5·8
Kamrup	352	237	115	5·4	7·2	3 6
Darrang	90	57	33	3·3	4·0	2·6
Nowgong	122	82	40	3·9	5·1	2·6
Sibsagar	320	227	93	8·6	11·6	5·3
Lakhimpur	120	88	32	6·6	9·1	3·7
Total Brahmaputra Valley	*1,519*	*1,078*	*441*	*6·7*	*9·3*	*4·*
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	109	56	53	6·4	6·9	6·0
Total of Province	**3314**	**24·09**	**905**	**7·05**	**10·**	**4·9**

According to this table leprosy is more prevalent in the Surma Valley than in the Brahmaputra Valley, and least of all in the Khasi Hills. Probably it is to some extent an imported disease, for it is highest in the districts which contain most foreigners—Cachar, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, the three great tea districts, and Goalpara, which receives many beggars from Bengal. The relatively large number of lepers among tea coolies has been more than once noticed.

252. Comparison with last Census.—The census of 1872 was as untrustworthy in respect of lepers as of other infirmities, especially in the upper districts of the Brahamaputra Valley.

Districts.	1872.	1881.
Cachar	97	242
Sylhet	1,732	1,439
Goalpara	301	515
Kamrup	6	352
Darrang	2	90
Nowgong	...	122
Sibsagar	...	320
Lakhimpur	...	120
TOTAL.	2,138	3,200

253. Distribution by Religions.—Classifying leprosy by religions and races we get the following results :—

	Number of Lepers.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.
Hindus	2,169	7·
Muhammadans	998	7·6
Non-Aryan tribes	147	4·8

The non-Aryan tribes appear to enjoy a comparative immunity from this loathsome disease, but it must be remembered that it is in the case of these half-wild races that this census is most likely to be defective as regards such details as these.

254. By Ages.—The next table shows the extent to which the disease prevails at the different age-periods.

Periods.	Number of Lepers.	Ratio per 10,000 of Population.
0— 4	26	·03
5— 9	83	1·2
10—14	131	2·9
15—19	251	7·
20—29	490	5·9
30—39	761	11·7
40—49	639	15·3
50—59	485	19·1
60 and upwards	448	19·8

If these figures can be at all relied on, leprosy begins chiefly to declare itself after 30, and is much more consistent with a long life than is usually supposed. These somewhat abnormal figures tend to strengthen the suspicion mentioned above, that in Assam the milder forms of skin disease and loss of colouring

membrahes have been included, and the enumeration has not been confined to the true eating leprosy.

255. Ratio of the sexes in all infirmities.—The preceding tables exhibiting the distribution of infirmities by districts have also shown that in every case, without a single exception, more males than females have been enumerated as insane, blind, deaf-mutes and lepers. The proportions for each infirmity are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Insane	60·5	39·5
Blind	57·5	42·5
Deaf-mute	63·6	36·4
Leper	72·7	27·3

This excess of males over females is observable also in each case under each age-period, except that in the two periods 0—9 there are 40 insane females and 30 males; these presumably were congenital idiots. Other provinces agree in showing an excess of males with the following exceptions. The Central Provinces and Berar show an excess of female insanes over males in the first period, under 5; the Central Provinces, Berar, the North-Western Provinces and Bombay show more blind females than males in each period after the age of 30; and Burma shows a similar excess of blind females after the age of 50. Thus Assam is the only province in India which returns more blind old men than blind old women.

CHAPTER XII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

256. Number of villages and towns.—It has already been shown that Assam is mainly a rural and agricultural country with little trade, few manufactures, and hardly any large towns. The following table shows how small the greater number of villages are :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Villages with less than 200 inhabitants . . .	14,469	67·6
From 200 to 500	5,285	14·7
„ 500 to 1,000	1,290	·6
„ 1,000 to 2,000	326	1·52
„ 2,000 to 3,000	35	·12
„ 3,000 to 5,000	7	·03
Towns over 5,000	7	·03
TOTAL .	21,419	100

Those which have a population of over 5,000 are classed as towns. Besides the seven towns there are 16 head-quarter or sub-divisional stations which are for the most part municipalities, stations, or unions under the Bengal Municipal Law. A list of these is given in Provincial Table A.

257. Definition of a village in Assam.—It is not easy to define what the exact meaning of the word "village" in Assam may be. The village of Upper India, a congeries of houses collected together on one central site, with the lands attached to it lying in a circle round the site, inhabited mainly by one dominant class of people with communal interests, a council of elders, a body of village servants, and casual groups of inferior castes living on their skirts in a state of quasi-servitude, is unknown in Assam. The natural tendency of immigrants settling down in a new country is to build their houses singly or in small groups near the fields they take up. War and oppression may drive them together for self-defence; the Revenue System may crush them into artificial communities, which by degrees become accepted and naturalized. But in Assam the former influence has not been at work since the Burmese invasion, and the latter is only known in Cachar. There, and there only, we have the revenue "mauza" of Upper India, the area of land in a ring-fence, measured and mapped as a unity by the Government, and accepted as such by the people because the Revenue System is the most powerful and pervading influence in their lives. So that in Cachar there is no doubt that a village means the area so measured and mapped by Government with the persons whose houses lie within it. For the most part they occupy a single site or two or more well-marked sites, and the inhabitants of those sites for the most part confine their cultivation to the lands of that "mauza." In Sylhet, or at least in the permanently-settled part of it, which is nine-tenths of the district, the Revenue System has exercised no such compression: the 60,000 estates into which the district is divided often contain widely scattered lands; the country is dotted over by hamlets constituted, apparently, by mere accident without any homogeneity of caste or history among the inhabitants, and with few rudiments of communal life. The Revenue Survey of 1865-70 did indeed divide the country into artificial areas or "tháks," but no Revenue System followed after this combining the inhabitants of these tháks together in any joint payment of, or responsibility for, the land revenue as in Cachar. In some parts of Sylhet it appears "village" has been used

to mean "hamlet," and in some places to mean "thák." The Brahmaputra Valley is dotted with hamlets, often very small in number, and there seems to be a tendency, though not a very strongly marked one, to this difference, that in the upper districts of the valley the inhabitants of a hamlet are more often of one caste and have their cultivation scattered here and there, so that the fields which lie near one hamlet often belong to the residents of another; while in the lower districts it is more frequent to see persons of quite different castes living together in a hamlet, but all cultivating the lands round the hamlet. In the Goalpara and Kamrup districts the Revenue Survey took note of this fact and divided the whole area of the country into village areas, and these distinctions have been maintained in the revenue records though no practical consequence, such as joint responsibility for the revenue, flowed therefrom. In these districts, therefore, the village is the area plotted and mapped separately by the Revenue Survey with the inhabitants living on it. In the upper districts no such attempt at demarcation of village boundaries was made, and no record of villages is maintained in the revenue records, which are prepared only for the large blocks called mauzas: and here it is understood that for the most part every hamlet has been counted as a village. The general acceptation of the meaning of "village" in India is a portion of land with the people on it, the land being the essential, the people the accident. But in the Hill tracts this is reversed. There land is abundant, people are few; and a village means a knot of people wherever they may reside and cultivate. In a few instances village sites are permanent, when permanent cultivation is established by terracing rice-fields in the valleys: but ordinarily speaking the cultivation is temporary, and the village site is constantly moving to new land. The village rarely breaks up, though individuals add or subtract themselves; and hence the village in the Hill districts is a collection of the huts of a group of people wherever they may settle.

258. Distribution of villages by Districts, and comparison with last Census.—Looked at by districts, the number of villages as recorded in the census in each district is as follows, omitting the 7 towns and 16 civil stations—

District.	Number of Villages.	Per cent.	Number of Villages estimated at last Census.
Cachar	651	2·9	389
Sylhet	8,982	40·5	5,589
Goalpara	1,223	5·5	1,330
Kamrup	2,560	11·6	1,649
Darrang	1,670	7·5	187
Nowgong	1,493	6·8	1,293
Sibsagar	1,980	8·9	203
Lakhimpur	1,098	5·	125
Khasi Hills	1,545	7·	.....
Garo Hills	953	4·3	.....
TOTAL	22,155	100	.....

The 758 villages of the Garo Hills proper have been added here, but were not included in the previous table because the statistics of their population are not on record. The last column shows that villages were in most cases counted on a different system in 1872. In Cachar plains the number is now 353, which comes pretty near to the number of 1872, but there should not be any considerable change if only the revenue mauzas were counted. In Sylhet the survey "thákas" seem to have been made the village areas more generally than in 1881. The changes in Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong are not large, but such as they are, they are unexplained. In Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur the figure for 1872 denotes the revenue "mauzas" or areas under a mauzadar: these areas have no connection with villages, and correspond more closely to parganas or taluks elsewhere.

259. Population and density of Towns.—The towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants are seven in number; only three such towns are mentioned in the Census Report of 1872—Sylhet, Gauhati and Sibsagar: but there is no doubt that Barpeta then, as now, considerably exceeded the number. The following table shows the former and present population of these towns:—

	1872	1881.	Number of Persons per Acre
Sylhet	16,846	14,470	6·
Barpeta	13,032 [1]	13,758	4·3
Gauhati	11,492	11,695	5·4
Dibrugarh	2,774 [1]	7,153	1·5
Goalpara	4,323 [1]	6 697	4 3
Silchar	4,925 [1]	6,567	7·6
Sibsagar	5,278	5,868	1 4

According to these figures Sylhet has decreased, and the others show a slight increase, except Dibrugarh, where the growth of population has been considerable. But there is no record in any case of what the boundaries were of the area censused as a town in 1872, and it is impossible to say how far the changes in population are due to the inclusion or exclusion of suburban hamlets.[2] In all cases the density of figures show that these towns are very rural in their habits, or that large open areas have been included within their limits in order to take in outlying suburbs. Silchar and Sylhet are the only places in which there is the least approach to close packing of the inhabitants; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar towns are not much more thickly peopled than many great agricultural areas, such as the districts of Sarun and Ghazipur.

260. Religion of Towns and ratio of the Sexes.—Muhammadans are nearly equal to Hindus in Sylhet, half their number in Goalpara, and a third of their number in Silchar, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh. The ratio of the sexes, except at Barpeta, is abnormal, and at Silchar it is so low as to throw great suspicion on the accuracy of the census.

Towns.	Ratio of Males	Females
Silchar	79 2	20 8
Sylhet	59 6	10 4
Goalpara	64·6	35 1
Gauhati	60·	40
Barpeta	48·1	51 9
Sibsagar	58	12
Dibrugarh	58 4	41 6

No such proportion as that recorded in Silchar is to be found in the census reports of any province received up to the date of writing, though that of Akyab is not far short of it. Elsewhere the excess of males must be explained by the fact that the trading community are mostly foreigners, and therefore seldom bring their females with them. At Barpeta there is not much trade, and what there is, is mainly conducted by merchants of the country; the excess of females is accounted for in the district report by the presence of the great Mahapurushi shattra, which is largely attended by women.

[1] It is not known where Mr Driberg obtained these figures, but presumably from some records of the last census procured in the district offices Mr. Beverley, in paragraph 332 of the Bengal Census Report, mentions the population of Dibrugarh as 4,452 It is very unlikely that the figure for Goalpara is correct It was then the head-quarters station of the district, and has declined greatly, both on account of the removal of the district offices and of the prevalence of a severe and fatal form of malarious fever of late years

[2] Care has been taken now to preserve a record of the limits within which the town census was taken, so that a comparison may be possible at the next census.

261. Head-quarters and Sub-divisional Civil Stations.—Besides these 7 towns, there are 15 other district or sub-divisional civil stations, the statistics of which are given in Provincial Tablo A, and one large bazar in Sylhet, which is a municipal union, though not a civil station. For only two of these the former figures can be supplied from paragraph 332 of Mr. Beverley's report :—

	1872.	1881.
Tezpur	1,877	1,932
Nowgong	3,241	2,535

but here, again, doubt as to the identity of areas prevents comparison. Mangaldai is the smallest of these stations, with a population of 470: but if the closely adjoining hamlets were included, the number might be much increased. Altogether there are 11 district head-quarters and 14 sub-divisional stations in Assam. One of these (Maulvi Bazar in Sylhet) was not a sub-divisional station in 1881. Of the rest five are municipalities, three are stations, and five are unions under the Municipal Act. The rest are too small for any form of municipal existence. The population of the 7 towns is 66,145; that of the 15 civil stations is 34,756. About 5 per cent. of the entire numbers censused in these towns and civil stations were visitors.

CHAPTER XIII.

STATISTICS OF LAND AND REVENUE.

262. Imperfection of statistics as to cultivated area.—*Table XXI.*—The Table which shows the population in reference to land and land revenue (Table XXI) has been constructed for the eight plains districts only, not for the Hill tracts; and even for these eight districts the information is very imperfect. No portion of the entire province has enjoyed the blessings of a field measurement, except part of the Cachar district and the Jaintia parganas of Sylhet. Of the cultivated area in Sylhet, and the permanently-settled parts of Goalpara, nothing is accurately known, and only a rough approximation is possible. In the ryotwari tracts of the Brahmaputra Valley, the cultivated or at least the occupied land is roughly measured, and that of the large class of proprietors holding at half the revenue rates has recently been surveyed, but nothing is known as to the cultivated portion of the areas held by revenue-free proprietors and by lessees under the waste-land grants. The proportion of population to cultivated area cannot therefore be stated with much approach to accuracy, while the ratio to total area is a misleading figure, where so much of the area is altogether uninhabited. Similarly with regard to the uncultivated land, it is impossible to divide it into cultivable and uncultivable, without a survey; and such distinctions are very doubtful even when a survey officer has made them. Except the tracts which are covered by pure silt from the Brahmaputra or its affluents, it may be said that there is no unculturable land in the valley; the greater part of the waste land is covered with grass jungle, which it is not at all costly to cultivate, not with heavy timber, which it would be laborious to fell and eradicate.

263. Ratio of Agriculturists to Total Population.—As to the proportion borne by the agricultural to the total population, it will be remembered that there is a considerable number of unspecified persons who are mostly children, and who, presumably, when they grow up, will follow the profession of their parents. These, therefore, it is fair to put aside, and to calculate the ratio of the agriculturists to other persons of specified occupations, as is done in the following table:—

	Total Population.	Unspecified.	Specified.	Agricultural.	Ratio of agricultural to specified occupations.
Cachar[1]	313,858	129,156	184,702	161,059	87·02
Sylhet	1,969,009	1,229,739	739,270	639,423	86·49
Surma Valley	2,282,867	1,358,895	923,972	800,482	86·04
Goalpara	446,232	216,541	229,691	202,174	88·02
Kamrup	644,960	320,661	324,299	300,576	92·68
Darrang	273,333	109,871	163,462	149,522	91·47
Nowgong	310,579	133,826	176,753	162,156	91·74
Sibsagar	370,274	140,946	229,328	219,721	95·81
Lakhimpur	179,893	69,371	110,522	103,833	93·95
Brahmaputra Valley	2,225,271	991,316	1,234,055	1,137,982	92·21
TOTAL	4,508,138	2,350,111	2,158,027	1,938,464	89·81

[1] In Table XXI, Mr. Driberg has given the numbers for the Cachar plains alone. The data for his figures cannot be tested now, as the returns in Table XII are for the entire district, including the hills, but it appears probable that some error in calculation was made. In this table the figures for the whole district given in Table XII are adopted.

The proportion of agriculturists to persons who are returned of any specified occupation ranges near to 90 per cent., ascending as high as 95 per cent. in Sibsagar, and as low as 86·49 in Sylhet.

This figure bears out the assertion of the Famine Commission, that in India generally the population who live by the land may be taken to be about 90 per cent. of the entire population.

In this calculation, 72,488 persons, who are mostly fishers, have been included among agriculturists, on the assumption, which is generally true, that they live by cultivation of the land as well as by fishing; and 53,834 persons returned as general labourers have not been included, although it is probable that they for the most part are employed in works relating to agriculture.

264. The cultivated area.—As to the cultivated area shown in column 6 of the statement, many of the figures are based on very doubtful hypotheses. In Cachar the settled and assessed part of the district contains 148,973 cultivated acres, or 233 square miles, and there is also a large area of land held on waste-land leases, the cultivated area of which is estimated at 30,800 acres under paddy, making altogether 280 square miles of land cultivated with food-crops. Besides this, about 50,000 acres are under tea; but the statistics at hand do not bear out the figure shown in the table as cultivated, 397 square miles or 314,000 acres. With a population of 289,000 persons, of whom about 60,000 do not raise their own food, but are occupied on tea-gardens, the cultivated area cannot reasonably be estimated higher than 250,000 acres, and is probably less than this.

In Sylhet the 3,000 square miles shown as cultivated rests on an estimate made by the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Johnson, who had a considerable faculty for statistics and much knowledge of the district. The estimate is given on his authority alone, and all that can be said is that, at the usual rate of one acre to a human being, it is probably not far from the truth.

The estimate for Goalpara is equally hypothetical: about 110 square miles are cultivated under a ryotwari settlement like that of the Brahmaputra Valley; the remainder is permanently settled, with a few large zemindars, and no village papers exist to show the cultivated area. It cannot, however, be stated with any probablity at a higher figure than 450,000 acres (the population being only 446,000), or about 700 square miles instead of the 890 square miles in column 6 of Table XXI.

In the rest of the Brahmaputra Valley the figures are based on the revenue returns of the division, but the total figure is probably somewhat too low. The five districts, according to this table, have 1,538,800 cultivated acres to feed 1,780,000 people with. Until a scientific field survey is introduced, it will be impossible to state with even approximate accuracy the area cultivated in this valley.

265. Land revenue and local rates.—In columns 16 and 17 of the Table are shown the land revenue and local rates in each district. Mr. Driberg has not stated how these figures were obtained, or what they represent, whether the demand of any particular year, or the average demand of several years, or the actual collections of any one year, or the average collections of several years. On comparison with other statistics, however, it may be gathered that the figures stand for the land revenue demand of the year 1880-81, and do not include what is called the miscellaneous land revenue demand, which accrues from the lease of 'fisheries,' elephant-hunting, and other such sources, and amounted in 1881 to Rs. 1,88,000. They may, however, be accepted as a test of incidence of taxation, it being understood that in 1880-81 the local cess had only been partially introduced into Sylhet, and the true amount now demanded is about Rs. 90,000, not Rs. 36,384, as in the Table.

266. Incidence of land revenue and local rates.—The statistics of cultivated area and of revenue and local rates may be arranged thus to show the incidence of taxation on the land: a different set of figures from those in Table XXI are used here, taken from the latest sources of information, but the statistics of cultivated area, as already remarked, are in some cases mere estimates.

District.	Cultivated acres.[1]	Land revenue.	Local rate.[2]	Rate per Acre.	
				Revenue.	Local Rate.
	Permanently-settled.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sylhet	1,780,000	367,000	90,000	0 3 5	0 0 10
Goalpara	384,000	11,400	55,000	0 0 6	0 2 4
TOTAL	2,164,000	378,400	145,000	0 2 6	0 0 11
	Temporarily-settled.				
Cachar	250,000	209,000	22,700	0 13 0	0 1 5
Sylhet	220,000	264,000	..	1 3 3	...
Goalpara	66,000	82,400	5,100	1 3 11	0 1 3
Kamrup	550,000	908,000	76,000	1 10 8	0 2 2
Darrang	237,000	438,000	33,000	1 13 7	0 2 3
Nowgong	237,000	422,000	30,000	1 12 6	0 2 0
Sibsagar	336,000	627,000	47,000	1 13 10	0 2 3
Lakhimpur	110,000	194,000	16,000	1 12 2	0 2 4
TOTAL	2,006,000	3,144,400	233,800	1 9 1	0 1 10

These figures illustrate the enormous loss to Government caused by the permanent settlement, and the extraordinary lightness of the land-taxation in the permanently-settled districts. In Sylhet the revenue falls at about 3 annas 5 pies per acre on the permanently-settled estates, and about Re. 1-3-3 on those temporarily-settled: in Goalpara at about 6 pies and Re. 1-3-11 on the permanent and temporary tracts respectively. The permanently-settled estates of Goalpara pay probably less land revenue than any estates in any part of India; and in one case the proprietor actually receives payment from Government instead of making it, the compensation granted him when his illegal market and transit dues were abolished exceeding his land revenue. Here, too, it will be observed that the local rate greatly exceeds the land revenue, while in both the permanently-settled tracts it bears a far larger proportion to the land revenue than elsewhere. The average incidence of land revenue in the temporarily-settled tracts is Re. 1-9-1, and of local rate 1 anna 10 pies: but it should be remembered that the revenue is not in all cases borne by the cultivated land only; a certain portion is paid by the waste land grants, which are extensive both in Cachar and Lakhimpur and Sibsagar, and in these cases the incidence of land revenue, when calculated only on cultivated land, is fallacious. Such exceptions, however, do not materially affect the general ratio, which compares favourably with that paid by other provinces.

Province.	Rate per cultivated area.
	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces	1 11 5
Central Provinces	0 6 10
Berar	0 14 10
Burma	1 14 5

When we consider the richness and thickly-peopled condition of the North-Western Provinces, and the natural advantages, the fertility of the soil, and the export trade of Burma, it would not be surprising that a higher rate should be paid per acre in those provinces than in backward and inaccessible Assam: yet we see that the four upper districts of the valley (the Kamrup ratio being pulled down by the large area of estates paying only half the land revenue) pay a higher rate than the average of the North-Western Provinces and very little less than the Burma rate.

[1] See paragraph 5 of Resolution on Land Revenue Report, for the Assam Valley Districts 1881-82.
[2] Estimates for 1882-83.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CENSUS TAKEN IN THE MANIPUR STATE.

[NOTE.—The following section was drawn up by Mr. Driberg, and is published with some alterations and omissions. The Section on Castes, however, is by Major Trotter, Political Agent at Manipur, in 1882-83, who revised the estimated enumeration of the Hill tribes, which, as first sent in, was obviously inaccurate.]

267. Census Arrangements.—The Census Committee were of opinion that it would be advantageous to secure a contemporaneous enumeration of the residents of Native States, even if it went no farther than simply numbering the people by their sexes.

The opinion of the Political Agent, Manipur, on being consulted, was (briefly stated) :—

(1.) That he saw no real obstacle in the way of taking a synchronous census in the Manipur Valley, although he was not very sanguine as to obtaining perfect information, but that to attempt it in the Hill tracts surrounding the valley would result in failure.

(2.) For agency, the system of compulsory labour, termed "Lalup," afforded the necessary machinery wherewith to effect the enumeration very easily and with perhaps little cost.

(3.) And that he felt confident that assistance would be given by the officials of the Maharaja of Manipur to ensure the wishes of Government being carried out.

Accordingly, when it was decided by the Government of India to take a complete census of all India, including Native States, the Political Agent, Manipur, was addressed by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, who suggested the advisability of explaining thoroughly to the Maharaja, and through the Durbar to the people of the valley, the objects of the measure, and the method in which the census was to be effected.

A copy of the enumerator's form, the same as that adopted for the Native States of Central India, was sent to the Political Agent, who was asked to report, after consultation with the Durbar, what modifications he would recommend to make it suitable for the conditions of the people of the State. In reply, the Political Agent said he would adopt the above form, but decided to enter under column "Name" only the name of the head of the family, the other inmates of the house being designated by numbers merely. He came to this decision on the ground that, as the census was the first enumeration to be attempted in the valley, it would be inadvisable to require too much. The Political Agent also reported that a synchronous enumeration was impossible; he could only hope to obtain tolerably fair statistics completed by the date of the census for the valley itself, and a fair estimate of the population of the surrounding Hill tracts, verified in certain villages by actual enumeration.

His recommendations being sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Bengal, was asked to supply the Political Agent at Manipur with 1,200 books of enumerators' forms, according to a specimen forwarded, the headings in which, in the Manipuri language, were to be printed in the Bengali character. Subsequent to the transmission of the form to the press, a modified form of the enumerators' schedule to be used in Native States was received for adoption. The simplification proposed by the Census Commissioner consisted in the substitution of the heading "Birthplace" for the original "Mother-tongue," and in the alteration of the heading in the first column from "serial No. of each inmate" to "Number" only. The heading "Birth-place" was proposed to be substituted for "Mother-tongue" on the consideration that it was more important to know the geographical distribution of the people than their language.

These modifications could not be adopted in the Manipur State for the following reasons:—

In the first place, the form previously adopted had already been forwarded to the press at Calcutta, where all the printing for Assam was undertaken, and it was actually in type; it would therefore have caused some inconvenience, expense and delay to alter it; and secondly, on further consideration, the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the term "Language" was more appropriate than "Birthplace" for a country like the Manipur State, which is inhabited by—

(1.) Manipuris,
(2.) various tribes of Nagas,
(3.) various tribes of Kukis;

the last being an essentially migratory people, to whom the term "Birthplace" would be almost meaningless. Besides, there were very few foreigners in Manipur, all persons who would have to be counted in the state being more or less subjects of the Maharaja. On the whole, therefore, it was determined, as stated above, not to make any change in the form of enumerators' schedule. In order to obtain the aid of the Maharaja and his officials, special sets of schedules were printed, 30 in gold, 33 in silver, and 100 in red ink for the use of the Maharaja and his household and the nobles of the State. This measure materially assisted the Political Agent in the census operations. It enlisted the higher officials on our side; they appreciated the honour of having special schedules given them. As soon as the whole of the schedules were received at Manipur, the Political Agent began the enumeration as stated above. The counting was not done in one day, but extended over a period of six weeks, the whole being concluded by the 17th February. The Durbar officials gave their assistance readily. Although no report was received from the Political Agent of the manner in which the census was taken, the enumeration of the Valley, it is believed, was fairly done, and the results are, on the whole, as accurate as might be expected.

The population of the Hill tribes has been estimated from a list, believed to be pretty complete, of all villages, and the number of houses in each village, which is kept up by the Durbar for the purpose of apportioning outwork to be done, or indenting for cooly labour. The census of a certain number of villages was accurately taken, in the same manner as that for the valley population was done, and this shewed that four persons, on an average, were to be found in each house, and that the males and females were equally balanced.

As soon as the schedules had all been received by Colonel Johnstone, they were packed up and sent to Cachar, and thence forwarded to the central office at Shillong, where the final tables were compiled by a staff of Manipur clerks, specially entertained for the purpose.

268. Census Tables compiled.—With these brief remarks—necessarily brief, as no report was received from the Political Agent—I proceed to comment on the Special Tables which were compiled. These were the following:—

I. Area and population.	VII. Ages.
III. Population by Religion.	VIII. Castes and Tribes.
IV. Proportions of the Sexes and of the main Religious Divisions.	IX. Languages.
	& XII. Occupations.

269. Area and Population.—Table I. In this table is collected the information as to the area and population of the State of Manipur. It is 8,000 square miles in area, supporting a population of 221,070, accommodated in 45,322 houses. It shows 954 villages, a number which is equivalent to 119 villages in 1,000 square miles. The above population represents 27 persons to a square mile, and in the matter of density of houses but 5·66 to a square mile, showing a percentage of 4·87 persons to a house. The males were 109,557 to the females 111,513, the females exceeding the males by 1,956. These figures show the relative proportions of 5,044 females and 4,956 males in every 10,000 of the population.

TABLE III.

270. Religion and Proportion of the Sexes.—Tables III and IV. The population distributed according to religions was—

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	130,822	64,543	66,349
Muhammadans	4,881	2,364	2,517
Christians	7	4	3
Buddhists	2	2	...
Hill tribes	85,288	42,644	42,644
TOTAL .	221,070	109,557	111,513

which in every 10,000 of each of the two classes, Hindus and Hill tribes, shows the proportions to be—

Hindus	5,921
Hill tribes	3,858

the balance of 221 being left to represent the Muhammadans, and the seven Christians. The seven Christians include only the Political Agent and his family and one visitor.

From the above figures, it is clear that the religion of the Manipuris is Hinduism, and this will probably always be the case owing to the system which obtains, under which, according to the Political Agent, "any hill-man can become a Hindu, and any low-caste man rise in the social scale." The proportions of the males among the Hindus and Hill tribes are—

Hindus	4,931
Hill tribes	5,000

These figures show that, while the Hindu males are slightly fewer than the females, the two sexes among the Hill tribes are believed to be exactly equal.

271. Ages.—Table VII shows the population distributed according to the following age-periods :—

(1) 1 to 5.
(2) 6 „ 12.
(3) 13 „ 30.
(4) 31 „ 50.
(5) 51 and upwards.

and the number of people found according to the several age-periods were—

Ages.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1 to 5	45,084	22,525	22,559
6 „ 12	43,421	22,352	21,069
13 „ 30	70,817	34,305	36,512
31 „ 50	35,693	17,780	17,913
51 and upwards . . .	26,055	12,595	13,460
TOTAL .	221,070	109,557	111,513

representing the following percentage and proportions of females to 100 males at the different age-periods—

Ages.	Per cent. to total population.	Religions, proportion of	
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1 to 5	20·4	49·9	50·1
6 „ 12	19·6	51·5	48·5
13 „ 30	32·1	48·4	51·6
31 „ 50	16·1	49·6	50·4
51 and upwards . . .	11·8	48·3	51·7
TOTAL .	100	...	...

The age statistics are too hypothetical to be worth discussing. The chief point to notice is that females fall below males only between the ages of 6 and 12: that is to say, there is the same reluctance to declare girls to be of this age, among the Manipuris, as there is among the Khasis, and, generally speaking, throughout Assam.

272. Castes and Tribes.—By Major Trotter, Officiating Political Agent at Manipur, 1882-83 Table VIII.—According to the recent census, the people of the Valley have been returned under no less than 42 distinct castes. On scrutinizing the table, however, it is apparent that the enumerators were not properly instructed as to the correct method of filling up the schedules, for it is found that, instead of being distributed according to "caste," the people have in some instances been shown according to the trades or occupations followed by them, and in others under the names of the villages which they occupy.

This table having been revised by the Officiating Political Agent of Manipur, it is found that, excluding the Rajputs, Goalas, Jats and the one Napit, all of whom were foreigners and belonged to the Agency guard furnished by the regiment at Cachar, the population of the Valley should have been returned under only eight different castes, *viz.*—

Brahman.	Kei.
Ganak.	Kayastha.
Kshatriya.	Mehter (or Hári).
Dholi.	Loi.

As the bulk of the Manipuris inhabiting the Valley proper profess to belong to the Kshatriya caste, it is no matter for surprise that 117,103 persons are shown under that caste, leaving only 13,789 persons to represent the seven remaining castes.

The Manipuris are supposed to be the descendants of four old tribes called Kamal, Luang, Moirang and Meitei [1] which are known to have inhabited the Valley of Manipur at no very distant period. They still call themselves Meitei, which tribe appears to have absorbed the rest. Since their conversion, however, to Hinduism, which took place about 1720 A.D., they have been largely recruited by converts from the neighbouring Naga and Kuki tribes, any one of whom, Mr. Damant says, is eligible for the sacred thread, and assumes with it the rank of a Kshatriya, to which caste the Manipuris have attached themselves.

Colonel McCulloch in his account of the Valley of Manipur thus speaks of the converted Hindus—"But, although they thus profess Hinduism, they have not given up their ancient worship, and above 300 deities are still propitiated by appropriate sacrifices of things abhorrent to real Hindus.

"The Brahmans, too, being the descendants of those who first came into the country by wives of the Kei caste given them by the Raja, and their sons again having taken in marriage Manipuri wives, and many families of Brahmans having continued to do so till now, have become in reality Manipuris. And, although they are treated with much outward show of respect, still inwardly they are not felt to be of the superior caste claimed by them, and at times have been taunted with being the sons of Keis. Thus, Hinduism with the Manipuris

[1] The people spell the word thus—মৈতৈ.

is but a fashion. Very early marriages are not approved of, and, I may say, never take place. Polygamy is common: widows are not treated as in other parts of India. They may marry again, eat such food and dress in such style as they please Apostates cannot at once return to their old standing, but Nagas or Lois may at once profess Hinduism and receive the thread of the Kshatriyas."

The Kayasthas are descendants of Bengalis and Hindustanis, who settled in the State and married Manipuri women: they form a small colony to the north-east of the capital; and it is quite probable that, before the next census is taken, a large number of them will have attached themselves to the Kshatriya caste.

The following extracts from Dr. Brown's Annual Administration Report for 1868-69 give all necessary information regarding the two remaining castes that call for notice, *viz.*, the Keis and Lois:—

"*Keis, slaves of the Maharaja, and formerly Nagas.*—They cultivate land chiefly on account of the Raja; each family cultivates two purrees, half of which goes to the Raja, half for their own support. They also have to do their lalloop besides, like the others; during that time they are chiefly employed in making brooms and baskets for use in the Raja's stables. They number about 200 families."

"*Loi.*—The Loi is not recognised as a pure Manipuri; they appear to be descendants of the former inhabitants of Moirang, one of the original tribes which formerly occupied the valley to the south. They were formerly independent, but were reduced ages ago by the Meiteis: hence the name Loi, or subdued, which was given them after their subjection. They profess to be Hindus, but are not recognised as such by the orthodox. The Loi caste seems a sort of limbo for nondescripts of all descriptions. Manipuris are frequently degraded to be Lois as a punishment: in this case, should it not be remitted, which it usually is after a time, the punishment descends to the wife and family of the culprit, who become Lois. All descendants of people of low caste, other than Musulmans, seem to be consigned to the Lois. They are, perhaps, the most hardworking and useful class of people in the Valley. All the men are employed in salt-making; silk manufacture and fishing belong to this class. The Lois appear to have a separate language. One village of them, called Sengmai, speak a language only understood by themselves; this language is said to have an affinity with the Burmese. Amongst the Lois are a section chiefly engaged as fishermen on the Logtak lake, who do not perform lalloop, but pay tribute to the Raja. This most probably arose from the necessity of having no risk of the supply of fish, which forms the staple of the food of the people, being intermittent. This branch of the Lois is called "Sel Loi." (*Sel*, the bell-metal coin of the country). They consist of about 250 families, and each family has to pay a tax of about Rs. 2-4 monthly. This seems a very severe tax, considering the poverty of the country, but I am informed that they occasionally make large hauls of fish, which they are allowed freely to dispose of without any restriction; also, that in bad seasons the amount of tribute is reduced McCulloch says (Account of the Valley, page 13)—'Of the Lois in the Valley, the Sel Loi is considered the lowest.' This is not confirmed by the Manipuris, who state that the Sel Loi is considered rather a good class among themselves. There is a village to the south of the Valley, named Soogoono, and containing about three or four hundred people, who are descendants of Manipuris formerly reduced to the Loi caste. They are chiefly employed as wood-cutters and house-builders."

Here it may not be out of place to give another extract from Colonel McCulloch, giving the origin of the Manipuri Musalman population, who by the recent census we find numbered 4,881 souls in all, of whom 2,364 were males and 2,517 females—

"The Manipuri Musalman population arose from Manipuri men having taken as wives Musalman women before the doing so was much cared about, or before the regular introduction of Hinduism. On the introduction of that religion they, with their descendants, were obliged to become Musalmans. This original population was increased by Musalmans from the west, who came and settled in Manipur. Before the devastation of the country by the Burmese, the Musalman population appears to have attained a very considerable

amount; but, as was the case with all the other sections of the Manipuri community, the greater portion of it was carried into captivity by these ruthless invaders, and the present Musalmans are the descendants of the few that then escaped being captured. The Musalmans are divided into four principal divisions: sepoys, gardeners, turners and potters. They are under a Kazi, and have a number of other officers quite disproportioned to their numerical amount. The Kazi is not appointed on account of knowledge of the laws which ought to govern Musalmans, but on account of the service he may have done the Raja as a partisan or a menial servant. This arrangement, the whole Musalman population being very ignorant of the creed they profess, is not attended with the inconvenience which it would be amongst a better informed people. The Manipuri Musalmans are very industrious,—indeed, I think them the most industrious portion of the population of Manipur. They hold the same character in Kachar, where a good many are now settled."

273. Language.—Table IX. As was to be expected, the language of the people inhabiting the Valley of Manipur is Manipuri, and the number whose language was actually Manipuri was, according to the recent census, 128,526, out of a total of 221,070, representing 59 per cent. of the entire population, leaving the difference 92,544, equal to about 41 per cent., to represent people speaking six other languages. The following table shows the languages spoken and the numbers speaking them, males and females, separately:—

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Bengali	15	9	6
Sengmai or Chakpa	7,151	3,438	3,713
English	7	4	3
Kuki	8,180	4,090	4,090
Manipuri	128,526	63,381	65,145
Naga	77,108	38,554	38,554
Urdu or Hindustani	83	81	2
TOTAL	221,070	109,557	111,513

The people speaking Bengali, English and Urdu are attached to the Residency. Manipuri is the language spoken by the people of the Valley, while the other languages appertain to the Hill tribes. It may here be observed that Manipuri is the *lingua franca* of the Hill tribes, and is always resorted to as a means of communication between different tribes. Large numbers of Hill people speak Manipuri fluently, especially those lying in more immediate contact with the Valley.

274. Occupation.—Table XII. Several of the occupations of the Manipuris are peculiar to themselves, and are not to be found in the British territories. Their occupations as censused were classified according to Dr. Farr's system, and were divided into the following classes:—

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Class I.—Professional class	12,169	2,858	15,027
„ II.—Domestic class	7,324	7,672	14,996
„ III.—Commercial class	572	14,861	15,433
„ IV.—Agricultural class	51,057	52,880	103,937
„ V.—Industrial class	2,125	917	3,042
„ VI.—Indefinite and non-productive	36,310	32,325	68,635
TOTAL	109,557	111,513	221,070

In the Agricultural Class have been returned 103,931 persons representing 47·01 per cent. of the population. The women shewn in this class out-number the men, the figures being 52,880 women against 51,057 men. Next in numbers comes the Indefinite Class, under which 68,635 persons have been returned, representing 31·04 per cent. of the population.

Fewer women than men have been returned as having no occupation; the numbers returned under this head being 35,029 men and 30,813 women.

Third in numbers comes the Commercial Class with 15,433 persons, representing 6·98 of the population, nearly all of whom, strange to say, are women; 14,770 are women who keep shops or stalls, and 91 are boat-women. Men make up only 572 of this class.

Following close on the Commercial Class in numbers is the Professional Class with 15,027 persons, representing 6·79 of the population, and then the Domestic Class with 14,996 persons, representing 6·78 of the population. In the Professional Class men are more than women by more than three-fold; but in the domestic class, women again slightly out-number men. The Industrial Class comes last with only 3,042 persons, who make but 1·37 per cent. of the population. In this class men out-number women by more than two-fold. Taking up each of the classes in serial order, we find the following observations to make:—

I.—Class I, *Professional Class*, 12,169 male, 2,858 female, total 15,027, consisted of three orders and several sub-orders of occupations. In the first order of persons engaged in the general or local government of the country, there were 187 persons. These are styled Officers of the National Government. Under this designation we find the Maharaja himself, his Heir-Apparent, Political Agent, 59 officers of the State, two keepers of the seal, 103 headmen of villages, charged with the maintenance of peace and order in their villages, 13 office guards, the Political Agent's clerk, interpreter, and five postal runners. Under Order II comes the army and its sub-order, and in this sub-order we find that the Manipur State has a commander-in-chief for a force of sepoys numbering 6,624, commanded by 250 officers, two of whom are described as king's officers. They possess a band with 58 bandsmen, also a drummer, and 59 buglers.

In the third order, *viz.*,—persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, arts and science, with their immediate subordinates, we find several sub-orders. Sub-order I consists of priests and temple officers, numbering 1,897, of whom 1,754 were males and 143 females, these latter being priestesses attached to the temples. There were 48 priests of the household of the Maharaja, 6 Muhammadan priests and 1,465 persons (a comparatively large number) obtaining their livelihood in the discharge of their duties as expounders of the Vedas. The expounders of the Vedas, with the priests (excluding Muhammadan priests), and with the servants in religious institutions, make up ·79 per cent. of the population.

Sub-order III, "Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists;" under this head there were only 820 (390 females and 430 males).

There were 5,000 musicians and singers under sub-order VI, "Musicians;" there were 43 male and 25 female fortune-tellers under the next sub-order of "Actors" and others; only six school teachers under sub-order "Teachers;" and 53 astrologers under the sub-order "Scientific Persons."

The next class—the *Domestic Class*—numbering 14,996 souls (being 7,324 males and 7,672 females), is thus composed: 420 servants of the royal household, *viz.*, 173 males, and 247 females; 2 domestic bearers, male; 14,308 domestic servants, whose duties are not further defined, 7,022 of them being males and 7,286 females; and 266 sweepers. Of the sweepers 127 were males and 139 females.

On the subject of the position of domestic servants or slaves in Manipur, Colonel McCulloch has written as follows:—

"Having in the foregoing narrative made frequent mention of slaves, that slavery exists will have been inferred. But if the word 'slaves' has conveyed to the mind the idea of people in the condition of the slaves of America, it is a wrong one. Many become slaves voluntarily; some of them with the view of discharging a money-debt which they cannot otherwise do, and some from sheer

laziness. They live in the same house as their master, eat with him, and are altogether like members of the family. To abuse and ill-use slaves is the exception. These remarks refer more specially to Manipuris in a state of slavery. The Hill people occasionally sell themselves; but more frequently they are sold by their relatives. There are two descriptions of slaves: one the absolute property of the buyer, called 'Meenaichanaba,' the other, 'Asalba,' or a slave for such time as the money paid to him or advanced on him may not be paid back. The latter is like giving work in lieu of the interest of the money paid, and should the person who becomes 'Asálba,' get sick, he is obliged to give a substitute or make good in coin the labour lost in the interval of sickness. Of course to the Asálba no considerable sum would be advanced unless he promised to work for at least one cultivating season. The Hill people who are slaves, are not perhaps so well treated as the Manipuris in a state of slavery, but there are many checks upon ill-use. If not satisfied with their condition, they run to some other house where slaves are better treated. The master makes a point, if possible, of paying their price, usually, however, not in full, for the circumstance of a slave running to another's protection is considered a sign of his having been ill-treated, and as justifying an abatement. Slaves, too, often abscond to the hills, where they conceal themselves in the Hill villages; but if they are apt there to be apprehended, they usually prefer passing into British territory, where they are at once free."

In the *Commercial Class* the preponderance of women has already been commented on. It only remains to point out that of the men 22 are clerks (there are no female clerks), 58 are shopkeepers, and 279 are boatmen.

Under the fourth class, "*Agriculturists*," we find the cultivators number 100,000, of whom 51,050, are females while only 48,950 are males. Major Trotter, the Officiating Political Agent of Manipur, writes that women in Manipur never plough, but that they do much of the weeding, transplanting, reaping and threshing. On the subject of the work and position of women in Manipur, Dr. Brown writes as follows:—

"The women in Manipur, married or unmarried, are not confined in zenánas, as they are in Bengal or Hindustan; all classes are alike in this respect; neither do they cover their faces before strangers. They are very industrious, in this respect the opposite of the men, who are lazy and indolent. The most of the work of the country, except the heaviest, is performed by them, and they are consequently the mainstay of the family circle.

"All the marketing is done by women; all the work of buying, selling in public, and the carrying to and fro of the articles to be sold.

"While at home they are busily employed in weaving and spinning. It would be difficult to find a more industrious woman in India than the Manipuri, and, it may be added, a lazier man.

"With all their industry and usefulness, women hold but a very inferior social position, and are considered more in the light of goods and chattels than as persons to be treated with honour and consideration."

In this class there were 917 wood-cutters, 563 being males and 354 females; most of the latter helping to remove and sell the wood cut by the males. There were 184 gardeners, 126 of them being males and 58 females, and 2,855 fishermen and women; the number of persons employed on fishing being almost equal for each sex. These figures go to prove, what is known as a fact, that the Manipuris are a great fish-eating race.

In the *Industrial Class*, which is Class V, although there are only 3,042 souls of both sexes, these are shown in small numbers under six orders and 17 sub-orders. It will suffice if merely the actual occupations and their numbers are here given. According to this we find there were 39 persons (22 males and 17 females) employed in the Maharaja's State Mint; 110 carpenters, all males; 101 masons; 326 dealers in silk (147 males and 179 females); 236 cotton dealers (103 males, 133 females); 37 thread dealers (all females); 41 cloth dealers, all males; 173 persons (41 males and 132 females) engaged in weaving; 92 tailors; 61 washermen and washerwomen (34 males and 27 females); 111 milkmen; 130 betel-leaf and nut-sellers (31 males and 99 females); 7 workers in leather; 52 oil-sellers (14 males and 38 females); 83 workers in cane, rush, straw, &c. (77 males and only 6 females); 2 paper manufacturers;

a comparatively large number of potters, being (262 males, 211 females); 2 glass manufacturers, both males; the large number of 1,163 engaged in salt manufacture (593 males and 570 females); 136 goldsmiths (no females engaged in this industry); 148 workers in brass (110 males and 38 females); rather a large number of persons working in iron, as we find 326 ironmongers (all males) and 356 blacksmiths (also all males).

Class VI.—The *Non-Productive and Indefinite Class*, as noted above, amount to 68,635, divided into males 36,310 and females 32,325. Of these 2,484 are described as general labourers (1,105 males and 1,379 females).

Of the remaining occupations under Class VI, we find there were 4 courtiers, all males; 1 female pensioner; 125 female garland-makers—a fact which reminds us of the love of the Manipuri nation for flowers; 62 beggars, 55 of the beggars being males and 7 females, and 117 prisoners, all males, which gives only one person in prison out of every 1,889 of population.

The 65,842 persons shewn as persons having no occupation are probably all children; this total does not equal the total of children as shewn in paragraph 272, were it will be found stated that there were 88,505 children between the ages of 0 to 12. Therefore, many children must have been shewn as pursuing various occupations.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT REPORTS.

Cachar.—The following extracts are taken from Mr. I. Knox Wight's report on the census of Cachar in 1881 :—

Caste.—"It was a very noticeable fact that the low-caste people evinced very grave objections to being designated by their real caste name. Thus a female Patni is a Domni, but it was particularly annoying to the Patnis to have their females entered as Domnis. So too with the Sahas; they insist on being called Das, to which title they have just as much right as to that of Gupta or Datta. The Changs, or Chandals, are incensed at being called so; they desire to be known as Namasudra, and when asked of what caste they are, invariably answer Namasudra. I know of a case in which a wealthy Chandal consented to erect, and did erect, a bridge, on condition that he should be known to the courts as Namasudra. The Kumars do not now recognize this name; they have become Rudrapals. This is carried a step further; the Rudra is dropped, and, to my own personal knowledge, many Kumars call themselves simply Pals, so that people imagine they are Kayasthas, while they are really beneath the Sudras. So, too, with the Telis; they all call themselves Pals. The Dhobi, too, has become (only, of course, when he retired from business) Suklabaidya, which has, of course, no connection whatsoever with the Baidyas who are intermediate between the Brahmans and Kayasthas. The Napits, when they rise in the world, call themselves Chandrabaidya, also to create some resemblance to the Baidyas. In course of time no doubt the first part of these words will be dropped, and we shall have nothing but Baidyas and Kayasthas. It is quite certain that many of these mis-entries will be found in our census returns. It is excusable, of course, that a low-caste man should try and pass himself off as belonging to a higher one, and there is a universal desire among the lower castes for an upheaval of their low stratum."

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House.—"House, as far as understood here, means a separate dwelling-place of a family. Although there may be one entrance to an enclosure, yet two different families may be living within it who are at enmity with each other—family means the man, his wife, their children, servants and dependent relations; the latter living upon the favour and at the will of the former.

"There are few undivided families, it being customary to separate from parents after marriage."

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Widows.—"The number of widowed females, as was to be expected, is greatly in excess of the number of widowed males, yet widow marriages were frequent in the district, and the Manipuris and the lower class Hindus practise it; but of late it has been observed that several Hindu families who have come mostly in contact with the people of Sylhet and other districts, and who are in well-to-do circumstances, have begun to imitate the pernicious practice of Bengal in maintaining the perpetual widowhood of their females."

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Caste.—"The numbers of the high-caste Hindus (Brahmans, Kayasths and Baidyas), as well as of an intermediate class of Navasakh, are comparatively very small. The great bulk of the population consists of Patnis, Changs, Naths and Malis: amongst these lower castes there are two distinct classes, *viz.* (1), the old settlers of Cachar, who are probably the descendants of the aboriginal races who occupied India before the Aryan conquest; (2) those who colonized from Sylhet. The latter, although living here for more than half a century, have preserved their exclusiveness, and are distinguished by the term 'Magalan,' meaning Sylhet. I am told that the Magalan Patnis seek their brides in eastern Sylhet, and do not intermarry with the Patnis of Cachar."

"The Cacharis are divided into two distinct classes—the Burmans and the Parbatias or hill-men. The former live in the plains, and claim their descent from Khetri origin. They are sub-divided into forty sympong or families, and have adopted Hinduism, with all its rites and ceremonies. The Parbatias live in the hills, and resemble the other Hill tribes by whom they are surrounded. Their distinctive affix is *Dao*. The Cacharis were once a very powerful race and have had their head-quarters at Kamrup, but now they are found scattered in every district of Assam.

"The Manipuris are divided into six main tribes known as (1) Mairang, (2) Khumal, (3) Mitai, (4) Luang, (5) Angam, and (6) Khangangba. Although a Mairang of Manipur or Sylhet may not be in the least way connected with a Mairang of Cachar or Tipperah, yet they will admit each other to be of the same tribe, and will not marry into each other's family. The same remarks hold good with respect to the five other tribes. On the other hand, there is no restraint on intermarriage between these tribes.

"The Kukis are sub-divided into numerous clans differing from each other in dialect, but all these clans may be classed under two main heads—the 'old' and the 'new.' The former came about 85 years ago from the southern hills, and the latter about 35 years back from the direction of Manipur. The great difference between the old and the new Kukis is that the former bury their dead, whereas the latter burn theirs.

"The Nagas may be divided into two main classes—the Kanpuis and the Angamis. The former must have come from the Manipur Hills, their principal seat, and the latter from the Naga Hills district. Major Stewart, however, was of opinion that the Kanpuis are descended from the earliest inhabitants of the district. The similitude between the appearances of the Kanpuis and the *bonâ fide* lower-class Hindus of Cachar, he says, leads one to the conclusion that both must have sprung from a common origin, distinct from one from the which all other races which inhabit the hills of Cachar have sprung. According to his opinion, the Kanpuis and the lower-class Hindus show less distinct marks of the Mongolian origin."

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Religion.—"The Hindus, as in Sylhet and elsewhere, are divided into two classes, namely, the worshippers of 'Sivá' or 'Káli,' and the worshippers of 'Vishnu.' The majority of the Cachar Hindus belong to the latter class.

"I am told that 'Shaiva' or 'Shaktism' (the worship of Shiva or Kali, personified as Shakti) is much older than Voishnavism, and all the higher caste Hindus follow the older faith. If a comparison be made between the tenets and doctrines of both the faiths, it will appear that the latter is an invention of a more civilised age Because, while a Shakti revels in drunkenness and all kinds of primitive animal sacrifices, the Vaishnav boasts of the modern worship in spirit, and inculcates the doctrine of universal love and forbearance. Vaishnavism owes its rise to the great reformer Chaitanya, who flourished at Nadiya in Bengal about the end of the 15th century. It was he who first spoke to the Hindus about love and faith, and gave a new turn to their orthodox ideas by bringing even the Melechas within the pale of his religion. He abrogated caste and held all kinds of debauchery to be against true religion and morality. His followers have, however, degenerated from his faith, and have split up of late into different sects. We need not go here into a detail about them. Suffice it to say that one of the sects known as 'Kisharibhajan' flourishes at Cachar. The lower-class Hindus of this district have more or less identified themselves with this sect, and there is not a village now in which numbers of these, both males and females, are not found. The Kisharibhajanias have some watch-words like the freemasons by which they are recognized by each other, and they hold periodical gatherings at nights, in which both males and females mix together and sing the eternal songs of Krishna's love with Radhika. In theory they repudiate caste, but in practice are like all other Hindus. The most distinguishing features of the sect are that they paint the forehead and breast with chalk, inserting sometimes the names of 'Krishna and Radhika,' and renounce animal food and the drinking of spirituous liquors."

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Education.—"The number of people under instruction in 1872 was 12 per cent. on the total population. This time we have 1·5 per cent. under instruction, or twelve times as many.

"The number of schools in 1872 was only six, and in 1881 we have 107 schools.

Sylhet.—The following extracts are taken from Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson's report on the census of Sylhet in 1881:—

Difficulties of taking a census in Sylhet.—"Sylhet is perhaps one of the most difficult districts in India from a census point of view. It has all the Bengal difficulties, supplemented by the facts that it has no zemindars or zemindari servants, that its inhabitants are more turbulent, and live in a more dispersed fashion even than Bengalis, that it is more jungly even than Bengal. As in Bengal, there are no mofussil establishments other than the police. The proportion of regular police to population, area and work is thus described in my General Administration Report for 1880-81:—

"'We have sixteen sub-inspectors, or one to 125,000 people and 330 square miles. We have 45 head constables employed in mofussil duties on salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to 10, or one to 44,444 people and 120 square miles. We have 264 constables so employed, or one to 7,600 people and 20 square miles. As we have sixteen thanas, fourteen outposts and four patrol boats and only 29 police officers drawing Rs. 20 and more per mensem, of whom four to five are always on leave, and six are employed on court and lock-up duties, therefore fifteen thanas, outposts, or patrol boats must always be in charge of officers drawing less than Rs. 20 a month. Taking these facts into consideration, I think the work done both in quantity and quality is marvellous."

"The main body of the police is maintained in a desultory sort of way by the people themselves. There are no villages sufficiently definite to be made the basis of a census. Boundaries were, until lately, in a most chaotic condition. In his report of the 15th April 1878 my predecessor said,—'There is hardly a police thana in which some part of the boundary is not open to dispute or doubt, and the district boundary itself is doubtful in one or two places.' I found villages of Mymensingh dotted about Sylhet 10 miles from the boundary, and treated for all purposes, criminal as well as revenue, as part of that district. It took me months to discover in what munsifi and thana a tract between the Kalni and Surma rivers, some 200 square miles in extent, was situated, and then I only made the discovery by visiting the spot in person.

"The people bear a very bad reputation. A recent writer, a native gentleman, who served some years as a munsif in Sylhet, thus describes the people—'Ferocious as tigers, resentful as bears, obstinate as pigs, senseless as savages;' 'certainly a dangerous set of men to deal with;' 'of a very turbulent nature.' I have often been told that it is not safe for Europeans to travel in the district without a guard: indeed, the attention of the Supreme Government was once directed to this difficulty. I am rather singular in my opinion that this view of the Sylhetian character is an unjust one; but while I hold that their turbulence, hot temper, and dislike of Europeans, have been greatly exaggerated, I am bound to admit that they are not the submissive people with whom officials are accustomed to deal in other parts of Bengal. Then, of course, literate persons are fewer than in Bengal; enumerators are more difficult to get, the supply of persons who can read and write being very short.

"It is far from my wish to exaggerate the special administrative difficulties which the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet has to contend with. I have always said that my predecessor made too much of them, but it is right that I should briefly mention them.

Former Census.—"The earliest census of which I can find any record is that taken by Mr. John Willis in the year 1789, in the course of the decennial settlement which afterwards became permanent.

"There were, in those days, large mofussil establishments called pargana patwaris, and a census could have been no very difficult matter. He produced a total (exclusive of zillas Jaintia and Laskarpur, subsequently added to this district) of 492,945 persons and 103,637 houses. The persons are divided into—

"Males 188,245,
"Females 164,381,
"Children 140,319,

which is about the proper proportion. The same area has now 1,675,000 persons. Mr. Willis gives Sylhet town a population of 75,382, *viz.*, houses 31,220, males 28,717, females 25,127, children 21,538. Now, inclusive of the jail and boat population, we have 14,281, *viz.*—

"Houses 2,395,
"Males 8,439,
"Females 5,842.

It is impossible to suppose that the town contained 31,220 houses and 75,382 persons in 1789, though it, no doubt, contained a much larger population than it does now. The Nawabs surrounded themselves with a rabble of retainers to whom they gave revenue-free grants of lands. Writing in 1787, the Collector speaks of "peons, pykes, barkandazes and other useless banditti employed in the Mogul Government for the protection of the province, amounting to several thousand persons." Then, the jungle which we call Sylhet town is full of traces of habitations. Nor is it, I think, possible to suppose that the district has increased in population from 492,795 to 1,675,000 since 1789. The district has, no doubt, risen a good deal, and a good deal of new land has come under cultivation. The measurement which preceded the decennial settlement produced a total area of 385,282 koolbas, but this does not include some land under the Khasi Hills and the large flooded tract on the west of the district. Adding these tracts, the total area is found to be 458,607 koolbas. Out of the 345,261 koolbas settled, Mr. Willis gives 82,141 koolbas cultivated. Careful calculation which I have made gives total cultivated area 107,512 koolbas or 389,681 acres. Allowing for short return of cultivation (and, as the assessment was on cultivation only, the returns were, no doubt, very short), we get rather more than one human being to the cultivated acre. So the measurement supports the census.

"Coming now to the present day, I find the area covered by Mr. Willis' measurement, and now represented by 1,675,000 persons is about 2,300,000 acres, of which 1,700,000 is cultivated. Here we find the population is about a human being to the cultivated acre. Of course, the figures of the present day are more to be relied on than those of 1789.

"The result of this comparison is, I think, to show that the census of 1789 was not much below the facts. If we assume it to be short, then Mr. Willis' measurement of cultivation was extraordinarily short. Of course, the obvious argument here comes in that Mr. Willis' total area is only one-half of the present total area, that his other figures must be multiplied by two. And here we touch on the old question which has been debated so long in this district, did Mr. Willis' measurement include the whole area? The landholders always maintained that it included the whole area; but Government never admitted this, and finally came to the conclusion in 1840, that Mr. Willis' measurement did not include the whole area within the limits to which it extended, but that it would not be worth while to assess the land which he did not include in his measurement and settlement.

"The conclusion, therefore, is that, cultivation and population has increased fourfold in something less than 100 years. As far as we know, Bengal generally was as populous 100 years ago as now. In one respect Sylhet was less favourably situated than the rest of Bengal for increase of population: there were always Jaintia and Cachar open to the surplus population; and, as far as we know, there has been, within the last 100 years, no large migration of population into Sylhet from the west. I confess that, with an intimate knowledge of the district I am unable to accept the increase of population which the above figures indicate. Even in the days of Shah Jalál, *circa* 1300 A.D., the district was populated.

"A census of the Jaintia parganas took place in 1839 with the survey. The result was as follows:—

"Males.	Females.	Total.
"14,542	66,813	111,355

The predominance of women is most extraordinary, and has never, as far as I know, been accounted for.

"No doubt rough censuses were made from time to time after that of 1789, but I have not found any record of them. In 1801 the population is said to

have been estimated at a little under half a million. I have not had time to look the matter up carefully. In 1853 Mr. Mill, a judge of the High Court, deputed to report on this district, gave the population as 1,393,500. I do not know how he got this: I think the police sent in the number of houses and Mr. Mill multiplied by five. On this principle the Magistrate in 1870 found the population to be 1,421,401.

"In the years 1859-60 the district was subject to revenue survey, in the course of which a rough calculation of the population was made. This is thus referred to in paragraph 4 of the account of Sylhet in the Dacca Blue Book:—'The following statistics for Sylhet proper have been given by the professional survey of 1860-66:—

Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Total population.
Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	
281,976	135,100	313,695	64,501	795,272

The population of the Jaintia plains was given in 1839 as 111,355, and it has probably increased since then. The whole population of the district of Sylhet may now be fairly estimated at 1,000,000.

"'The different races are—

"'Musalmans	45	95 per cent.
"'Hindus	50	
"'Manipuris		3 do.
"'Khasis, Tipperas and other hill-men		2 do.'

Now we know that this was not more than half the real total; and generally estimates of population made in the course of surveys are not more than half the real total.

"In 1872 the first regular census was taken. I never met a man other than an official, I never met a man who knew a man other than officials, who remembered the 1872 census. I have been all over the district, and my first enquiry has always been about the census of 1872. I always get one answer—absolute denial that any such event ever took place. I am inclined to think that the schedules were filled up by examination of the rural policemen. I append copy of the final report of the census. It is very meagre. What the 8,212 villages are I have never made out. In one thana I know the population is much exaggerated; and Mr. Muspratt, the judge, who has a very long acquaintance with the district, always said the population generally was largely exaggerated. The total, according to the census report, was 1,719,000; but, when we made out the amalgamated census registers as they are called, we found the total was 1,743,000. I never could account in a satisfactory manner for the difference."

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General Account.—"I very early gave up the idea of taking the census by rural police beats. I found that re-organization of beats could not be undertaken until my draft (Rural Police) regulation passed, and there seemed no chance of that being put through early. It has not been passed yet. Accordingly I fell back on the survey area.

On the 28th August 1880 I issued instructions for taking the census based on the survey area as a unit. On the 27th October 1880, I issued supplementary instructions about the enumeration of boat population. I append a copy of these instructions of August and October. They explain themselves. The form of parwana ordering mirasdars and others to submit lists of houses, paragraph 5 (*a*), I got specially printed at Calcutta. The forms arrived, and were distributed by the end of August 1880. The copies of the survey sheets, 4 inches = 1 mile, were finished and distributed by the end of September. The forms referred to in paragraph 5 *b*, *c* of the instructions not having arrived, I began to get anxious; and in my letter No. 4264, dated 20th

September, wrote—'I am most anxious about enumerators' forms; they have not yet been dispatched from Calcutta. I should get them not later than 1st November.' In reply the Secretary wrote—'No unnecessary delay will be sufferred to occur.'" I should have received the forms of parwanas to enumerators not later than 1st November; they actually came to hand on 29th December. In my leter No. 5922, dated 22nd December, I said—'The delay in the despatch of forms is very unfortunate. I cannot now hope to submit enumeration forms by the end of February,' to which the Deputy Superintendent replied,—'In Bengal districts forms not distributed, but arrangements completed.' I have since learned that this did not mean that Bengal districts generally had not got the parwanas, but that some districts had not got them. I am making enquiries with a view to ascertain what districts, besides Sylhet, were placed in this unfortunate predicament. The neighbouring district of Tipperah received the forms on 10th August 1880.

"The forms of enumerators' schedules, too, I should have received not later than 1st November. They actually came to hand—

"Sylhet, 18th January 1881.
"Karimganj, 23rd January 1881.
"Sunamganj, 16th ditto.
"Habiganj, 16th ditto.

This was a serious difficulty, but not so great a one as the want of forms of parwanas of appointment of enumerators. By the Act these officers had to be appointed in writing.

"The Census Act was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 13th November 1880, and Circular No. 6*a*., dated 10th December, contained some reference to it. Vernacular copies of the Act were only received on 27th January 1881. In my letter No. 1016, dated 13th May, I had suggested including the principal provisions of the Act in the instructions, so important did I consider their early publication.

"I had been very anxious to get the instructions finally adopted early, so that I might circulate proper explanations to my subordinates. I even contemplated correcting the table of instructions printed in the schedules for this district in red ink. But I did not get the instructions until 19th January 1881, when it was too late to do anything. In my letter No. 5914, dated 21st December 1880, I urgently demanded instructions, but the Deputy Superintendent wrote, in his letter No. 151C., dated 29th December 1880, that he was unable to supply the Bengali translation of the instructions. I, however, circulated explanations to be communicated verbally to the supervisors, and by them to the enumerators, with my Nos. 6880 to 6883 of 19th January 1881 (copy annexed). As the instructions were published in English in the *Gazette* of 11th December 1880, the delay in supply of the vernacular edition is incomprehensible.

"Our preliminary numbering of houses, and counting of the people, really went on very assiduously in November and December in spite of the absence of forms. By the 15th January nearly all enumerators had received parwanas, and by the 1st February nearly all of them had received schedules. I had asked for 20,000 books of schedules, and 2,000 books were sent here as a reserve for Sylhet and Cachar. Owing to the lateness of arrival of forms, I was unable to practise the economy I had intended in their use. I soon got rid of the extra 2,000. I then instructed the enumerators to add pages to the books or make extra books by binding 10 blank pages into a form of instructions. In some cases we were obliged to put more than one house in a page.

"In my instructions of 19th January, I said I expected that the schedules, with an abstract of each circle, shewing the population of each block, would be submitted by 15th March. I intended to make very careful scrutiny and correction of the schedules, and also to test the census on the ground. In letter No. $\frac{57}{139}$, dated 21st February 1881, the Deputy Superintendent wrote that he expected the schedules by 25th March. And in a telegram dated 26th February he communicated to me the mournful intelligence that scrutiny and testing could not be allowed; that the schedules must reach Shillong by the first week in March. I, however, assumed that these orders must have been passed on imperfect information. I could not allow myself to be checkmated at the last moment. I allowed the scrutiny to proceed. It was not so strict or careful a

one as I had intended, but it was sufficient to make compilation and tabulation possible.

"It was decided to send the schedules for tabulation to Shillong. I had intended employing on the compilation of the tables the 16 census assistants who had been employed at the thanás, but they would not go to Shillong. The special packing required for the journey and arrangements took time, but I managed to despatch my first batch of schedules on 26th March 1881, and my last batch on 22nd April 1881.

"I got out the table showing the total results on 28th March. When the difficulties attending a large operation of this kind—difficulties artificial as well as natural—are taken into consideration, I think we did very well to get out the total so early.

"The only district with which Sylhet can at all fairly be compared is Chittagong. The difficulties there are similar to those we met with in Sylhet, but they are not so formidable. For instance, the people of Chittagong are turbulent and difficult to manage, but they are not so turbulent as the people of Sylhet. The Chittagong totals were submitted on 5th May. The two districts adjoining this submitted their totals—Tipperah on 23rd April, and Mymensingh on 13th April; some of the large Bengal districts were later than this. The earliest was submitted on the 7th March."

* * * * * * *

Difficulties and Suggestions.—"In Part I of this Report I have enumerated the difficulties under which the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet labours in the matter of a census. I would note here a special difficulty which was disclosed in the course of our operations, and which no doubt occurred in other districts as well. The enumerators and enumerated could not agree upon the entries in the schedules. The enumerated wanted to be entered as of a certain caste and occupation; the enumerator refused on the ground that the description was false. For instance, all Shahás wanted to be entered as Dás; Changs asked to be written down Namasudras. All ryots described themselves as taluqdars. Of course enumerators should enter what they are told, however false it may be, but my enumerators were mostly of the better class, and strongly disapproved of these disingenuous attempts at social advancement.

"Another great difficulty, often referred to above, was the non-receipt of forms. Forms of parwanas of appointment of enumerators should reach the district fully three months before the census day, and the schedules fully two months.

* * * * * * *

Increase and decrease of population.—"There is an apparent increase of 14·50 in nine years. Pargana Mantala has been added to the district from Tipperah, population 6,875, and 15 villages of parganas Atgaon, Selbaras, Bansikunda, have been transferred to Mymensingh, but only 11 were censused in Mymensingh. Then there has been the usual emigration to Kachar and Hill Tipperah, and the usual immigration from Mymensingh and Tipperah on the west. Without the thana and circle figures before me, it is impossible to form an opinion of the effect of these causes on the population. I am inclined to think that the total effect is decrease.

"I believe, omitting tea-gardens, the figures for Sylhet and Kachar are—

	Sylhet.	Kachar.
"Former census	1,719,000	150,000
"Present ,,	1,942,000	200,000

Supposing the 1872 census to have been as inaccurate in Kachar as it was here, the increase is 33 per cent. there and only 13 per cent. here, which is what we should expect from the emigration which takes place from Sylhet to Kachar. The census of 1872 was a first attempt: there were no sub-divisions. Under the circumstances its success was marvellous, and could only have proved so among a thoroughly loyal and amenable population. But it was no doubt much below the facts, owing chiefly to the non-inclusion of the outlying villages and hamlets. Though I strongly advocated such a measure, no proper steps were taken to define boundaries, &c., before that census was taken. I estimated my census (I had a population of near a million under me) in my

report at 10 per cent. below the facts, and in a census taken a few years afterwards in connection with the Bengal famine my estimate proved to be correct.

"Now, if Sylhet was 10 per cent. below the facts—and I cannot help thinking there must have been this much error—then our increase is only 60,000 or 3·4 in nine years. From this I argue that we have not got our whole population this time. We want another 40,000 women. This would make our increase over 5 per cent. So far as new habitations and extended cultivation are concerned, I should expect a large increase, but then so much of new habitation and cultivation is due to the migration of the people. I have not the thana and circle totals before me, but probably they shew a migration from the inhospitable north to the sunny south.

"I expected to find our population decreased by migration to Hill Tipperah; our valleys extend into Hill Tipperah, and their upper ends are very rich and fertile. But the Political Agent says they only make 10,000 people in these valleys. I can hardly think this is correct.

"This increase is greatest among Musalman women—

	Males.	Females.
"Hindus	43,000	47,000
"Musalmans	77,000	84,000

which goes to show that increase is owing rather to a better enumeration than to real increase. Increase among Musalmans is 18 per cent.; among Hindus 10 per cent."

* * * * * * *

Houses.—"The house is generally a '*chula*,' a mess. This accounts for increase in number of houses from 286,000 to 388,000: in the former census the house was often, though not generally, the enclosure. Even in the present census the enclosure (*bári*) has been taken as the house in some places, *e.g.*, in the town of Sylhet."

* * * * * * *

Families.—"Families occupy separate houses, that is a man, his wife and children. Two unmarried men may occupy one house. Two unmarried or unattached women may occupy one house, but such a thing as a married couple and other adults occupying the same house is almost unknown. A house is really a room; houses are rarely divided into separate rooms.

"In one *bári*, or enclosure, will be many separate houses, containing each a family. An old mother and widowed sister may occupy one; two others may be devoted to two brothers and their wives and families. An unmarried brother may occupy a fourth; the cattle a fifth. A sixth is the public room where visitors are received.

"The tendency of late years has been to live separately. I make out that the custom of separate messes in one enclosure is a spreading one. And I make out that the custom of many families occupying one enclosure is declining, that is, families separate off and set up for themselves more than they did."

Kamrup.—The following extracts are taken from Mr. C. Donovan's report on the Census of the Kamrup District in 1881:—

Increase and decrease of population.—"The percentage of total increase is 13·96, but it appears that the percentage of the increase of females exceeds that of males, the figures being 13·16 for males and 14·08 for females.

"Unless there is some mistake in the calculations, it clearly indicates, taking the recent census to be the more correct of the two, that the previous census must have either depreciated the number of females or appreciated that of males. Probably both causes were at work, but it appears to me, as I will explain below, that the latter was especially the case. To attempt to account for the disparity from merely natural causes would evidently be absurd. Absolutely the number of females is always somewhat less in this province than that of males, but there is no reason why the relative proportion should not remain constant or nearly so. At any rate, if we are to take as correct the state of things represented as obtaining in the sadr sub-division of Kamrup (females increasing at the rate of 18 per cent. but males at 12 per cent. in 10 years), the time is not distant when the relative proportion of the two sexes would be reversed, the latter preponderating over the former, as the former

now do over the latter. The explanation of the small variation in the relative proportions of the increase of males and females in the sub-division is perhaps to be found in a fact that at the previous census the *modus operandi* was different from that of the recent one. In the former, I am told there was no attempt to make a synchronous enumeration, and that the police went leisurely about from village to village, recording not only the members actually found in a house, but those reported as belonging to it. All the people of the trading classes, therefore, who are usually out trading to other districts in the cold weather, and most of whom have, therefore, been excluded from the recent census, were included in the previous one. This, I believe, was specially the case with the town of Barpeta, where the number of non-agricultural males is nearly five times that of agricultural males, and where, therefore, the recent census shows correctly, I think, the number of females as greater than that of males (7,346 females, 6,639 males), while in 1871 the positions were reversed (6,176 females and 6,856 males). In the mofussil the risk of error from this source was perhaps not so great, the number of the trading population being insignificant; but it is the necessary result of an enumeration not aiming at scrupulous accuracy, that a larger proportion of the females should be left out in comparison to males. The enumerator would note down in his books the names of the male members of a house, most or all of whom he knows personally, without taking the trouble of going the round of all the houses in a village, whereas his knowledge of the number and names of the female members must necessarily be comparatively limited, and the risk of omission in the case of the latter would, therefore, be much greater."

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Religion.—"The generality of the Muhammadans, in this part of the country at least, have no idea of what Shiah and Sunni and Wahhábi mean. All that they can say when their sect is demanded is that they are 'Shaikhs.'"

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Families.—"The system of large undivided families living together prevails in this district both amongst Hindus as well as the Kacharis, but it is fast disappearing, and its total extinction, I think, is only a question of time.

"Some families have been found to be living on the joint system for two or three generations on the best of terms."

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Widows.—"Widow-marriage amongst the Hindu population, in the strict sense of the word, is unknown, but nothing is so common as widows of all castes, with the exception of Brahmins and Ganáks, betaking themselves to second husbands on the death of their first. Instances, however, occur, of Brahmin, and Ganak widows going to live with Muhammadans, low-caste Hindus, and even Kacharis. They generally live with such husbands without marriage, but sometimes they undergo a ceremony which is called Agchawlitiya. Custom recognizes the legitimacy of the issues of such unions, if contracted amongst the same castes, and they share equally with children born in proper wedlock."

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Religion.—"The Vaishnavas are sub-divided into two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Mahapurusiya and Damadariya. The Mahapurushis are followers of Sankar Deb, a religious reformer, who was born of Sudra parents at Borduar, a village in the district of Nowgong, about four centuries ago. This great reformer established his religion on Catholic principles, having in view the ultimate abolition of idolatry, priest-craft, and the distinction of caste, and made his religion accessible to all creeds and castes. It is in consequence of his behests that the aboriginal tribes in Assam, unlike the practice in other parts of India, are, up to the present time, not only initiated in the doctrines of Hindu religion, but are freely admitted into Hindu society after the lapse of a certain time. It is supposed that prior to the reforms introduced by Sankar Deb, the people were mostly Saktas and given up to all sorts of debaucheries and sensualities. They took no care of the food they ate, and were notoriously dirty. Sankar Deb, in order to remedy these evils, introduced dogmatic rules of sobriety, self-denial and cleanliness into his religion, and ensured their

strict observance by attaching to their infringement the penalty of excommunication, either permanent or temporary, according to the gravity of the offence.

"The Damodariyas are followers of a priest known as Deb Damodar. He himself was at first a follower of Sankar Deb, but he latterly deserted his cause on account of differences of opinion as to distinction of castes, and set up a religion of his own.

"Both the Mahapurushis and the Damadariyas are worshippers of Vishnú and his ten incarnations, the only points on which the two sects differ being that the Damadàriyas believe in idolatry and the superiority of Brahmins, which the Mahapurusiyas do not. Both sects have numerous monks in the district; they lead lives of celibacy, and are known as Kevaliyá Bhokats, or celibate devotees."

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Education.—"The figures under the first head (under instruction) account for only a little over half, be it observed, of those presented by the Educational Reports and Returns, the explanation whereof has been given in the report for the year ending 31st March 1882. Boys and girls had been purposely kept away in large numbers from our schools about the time the enumeration was held, in order that they might not come under the said head. For obvious reasons, they were excluded from the second head also. And schools not under regular inspection of this department appear to have escaped all notice from the point of view under discussion."

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Caste.—"In respect of the Kochs I would point out that the term has very much the same meaning as Shaikh among Muhammadans in Upper India, that is, it is used to include converts from non-Hindu tribes to Hinduism. It does not immediately include all converts. When a Kàchari takes '*saran*,' *i.e.*, discards certain of his old habits and adopts Hindu usages, he becomes a 'Saraniya,' and after some generations his descendants, particularly if well-to-do, can, in at least parts of Kamrup, become Kochs.

"In the north-west of the district I gathered that Madháhis, a longer-settled branch of Kacharis, as may be known from their other appellation of Grami, or old residents in villages, may become Kochs at once; and from cases I have had among the Mikirs in the south-east of the district it would seem that a Mikir can become a Koch directly.

"A Koch witness might describe himself as Koch, a Hindú maunt or a Sudra.

"There may, of course, be people who are Koch by descent, *i.e.*, the name may have originally been a clan-denomination, but it can no longer be taken in this signification,—certainly not for the great mass of the Koch in Kamrup. Mikirs, Lalongs, Garos occur along the foot of the hills in the south, and the Kacharis and Rábhas are also strong in the western parts of South Kamrup. The Kacharis there have probably migrated from the Goalpara district, which, from the parganas near Goalpara, furnishes the recruits to the police, and to some of the Assam regiments, that are known as Jharwas. The Mikirs and Lalongs are found to the east of Gauhati.

"I do not personally know much of the Rábhas, but, as a body, they appear to have become considerably Hinduized, as evidenced by the fact that Assamese is their general mother-tongue. I am inclined to think that a very considerable mixture of races is included under the name. I have, for instance, known a man of Garo descent spoken of as a Rábha, and a domestic servant descended from a Burman settler become a Rábha.

"Kacharis, or sub-divisions of the race, are practically the sole residents in the north of North Kamrup; they appear to have little knowledge of their origin beyond the fact that their forefathers were inhabitants of clearings on woody or jungle tracts ('*Jhar*,') and the word '*jhar*' is a common termination of their village names, and, as I have before said, some of the clan call themselves 'Jharwa.' In the north-west of the district, if not elsewhere, they speak of themselves as 'Boras;' doubtless the same word as 'Bodo,' and it has been suggested that they are the same as the people known as 'Mech' in North Goalpara."

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Area and

	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Number of			HOU	
						Occu	
			Towns.	Villages.	Towns and Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
	1	2	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	1,285	1	352	353	1,176	31,118
	Sylhet	5,440	1	8,986	8,987	2,410	387,596
	Total Surma Valley ...	*6,725*	*2*	*9,338*	*9,340*	*3,586*	*418,714*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	473	...	196	196	....	4,546
	Goálpára	3,897	1	1,224	1,225	1,245	86,117
	Kámrúp	3,631	2	2,560	2,562	4,889	89,283
	Darrang	3,418	...	1,672	1,672	...	49,172
	Nowgong	3,417	...	1,494	1,494	...	52,871
	Sibságar	2,855	1	1,982	1,983	1,002	62,574
	Lakhimpur	3,723	1	1,099	1,100	1,660	27,595
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	*21,414*	*5*	*10,227*	*10,232*	*8,796*	*372,158*
	Total Plains ...	*28,139*	*7*	*19,565*	*19,572*	*12,382*	*790,872*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	2,465	...	300	300	...	5,470
	Gáro Hills ditto	3,180	...	758	758	...	15,516
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	6,157	...	1,546	1,546	...	35,048
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military ...	6,400	...	1	1	...	100
	Do. Hill Tracts (estimated) ...		...	231	231	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	*18,202*	...	*2,836*	*2,836*	...	*56,134*
	Total for the Province ...	46,341	7	22,401	22,408	12,382	847,006

SES.						
PIED.	UNOCCUPIED.			POPULATION OF BOTH SEXES.		
Towns and Villages.	Towns.	Villages	Towns and Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns and Villages.
4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c
32,294	...	...	...	6,567	282,858	289,425
337,006	...	81	81	14,407	1,954,602	1,969,009
322,300	...	*81*	*81*	*20,974*	*2,237,460*	*2,258,434*
4,546	...	3	3	...	23,914	23,914
87,362	...	...	...	6,697	439,535	446,232
94,172	...	55	55	25,453	619,507	644,960
49,172	...	...	...	...	273,333	273,333
52,871	...	318	318	...	310,579	310,579
63,576	...	144	144	5,868	364,406	370,274
29,255	...	60	60	7,153	172,740	179,893
380,954	...	*580*	*580*	*46,171*	*2,204,014*	*2,249,185*
803,251	...	*661*	*661*	*66,145*	*4,441,474*	*4,507,619*
5,470	..	...	...	...	24,433	24,433
15,516	...	...	...	...	85,634	85,634
35,048	...	35	35	...	169,360	169,360
100	...	...	...	...	1,380	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	93,000	93,000
56,134	...	*35*	*35*	...	*373,807*	*373,807*
859,388	...	696	696	66,145	4,815,281	4,881,426

POPULATION.					
Males.			Females.		
Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
7a	*7b*	*7c*	*8a*	*8b*	*8c*
5,202	149,366	**154,568**	1,365	133,492	**134,857**
8,587	991,198	**999,785**	5,820	963,404	**969,224**
13,789	*1,140,564*	*1,154,353*	*7,185*	*1,096,896*	*1,104,081*
...	12,601	**12,601**	...	11,313	**11,313**
4,330	224,819	**229,149**	2,367	214,716	**217,083**
13,626	315,435	**329,061**	11,827	304,072	**315,899**
...	142,418	**142,418**	...	130,915	**130,915**
...	160,480	**160,480**	...	150,099	**150,099**
3,399	191,795	**195.194**	2,469	172,611	**175,080**
4,281	92,054	**96,335**	2,872	80,686	**83,558**
25,636	*1,139,602*	*1,165,238*	*19,535*	*1,061,412*	*1,083,947*
39,425	*2,280,166*	*2,319,591*	*26,720*	*2,161,308*	*2,188,028*
...	12,368	**12,368**	...	12,065	**12,065**
...	43,350	**43.350**		42,284	**42,284**
...	80,543	**80.543**	...	88,817	**88,817**
...	1,351	**1,351**	...	29	**29**
...	46,500	**46.500**	...	46,500	**46,500**
...	*184,112*	*184,112*	...	*189,695*	*189,695*
39.425	**2,464,278**	**2,503,703**	**26,720**	**2,351,003**	**2,377,723**

TABLE No. I.

Population of Assam.

Number per square mile of					Number of persons per occupied house.			Remarks.
Persons.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Houses.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	
9	10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	11	12*a*	12*b*	12*c*	
225·32	·0008	·28	·275	25·13	5·58	9·09	(*a*)8·96	(*a*) In Cachar each tea garden is returned as one house. The tea population of Cachar is 87,272. Allowing 5 persons per house, we get 17,454 houses extra, or 49,748 houses for the district; and this reduces the incidence to 5·82, which appears reasonable.
361·95	·0002	1·65	1·652	71·70	5·97	5·44	5·05	
335·82	*·0002*	*1·39*	*1·388*	*62·80*	*5·85*	*5·34*	*5·35*	
50·55	...	·41	·41	9·42	...	5·26	5·26	
114·50	·0003	·31	·315	22·42	5·38	5·14	5·11	
177·63	·0006	·70	·700	25·95	5·21	6·94	6·85	
79·97	...	·49	·489	14·39	...	5·56	5·56	
90·89	...	·44	·437	15·56	...	5·87	5·87	
129·69	·0004	·62	·622	22·32	5·85	5·82	5·82	
48·32	·0003	·29	·295	7·87	4·31	6·26	6·15	
105·03	*·0003*	*·48*	*·478*	*17·79*	*5·13*	*5·92*	*5·90*	
160·19	*·0003*	*·69*	*·695*	*28·57*	*5·34*	*5·62*	*5·61*	
9·91	...	·12	·122	2·22	...	4·47	4·47	
26·92	...	·24	·24	4·88	...	5·52	5·52	
27·50	...	·25	·251	5·70	...	4·83	4·83	
14·74	...	·04	·04	(*b*)	...	...	...	(*b*) No houses returned. The incidence for the Hill Districts and for the province under colum 10*b* to the end has been struck on the figures excluding Nága Hills.
20·54	...	*·22*	*·223*	*4·76*	...	*4·98*	*4·98*	
105·34	·0002	·48	·478	18·48	5·34	5·57	5·57	

ASSAM.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. II

SHOWING

VARIATION IN POPULATION.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. O. I. (38).—18-5-23.—600.

FINAL CENSUS

Statement showing the Variation

	DISTRICT.	Total population of both sexes.				
		1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.
	1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	5
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar (plains)	205,027	289,425	+84,398	...	110,373
	Sylhet	1,719,539	1,969,009	+249,470	...	880,330
	Total Surma Valley ...	*1,924,566*	*2,258,434*	*+333,868*	...	*990,703*
Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills (plains)	*a* 407,714	23,914	+23,914	...	*a* 210,134
	Goálpára ...		446,232	+38,518	...	
	Kámrup	561,681	644,960	+83,279	...	292,688
	Darrang	236,009	273,333	+37,324	...	122,857
	Nowgong	256,390	310,579	+54,189	...	133,107
	Sibságar	296,589	370,274	+73,685	...	154,940
	Lakhimpur	121,267	179,893	+58,626	...	64,692
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	*1,879,650*	*2,249,185*	*+369,535*	....	*978,398*
	Total Plains ...	*3,804,216*	*4,507,619*	*+703,403*	...	*1,969,101*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	*b* 30,000	24,433	...	−5,567	*b* 15,000
	Gáro Hills	*c* 80,000	85,634	+5,634	...	*c* 40,000
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	141,838	169,360	+27,522	...	68,593
	Nága Hills (Civil and Military) ...	...	1,380	+1,380	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (estimated) ...	68,918	93,000	+24,082	...	34,459
	Total Hills ...	*320,756*	*373,807*	*+53,051*	...	*158,052*
	Total for the Province ...	**4,124,972**	**4,881,426**	**+756,454**	...	**2,127,153**

(*a*) In 1872 the greater portion of the tract now forming the plains portion of the Gáro Hills District was included in Goálpára. The population of this tract at that time cannot now be separately ascertained, and the proportion of incidence is therefore calculated on both districts together.

TABLE No. II.

in the Population in Assam.

Males.			Females.				Percentage of variation (Increase + or Decrease —)		
1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	of both sexes.	of males.	of females.
6	7*a*	7*b*	8	9	10*a*	10*b*	11*a*	11*b*	11*c*
154,568	+44,195	...	94,654	134,857	+40,203	...	+41·16	+40·05	+42·47
999,785	+119,455	...	839,209	969,224	+130,015	...	+14·50	+13·57	+15·49
1,154,353	*+163,650*	...	*933,863*	*1,104,081*	*+170,218*	...	*+17·35*	*+16·52*	*+18·23*
12,601	+12,601	...	*a* 197,580	11,313	+11,313	...	+15·31	+15·04	+15·60
229,149	+19,015	...		217,083	+19,503	...			
329,061	+36,373	...	268,993	315,899	+46,906	...	+14·83	+12·42	+17·44
142,418	+19,581	...	113,172	130,915	+17,743	...	+15·81	+15·94	+15·67
160,480	+27,373	...	123,283	150,099	+26,816	...	+21·14	+20·56	+21·75
195,194	+40,254	...	141,649	175,080	+33,431	...	+24·83	+25·98	+23·60
96,335	+31,643	...	56,575	83,558	+26,983	...	+48·34	+48·91	+47·69
1,165,238	*+186,840*	...	*901,252*	*1,083,947*	*+182,695*	...	*+19·60*	*+19·09*	*+20·27*
2,319,591	*+350,490*	...	*1,835,115*	*2,188,028*	*+352,913*	...	*+18·49*	*+17·80*	*+19·23*
12,368	...	—2,632	*b* 15,000	12,065	...	—2,935	—18·55	—17·55	—19·57
43,350	+3,350	...	*c* 40,000	42,284	+2,284	...	+7·04	+8·37	+5·71
80,543	+11,950	...	73,245	88,817	+15,572	...	+19·43	+17·42	+21·26
1,351	+1,351	...	...	29	+29	..	+36·94	+38·86	+35·03
46,500	+12,041	...	34,459	46,500	+12,041	...			
184,112	*+26,060*	...	*162,704*	*189,695*	*+26,991*	...	*+16·54*	*+16·49*	*+16·59*
2,503,703	+376,550	...	1,997,819	2,377,723	+379,904	...	+18·34	+17·70	+19·02

(*b*) The population shown for 1872 represents only an estimate made by Mr. Edgar in 1870, and not an actual enumeration.
(*c*) Estimated population only.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III.

Showing the distribution of the Population according to Religion in Assam.

	District.	Hindus.			Sikhs.			Muhammadans.												
								Sunnis.			Shiahs.			Faraizis.			Others unspecified.		
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Plains Districts. — Surma Valley.	1. Cachar Plains	186,657	100,382	86,275	—	...	...	91,182	48,035	43,147	518	321	197	693	355	338	...	...	...
	2. Sylhet	949,353	483,086	466,267	...	...	..	1,012,554	512,918	499,636	2,456	1,291	1,165	337	177	160	184	85	99
	Total Surma Valley	*1,136,010*	*583,468*	*552,542*	...	...	...	*1,103,736*	*560,953*	*542,783*	*2,974*	*1,612*	*1,362*	*1,030*	*532*	*498*	*184*	*85*	*99*
Plains Districts. — Brahmaputra Valley.	3. Gáro Hills Plains(*a*)	15,872	8,137	7,735	...	...	...	4,120	2,454	1,666	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Goálpára	329,066	168,391	160,675	14	5	9	102,773	53,175	49,598	1,978	1,017	961	26	14	12	...	...	...
	5. Kámrúp	569,906	290,343	279,563	...	...	...	50,305	25,758	24,547	133	76	57	14	7	7	...	...	...
	6. Darrang	251,838	130,983	120,855	...	...	...	14,677	7,562	7,115	827	486	341	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Nowgong	249,710	129,367	120,343	...	...	...	11,486	6,010	5,476	162	102	60	17	13	4	409	199	210
	8. Sibságar	339,663	178,557	161,106	...	...	...	15,179	8,392	6,787	233	139	91	253	245	8	...	...	...
	9. Lakhimpur	152,190	80,957	71,233	...	...	...	5,804	3,466	2,338	20	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*1,908,245*	*956,735*	*921,510*	*14*	*5*	*9*	*204,344*	*107,117*	*97,227*	*3,368*	*1,848*	*1,520*	*310*	*279*	*31*	*409*	*199*	*210*
	Total Plains	*3,044,255*	*1,570,203*	*1,474,052*	*14*	*5*	*9*	*1,308,080*	*668,070*	*640,010*	*6,342*	*3,460*	*2,882*	*1,340*	*811*	*529*	*593*	*284*	*309*
Hill Districts.	10. Cachar Hill Tracts	10,942	5,449	5,493	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Gáro Hills do.	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Khási and Jaintia Hills	5,692	3,573	2,119	...	...	...	535	445	90	35	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13. Nága Hills, Civil and Military	1,259	1,233	26	...	...	...	94	91	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14. Nága Hill Tracts (estimated)	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*17,893*	*10,255*	*7,638*	...	...	...	*632*	*539*	*93*	*35*	*25*	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	**3,062,148**	**1,580,458**	**1,481,690**	**14**	**5**	**9**	**1,308,712**	**668,609**	**640,103**	**6,377**	**3,485**	**2,892**	**1,340**	**811**	**529**	**593**	**284**	**309**

(*a*) Includes station of Tura, which was regularly censused.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III—*continued.*

Showing the distribution of the Population according to Religion in Assam.

	District.	Christians			Buddhists.			Jains			Brahmos			Hill Tribes. (b)			Total.		
		Both Sexes.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes.	Males	Females	Both Sexes.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes.	Males	Females.
Plains Districts. — Surma Valley.	1. Cachar Plains	765	474	291	...	...	..	...	...	...	40	29	11	9,570	4,972	4,598	289,425	154,568	134,857
	2. Sylhet	379	259	129	...		...	...		.	38	32	6	3,708	1,946	1,762	1,969,009	999,785	969,224
	Total Surma Valley	*1,144*	*733*	*420*		...	...	..		.	*78*	*61*	17	*13,278*	*6,918*	*6,360*	*2,258,434*	*1,154,353*	*1,104,081*
Plains Districts. — Brahmaputra Valley.	3. Gáro Hills Plains (a)	670	364	306	139	72	67	...	.	..	.		...	3,098	1,559	1,539	23,914	12,601	11,313
	4. Goálpára	513	294	219	79	50	29	39	38	1	32	20	12	11,712	5,845	5,867	446,232	229,149	217,083
	5. Kámrúp	366	204	162	690	422	268	20	20	.	1	1	..	23,525	12,230	11,295	644,960	329,061	315,899
	6. Darrang	371	226	145	723	632	91	27	23	4	18	11	7	4,852	2,495	2,357	273,333	142,418	130,915
	7. Nowgong	254	141	113	...	...	...	32	30	2	31	19	12	48,478	24,599	23,879	310,579	160,480	150,099
	8. Sibságar	804	522	282	275	143	132	37	31	6	1	1	...	13,829	7,164	6,665	370,274	195,194	175,080
	9. Lakhimpur	837	500	337	4,657	2,541	2,113	3	3			..	...	16,382	8,852	7,530	179,893	96,335	83,558
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*3,815*	*2,251*	*1,564*	*6,563*	*3,863*	*2,700*	*158*	*145*	*13*	*83*	*52*	*31*	*121,876*	*62,744*	*59,132*	*2,249,185*	*1,165,238*	*1,083,947*
	Total Plains	*4,959*	*2,975*	*1,984*	*6,563*	*3,863*	*2,700*	*158*	*145*	*13*	*161*	*113*	*48*	*135,154*	*69,662*	*65,492*	*4,507,619*	*2,319,591*	*2,188,028*
Hill Districts.	10. Cachar Hill Tracts	2	2	...	...	...	.		...	.	...		...	13,486	6,914	6,572	24,433	12,368	12,065
	11 Gáro Hills do.		..	.	...	...		..	.	...			..	85,634	43,350	42,284	85,634	43,350	42,284
	12. Khási and Jaintia Hills	2,107	1,086	1,021		...	...	...	...	..	15	10	5	160,976	75,404	85,572	169,360	80,543	88,817
	13 Nága Hills, Civil and Military	25	25	...	.	. .	...	...	.	...	1	1	..	1	1	..	1,380	1,351	29
	14. Nága Hill Tracts (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...				...			...	93,000	46,500	46,500	93,000	46,500	46,500
	Total Hill Districts	*2,134*	*1,113*	*1,021*	.	. .	...		..		*16*	*11*	*5*	*353,097*	*172,169*	*180,928*	*373,807*	*184,112*	*189,695*
	Total for the Province	**7,093**	**4,088**	**3,005**	**6,563**	**3,863**	**2,700**	**158**	**145**	**13**	**177**	**124**	**53**	**488,251**	**241,831**	**246,420**	**4,881,426**	**2,503,703**	**2,377,723**

(a) For details regarding the hill tribes, *see* Supplementary Statement No IIIB.

FINAL CENSUS

Showing Races and Sects

Races and Sects of Christians.		Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goalpara.		Kamrup.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Church of England	Europeans and Eurasians	149	32	67	8	67	37	42	29
	Natives	102	97	7	6	5	1	2	4
	Total	*251*	*129*	*74*	*14*	*72*	*38*	*44*	*33*
Roman Catholics	Europeans and Eurasians	14	...	7	3	7	...	10	18
	Natives	4	2	31	39	3	3	4	1
	Total	*18*	*2*	*38*	*42*	*10*	*3*	*14*	*19*
Presbyterians	Europeans and Eurasians	60	15	13	...	1	...	...	...
	Natives	37	49	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*97*	*64*	*16*	...	*1*	...	...	...
Baptists	Europeans and Eurasians	8	4	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Natives	47	38	...	1	55	27	123	90
	Total	*55*	*42*	...	*1*	*56*	*28*	*124*	*91*
Wesleyans	Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Methodists	Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
	Natives	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1*	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...
Lutherans	Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	108	112	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	*108*	*112*	...	...
Unitarians	Europeans and Eurasians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenians	Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	*4*	*1*	...	...	...	...
Unspecified and Unclassed	Europeans and Eurasians	7	1	12	...	1	...	...	...
	Natives	45	49	106	71	43	35	22	19
	Total	*52*	*50*	*118*	*71*	*44*	*35*	*22*	*19*
Total	Europeans and Eurasians	239	52	a103	12	b80	b41	53	48
	Natives	237	239	147	117	214	178	151	114
	Total	476	291	250	129	294	219	204	162

	Males.	Females.
a Of this number	7	0
b Ditto ditto	46	18
and	6	0
c Ditto ditto	27	8
d Ditto ditto	4	0

TABLE No. IIIA.

of Christians in Assam.

Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibsagar.		Lakhimpur.		Garo Hills.		Khasi and Jaintia Hills.		Naga Hills.		Totals.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	20	23	5	115	38	120	33	7	1	78	71	21	...	756	280	1,036
99	95	2	1	19	23	90	78	...	..	4	3	2	...	332	308	640
166	*121*	*25*	*6*	*134*	*61*	*210*	*111*	*7*	*1*	*82*	*74*	*23*	...	*1,088*	*588*	1,676
4	2	6	4	9	3	14	5	.	...	13	9	1	...	85	44	129
11	4	...	1	50	47	4	4	3	...	6	4	1	..	117	105	222
15	*6*	*6*	*5*	*59*	*50*	*18*	*9*	*3*	...	*19*	*13*	*2*	...	*202*	*149*	351
27	4	4	...	24	2	23	2	...	..	3	3	...	...	155	26	181
1	1	...	...	3	..	9	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	53	56	109
28	*5*	*4*	...	*27*	*2*	*32*	*8*	..	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	*208*	*82*	290
...	1	1	2	6	4	*3*	...	4	2	..	...	...	...	24	15	39
13	11	81	77	76	73		...	346	302	39	37	...	...	780	656	1,436
13	*12*	*82*	*79*	*82*	*77*	*3*	...	*350*	*304*	*39*	*37*	...	...	*804*	*671*	1,475
...	..	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	2	3	...	.	3	7	10
..	...	..	...		...	...	..	..	...	*2*	*3*	...	..	*3*	*7*	10
...	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	..	15	16	...	...	15	16	31
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	874	..	...	922	874	1,796
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*937*	*890*	...	...	*937*	*890*	1,827
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	7
..		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	..	...	*1*	...	.	*4*	*4*	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
..	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	108	112	220
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	*109*	*112*	221
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	2	...	2
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	1	...	1
..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	.	...	*3*	...	3
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...		...	*4*	*1*	5
3	1	5	..	119	22	26	1	...	.	2	...	...	...	176	25	200
...	..	19	23	101	70	211	208	4	1		..	...	...	551	476	1,027
3	*1*	*24*	*23*	*220*	*92*	*237*	*209*	*4*	*1*	*2*	..	..	..	*726*	*501*	1,227
102	34	39	11	273	69	186	41	11	3	112	100	22	.	1,220	411	1,631
124	111	102	102	249	213	314	296	353	303	974	921	3	.	2,868	2,594	5,462
226	145	141	113	522	282	500	337	364	306	1,086	1,021	25	.	4,088	3,005	7,093

were temporarily in the district with survey party.
were travellers on board steamers anchored off the station.
were temporary visitors in the district.
were travellers on board steamers anchored off the ghâts in the district.
were temporary visitors in the district.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III B.

Showing the distribution of the Hill Tribes in Assam.

	District.	Abors.			Daflas.			Garos.			Khasis.			Kukis.			Mikirs.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Plains Districts. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	58	70	128	1,502	1,292	2,794	358	301	659
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	129	292	1,406	1,202	2,608	377	431	808	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	*166*	*131*	*297*	*1,464*	*1,272*	*2,736*	*1,879*	*1,723*	*3,602*	*358*	*301*	*659*
Plains Districts. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	1,539	3,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,843	5,867	11,710	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	3,559	7,459	284	232	516	...	...	...	8,044	7,504	15,548
	Darrang	...	...	...	229	110	339	46	38	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	653	1,315
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	332	837	...	...	...	74	69	143	24,019	23,478	47,497
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	66	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	676	1,403
	Lakhimpur	452	369	821	108	102	210	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1,411	1,341	2,752
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*452*	*369*	*821*	*337*	*212*	*549*	*11,972*	*11,401*	*23,373*	*285*	*233*	*518*	*74*	*69*	*143*	*34,863*	*33,652*	*68,515*
	Total Plains	*452*	*369*	*821*	*337*	*212*	*549*	*12,138*	*11,532*	*23,670*	*1,749*	*1,505*	*3,254*	*1,953*	*1,792*	*3,745*	*35,221*	*33,953*	*69,174*
Hill Districts.	Cachar Hills	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,331	3,089	6,420	1,603	1,442	3,045
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,350	42,284	85,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	1,350	2,787	48,832	55,345	104,177	331	316	647	2,929	2,617	5,546
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hill Tracts (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	*44,787*	*43,634*	*88,421*	*48,832*	*55,345*	*104,177*	*3,662*	*3,405*	*7,067*	*4,532*	*4,059*	*8,591*
	Total for the Province	**452**	**369**	**821**	**337**	**212**	**549**	**56,925**	**55,166**	**112,091**	**50,581**	**56,850**	**107,431**	**5,615**	**5,197**	**10,812**	**39,753**	**38,012**	**77,765**

Note.—This Statement does not show Bhutias, Khamptis, and Singphos, who are returned as Buddhists in Table No. III.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III B—*continued.*

Showing the distribution of the Hill Tribes in Assam.

	District.	Miris.			Mishmis.			Nagas.			Syntengs			Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Plains Districts. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	...	...		...	...	3,051	2,933	5,984	...	...	...	4,972	4,598	9,570
	Sylhet	.	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,946	1,762	3,708
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...		...	...	*3,051*	*2,933*	*5,984*	...	...	...	*6,918*	*6,360*	*13,278*
Plains Districts. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...		. .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	1,539	3,098
	Goálpára	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5,845	5,867	11,712
	Kámrúp	.	...	.	...		...	2	...	2		...	...	12,230	11,295	23,525
	Darrang	1,557	1,556	3,113	...	...	. .	1	...	1	...	...	. .	2,495	2,357	4,852
	Nowgong	...	...	...	.	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	24,599	23,879	48,478
	Sibságar	5,478	5,358	10,836	. .	...	...	840	565	1,405	...	...	..	7,164	6,665	13,829
	Lakhimpur	6,268	5,419	11,687	487	194	681	126	104	230	...	.	..	8,852	7,530	16,382
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*13,303*	*12,333*	*25,636*	*487*	*194*	*681*	*971*	*669*	*1,640*	...	...	...	*62,744*	*59,132*	*121,876*
	Total Plains	*13,303*	*12,333*	*25,636*	*487*	*194*	*681*	*4,022*	*3,602*	*7,624*	...	...	...	*69,662*	*63,492*	*125,154*
Hill Districts.	Cachar Hills	. .	...	...	...	...	...	1,980	2,041	4,021	..	...	...	6,914	6,572	13,486
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	. .	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	43,350	42,284	85,634
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...			...	...	...	4	...	4	21,871	25,944	47,815	75,404	85,572	160,976
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...		...	...	. .	1	...	1	...	. .	...	1	...	1
	Nága Hill Tracts (estimated)	...	...	.	...	...	...	46,500	46,500	93,000	...	..	..	46,500	46,500	93,000
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	..	...	*48,485*	*48,541*	*97,026*	*21,871*	*25,944*	*47,815*	*172,169*	*180,928*	*353,097*
	Total for the Province	**13,303**	**12,333**	**25,636**	**487**	**194**	**681**	**52,507**	**52,143**	**104,650**	**21,871**	**25,944**	**47,815**	**241,831**	**246,420**	**488,251**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. IV.

Showing the relative proportions of the Sexes and of the Main Religious Divisions of the Population.

	DISTRICT.	Average Number per 10,000 of the Total Population of								Average Number of Males per 10,000 of each Religion.			
		Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans	Christians.	Buddhists.	Jains.	Brahmos.	Hill Tribes	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hill Tribes.
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley	Cachar Plains	5,341	4,659	6,449	...	3,192	26	...	...	2	331	5,377	5,272	5,195
	Sylhet	5,078	4,922	4,821	...	5,158	2	...	...	...	19	5,088	5,066	5,248
	Ratio for Surma Valley ..	*5,111*	*4,889*	*5,630*	...	*4,906*	*5*	...	...	...	*59*	*5,136*	*5,083*	*5,211*
Brahmaputra Valley	Gáro Hills Plains	5,269	4,731	6,637	...	1,729	280	59	...	...	1,295	5,127	5,971	5,032
	Goálpára	5,135	4,865	7,374	...	2,348	12	2	1	1	262	5,117	5,202	4,990
	Kámrúp	5,102	4,898	8,836	...	782	6	11	...	...	365	5,095	5,122	5,199
	Darrang	5,210	4,790	9,214	...	567	13	27	1	1	177	5,201	5,120	5,112
	Nowgong	5,167	4,833	8,040	...	339	8	...	1	1	1,561	5,181	5,238	5,071
	Sibságar	5,272	4,728	9,173	...	423	22	7	1	...	374	5,257	5,602	5,180
	Lakhimpur	5,355	4,645	8,460	...	324	46	259	...	...	911	5,319	5,975	5,403
	Ratio for Brahmaputra Valley ..	*5,180*	*4,820*	*8,494*	...	*927*	*17*	*29*	*1*	...	*542*	*5,171*	*5,251*	*5,148*
	Ratio for the Plains ..	*5,146*	*4,854*	*6,754*	...	*2,920*	*11*	*15*	...	...	*300*	*5,157*	*5,109*	*5,154*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill tracts	5,062	4,938	4,478	...	1	1	...	...	...	5,520	4,980	...	5,127
	Gáro Hills	5,062	4,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	5,062
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	4,756	5,244	336	...	34	124	...	...	1	9,505	6,278	8,215	4,681
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	9,780	211	9,123	...	681	182	...	...	7	7	9,793	9,681	...
	Do. Hill tracts (estimated)	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	5,000
	Ratio for the Hill Districts ...	*4,925*	*5,075*	*479*	...	*18*	*57*	...	...	...	*9,446*	*5,731*	*8,456*	*4,876*
	Ratio for the Province ..	**5,129**	**4,871**	**6,274**	...	**2,698**	**15**	**13**	...	...	**1,000**	**5,161**	**5,111**	**4,953**

Note.—Not shown where the religion is followed by fewer than 1,000 persons.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C. L.—15-4-92—600.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. V.

Showing the Civil Condition of the Population in Assam.

	DISTRICT.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PLAINS DISTRICTS. Surma Valley.	Cachar	80.848	54,097	68,751	60,506	4.969	20,254
	Sylhet	543,478	368,350	429,425	413,804	26.882	187,070
	Total Surma Valley ...	*624,326*	*422,447*	*498,176*	*474,310*	*31,851*	*207,324*
Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills, plains	5 910	4,365	5,967	4,750	724	2,198
	Goálpára	123.099	86,771	98.002	94,073	8,048	36,239
	Kámrúp	178,744	133,136	138.035	134,708	12,282	48,055
	Darrang	75,695	56,622	59,803	56,871	6,920	17,422
	Nowgong	89.611	71,570	63,894	60,086	6,975	18,443
	Sibságar	103,147	81,460	81.597	74,198	10.450	19,422
	Lakhimpur	50,747	37,713	40,537	37,519	5.051	8.326
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	*626,953*	*471,637*	*487,835*	*462,205*	*50,450*	*150,105*
	Total Plains ...	*1,251.279*	*894,084*	*986,011*	*936,515*	*82,301*	*357,429*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	6.743	5,434	5.248	5,240	377	1,391
	Gáro Hills	18,324	17,202	25.026	25,082	.....	.....
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	44,506	42,279	33,923	36,616	2,114	9,922
	Naga Hills, Civil and Military	645	6	696	23	10	.....
	Do., Hill Tracts (estimated)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Hills ...	*70.218*	*64,921*	*64,893*	*66,961*	*2,501*	*11,313*
	Total for the Province ...	**1,321.497**	**959,005**	**1,050.904**	**1,003,476**	**84,802**	**368,742**

NOTE.—Naga Hills estimated population has been omitted from this statement.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C. I. [illegible]—1-4-82—600.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (all Religions.)

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	49,614	42,128	13,749	8,456	6,925	2,281	4,756	774	3,064	272	1,816	113	492	49	226	12	184	12	22	...	80,848	54,097
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	308,203	296,125	111,692	56,630	58,388	10,033	32,425	2,729	18,019	1,286	9,661	890	2,664	312	1,196	136	1,067	110	163	99	543,478	368,350
	Total Surma Valley	*357,817*	*338,253*	*125,441*	*65,086*	*65,313*	*12,314*	*37,181*	*3,503*	*21,083*	*1,558*	*11,477*	*1,003*	*3,156*	*361*	*1,422*	*148*	*1,251*	*122*	*185*	*99*	*624,326*	*423,447*
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	3,276	3,256	1,189	741	518	192	379	80	268	21	204	19	39	48	16	4	18	3	3	1	5,910	4,365
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	72,213	69,021	21,324	10,579	12,404	3,724	7,524	1,619	4,860	804	2,847	518	839	291	326	115	259	97	3	3	123,099	86,771
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	110,276	107,605	30,544	16,966	15,903	4,374	9,771	1,823	5,814	957	3,831	687	1,578	398	676	217	334	109	17	...	178,744	133,136
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	45,519	44,353	11,724	6,403	6,848	2,492	5,111	1,242	2,278	806	2,499	761	812	306	391	174	215	64	298	21	75,695	56,622
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	50,605	50,976	15,201	10,544	8,911	5,298	6,200	2,238	3,953	1,135	2,954	827	1,046	268	441	159	296	125	4	...	89,611	71,570
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	58,864	59,793	17,858	12,732	10,724	5,481	7,304	1,745	3,939	796	2,963	585	920	188	340	81	171	57	14	2	103,147	81,460
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	28,165	26,600	8,839	6,396	4,929	2,560	3,415	1,044	2,367	528	1,723	344	990	116	148	60	108	39	63	6	50,747	37,713
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*368,918*	*361,604*	*107,179*	*64,361*	*60,237*	*24,141*	*39,704*	*9,791*	*23,529*	*5,047*	*17,021*	*3,741*	*6,224*	*1,615*	*2,338*	*810*	*1,401*	*494*	*402*	*33*	*626,953*	*471,637*
	Total Plains	*726,735*	*699,857*	*232,620*	*129,447*	*125,550*	*36,455*	*76,885*	*13,294*	*44,612*	*6,605*	*28,498*	*4,744*	*9,380*	*1,976*	*3,760*	*958*	*2,652*	*616*	*587*	*132*	*1,251,279*	*894,084*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	3,885	3,536	1,306	1,074	881	611	491	153	129	37	36	18	8	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	6,743	5,434
	Gáro Hills do.	(a)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)18,324	(a)17,202	18,324	17,202
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	25,671	26,162	8,247	7,175	4,752	3,773	2,488	1,792	1,586	1,134	1,140	1,140	318	575	154	257	150	271	...	...	44,506	42,279
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	10	...	40	...	50	...	65	6	115	...	116	...	149	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	645	6
	Ditto (Estimated)	(b)	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*29,569*	*29,698*	*9,593*	*8,249*	*5,683*	*4,384*	*3,044*	*1,951*	*1,830*	*1,171*	*1,292*	*1,158*	*475*	*578*	*257*	*257*	*151*	*273*	*18,324*	*17,202*	*70,218*	*64,921*
	Total for the Province	**756,304**	**729,555**	**242,213**	**137,696**	**131,233**	**40,839**	**79,929**	**15,245**	**46,442**	**7,776**	**29,790**	**5,902**	**9,855**	**2,554**	**4,017**	**1,215**	**2,803**	**889**	**18,911**	**17,334**	**1,321,497**	**959,005**

(a) Details regarding age were not obtained as this portion of the district was not regularly censussed.
(b) The population of the Nágá Hills is merely estimated; no details were procured, so the population, amounting to 93,000, is not shewn in this table.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (all Religions) —continued.

	DISTRICTS	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	4	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	77	243	954	2,728	2,639	6,690	6,769	9,092	13,477	13,824	22,442	15,595	12,047	6,682	5,903	3,368	4,407	2,283	30	1	68,751	60,606
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	223	2,529	3,246	37,972	17,603	66,705	42,100	74,967	70,179	77,760	129,147	86,797	80,230	40,371	45,590	18,068	40,631	8,690	206	103	429,425	413,804
	Total Surma Valley	*300*	*2,772*	*4,200*	*40,602*	*20,242*	*72,795*	*48,869*	*84,059*	*83,656*	*91,584*	*151,589*	*102,392*	*92,277*	*47,053*	*51,493*	*21,436*	*45,008*	*10,973*	*236*	*104*	*498,176*	*474,310*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	10	17	68	185	326	600	556	672	980	947	1,679	1,413	823	414	1,059	313	464	184	2	2	5,96	4,750
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	191	1,891	2,749	9,487	6,716	15,428	9,577	15,467	15,434	16,361	28,077	19,801	17,466	9,096	10,138	4,198	7,647	2,342	14	2	98,002	94,073
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kamrúp	101	494	1,701	8,024	7,352	17,682	13,793	14,161	23,024	37,986	38,599	32,779	28,209	15,450	17,150	5,936	7,384	2,144	122	52	138,035	134,708
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	17	188	569	1,998	2,244	5,979	5,699	6,927	9,492	11,826	19,500	16,027	12,362	7,050	6,783	2,670	2,883	1,173	314	59	59,803	56,871
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	19	28	363	924	2,136	5,751	5,189	10,015	9,573	11,243	17,865	16,029	14,245	9,191	8,532	4,092	5,845	2,283	77	22	63,894	60,086
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	13	38	394	1,241	2,707	7,501	5,776	11,960	14,099	16,171	27,437	21,629	15,372	8,251	8,364	3,618	4,222	1,408	13	21	81,597	74,198
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	48	62	1,294	1,024	1,945	3,945	4,277	7,224	7,590	8,616	12,793	9,538	7,194	4,523	3,822	1,706	2,035	876	19	11	40,537	37,519
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*399*	*2,716*	*7,138*	*22,884*	*22,426*	*56,736*	*48,110*	*72,424*	*79,092*	*103,144*	*146,250*	*117,264*	*95,611*	*53,975*	*56,348*	*22,523*	*30,500*	*10,410*	*561*	*169*	*487,835*	*462,205*
	Total Plains	*699*	*5,490*	*11,338*	*63,484*	*42,668*	*129,531*	*96,979*	*156,483*	*162,748*	*194,728*	*297,839*	*219,656*	*187,888*	*100,948*	*107,841*	*43,959*	*75,508*	*21,383*	*797*	*273*	*986,011*	*936,515*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts		3	18	105	144	730	592	1,038	963	957	1,619	1,383	962	651	542	239	408	135			5,248	5,240
	Gáro Hills do																			(a) 25,026	(a) 25,082	25,026	25,082
	Khási and Jaintia Hills		2	67	360	1,116	3,363	3,177	5,681	5,791	7,189	11,150	10,617	6,521	5,280	3,413	2,296	2,694	1,537	..	..	33,923	36,616
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	..				2		20	2	114	3	270	17	260	1	24	..				..	696	23
	Ditto (Estimated)						..													(b)	(b)		...
	Total Hill Districts		*5*	*85*	*465*	*1,256*	*4,093*	*3,789*	*6,721*	*6,868*	*8,149*	*13,039*	*12,017*	*7,743*	*5,932*	*3,979*	*2,534*	*3,102*	*1,672*	*25,026*	*25,082*	*64,893*	*66,961*
	Total for the Province	**699**	**5,495**	**11,423**	**63,949**	**44,424**	**133,644**	**100,774**	**163,744**	**170,816**	**203,168**	**310,878**	**231,693**	**195,631**	**106,880**	**111,826**	**46,493**	**78,610**	**23,055**	**25,823**	**25,355**	**1,050,904**	**1,003,476**

(a) Details regarding age were not obtained, as this portion of the district was not regularly censussed

(b) The population of the Nágá Hills is merely estimated, no details were procured, so the population, amounting to 93,600, is not shown in this table.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (all Religions)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley	Cachar Plains	...	5	3	69	25	243	104	601	231	1,092	572	2,330	1,041	4,226	1,277	4,828	1,715	6,937	1	13	4,969	20,254	154,568	134,857
	Sylhet	1	95	30	1,124	221	4,155	604	8,041	1,484	14,250	3,778	33,974	4,889	37,950	5,354	34,713	10,439	52,475	86	293	26,882	187070	999,785	969,224
	Total Surma Valley	*1*	*100*	*33*	*1,193*	*246*	*4,398*	*708*	*8,642*	*1,715*	*15,252*	*4,350*	*36,304*	*5,930*	*42,176*	*6,631*	*39,541*	*12,154*	*59,412*	*87*	*306*	*31,851*	*207,324*	*1,154,353*	*1,104,081*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley	Gáro Hills Plains	...	1	1	13	71	112	40	82	113	152	178	572	113	535	92	247	112	483	1	1	724	2,198	12,601	11,313
	Goálpára	10	71	131	473	156	1,240	316	1,864	707	3,427	1,215	6,206	1,177	7,538	1,620	5,953	2,115	9,166	1	1	8,048	36,239	229,149	217,083
	Kámrúp	1	7	39	183	229	721	448	1,476	676	3,185	2,136	8,151	2,750	11,026	2,784	11,997	3,183	11,355	30	51	12,282	48,055	329,061	315,899
	Darrang	1	4	70	76	191	312	414	652	773	1,371	1,587	3,338	1,196	4,204	1,249	4,071	1,136	3,363	3	1	6,920	17,422	142,418	130,915
	Nowgong	2	...	22	30	172	242	377	565	625	1,138	1,393	3,113	1,536	4,120	1,313	4,092	1,513	5,071	22	72	6,975	18,443	160480	150,099
	Sibságar	...	1	35	34	241	205	776	721	1,365	1,601	2,628	3,937	2,228	4,839	1,821	4,370	1,355	3,710	1	1	10,450	19,422	195,194	175,080
	Lakhimpur	2	3	22	9	165	130	350	384	603	625	1,221	1,636	1,076	1,953	893	1,706	709	1,768	10	22	5,051	8,326	96,335	83,558
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*16*	*87*	*320*	*818*	*1,228*	*2,964*	*2,721*	*5,774*	*4,864*	*11,502*	*10,358*	*26,956*	*10,652*	*34,515*	*9,772*	*32,426*	*10,423*	*34,916*	*68*	*149*	*50,450*	*150,105*	*1,165,235*	*1,083,947*
	Total Plains	*17*	*187*	*353*	*2,011*	*1,474*	*7,360*	*3,425*	*14,416*	*6,577*	*26,754*	*14,708*	*63,260*	*16,612*	*76,691*	*16,403*	*71,967*	*22,577*	*94,328*	*155*	*455*	*82,301*	*357,429*	*2,319,591*	*2,188,028*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	2	4	21	12	81	43	231	82	262	78	291	62	278	95	223	1	2	377	1,391	12,368	12,065
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	1	10	19	100	74	329	124	530	408	1,785	389	1,862	306	1,983	703	3,323	...	...	2,114	9,922	43,350	42,284
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	80,543	88,817
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	29
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	*1*	*12*	*23*	*121*	*86*	*410*	*169*	*861*	*492*	*2,047*	*470*	*2,153*	*371*	*2,161*	*798*	*3,546*	*1*	*2*	*2,501*	*11,313*	(b)	(b)
	Total for the Province	17	187	354	2,023	1,497	7,481	3,511	14,826	6,746	27,615	15,200	65,307	17,082	78,844	16,864	74,128	23,375	97,874	156	457	84,802	368742	*137,612*	*143.195*
																								3457,203	2,331.223

(a) Details regarding age were not obtained, as this portion of the district was not regularly censussed.
(b) The population of the Nágá Hills is merely estimated; no details were procured, so the population, amounting to 93,000, is not shown in this table.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Hindus).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	32,203	26,881	8,069	4,557	4,163	1,143	3,098	334	2,039	101	1,256	33	338	18	167	10	172	8	6	...	51,511	33,085
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	137,726	124,358	51,488	25,752	28,861	4,642	18,180	1,109	11,418	481	6,911	437	2,058	189	974	74	847	56	79	79	258,542	157,177
	Total Surma Valley	*169,929*	*151,239*	*59,557*	*30,309*	*33,024*	*5,785*	*21,278*	*1,443*	*13,457*	*582*	*8,167*	*470*	*2,396*	*207*	*1,141*	*84*	*1,019*	*64*	*85*	*79*	*310,053*	*190,262*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	2,192	2,261	716	527	392	173	282	62	182	17	141	5	28	43	12	...	17	2	1	...	3,963	3,090
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	53,911	52,028	14,949	7,734	8,897	2,708	5,522	1,078	3,873	604	2,289	418	719	217	294	103	205	91	3	3	90,662	64,984
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	98,375	96,226	26,364	14,014	14,601	3,615	8,756	1,378	5,188	650	3,384	435	1,382	297	590	183	315	78	15	...	158,970	116,876
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	41,731	41,078	11,239	5,836	6,376	2,301	4,766	1,161	2,084	748	2,376	710	766	291	368	166	213	64	4	...	69,923	52,355
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	42,964	43,330	12,231	7,358	7,699	4,505	5,324	1,878	3,379	896	2,351	571	778	150	289	91	226	112	4	...	75,245	58,891
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	54,614	55,479	15,975	11,279	9,928	5,104	6,717	1,533	3,505	663	2,558	476	802	160	289	70	165	55	14	2	94,567	74,821
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	24,544	23,451	7,462	5,505	4,371	2,224	2,877	814	1,993	360	1,217	200	818	76	73	56	95	33	63	6	43,518	32,725
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*318,331*	*313,853*	*88,936*	*52,253*	*52,264*	*20,630*	*34,244*	*7,904*	*20,204*	*3,938*	*14,316*	*2,815*	*5,293*	*1,234*	*1,920*	*669*	*1,236*	*435*	*104*	*11*	*536,848*	*403,742*
	Total Plains	*488,260*	*465,092*	*148,493*	*82,562*	*85,288*	*26,415*	*55,522*	*9,347*	*33,661*	*4,520*	*22,483*	*3,285*	*7,689*	*1,441*	*3,061*	*753*	*2,255*	*499*	*189*	*90*	*846,901*	*594,004*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	1,938	1,937	601	598	459	349	268	72	81	28	11	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	2,991
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	594	544	207	165	238	106	292	31	182	16	141	11	30	3	10	3	6	2	...	...	1,700	881
	Nágá Hills, Civil & Military	10	...	40	...	50	...	50	6	97	...	102	...	146	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	595	6
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*2,542*	*2,481*	*848*	*763*	*747*	*455*	*610*	*109*	*360*	*44*	*254*	*17*	*178*	*4*	*110*	*3*	*6*	*2*	...	...	*5,655*	*3,878*
	Total for the Province	490,802	467,573	149,341	83,325	86,035	26,870	56,132	9,456	34,021	4,564	22,737	3,302	7,867	1,445	3,171	756	2,261	501	189	90	852,556	597,882

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (*Hindus*)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—44.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	38	148	573	1,610	1,733	4,134	4,521	6,849	9,333	9,671	14,876	10,401	7,768	3,988	3,576	1,900	2,702	1,338	11	1	45,131	40,040
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	94	1,453	1,636	19,260	8,203	30,661	19,321	34,337	34,848	38,876	61,180	40,988	39,711	18,393	22,837	7,334	19,431	3,747	107	58	207,368	195,107
	Total Surma Valley	*132*	*1,601*	*2,209*	*20,870*	*9,936*	*34,795*	*23,842*	*41,186*	*44,181*	*48,547*	*76,056*	*51,389*	*47,479*	*22,381*	*26,413*	*9,234*	*22,133*	*5,085*	*118*	*59*	*252,499*	*235,147*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	7	13	35	126	189	413	353	477	693	795	1,150	1,020	469	94	623	89	343	81	1	2	3,863	3,110
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	130	1,242	1,668	6,183	4,747	11,091	6,649	11,070	11,073	12,341	20,476	14,767	12,947	6,862	7,691	3,289	5,827	1,771	3	...	71,211	68,616
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	97	481	1,452	7,441	5,842	15,443	11,690	11,397	20,281	35,049	34,018	28,734	24,768	12,932	15,488	4,835	6,613	1,694	103	40	120,352	118,046
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	15	140	423	1,703	1,938	5,370	5,119	9,350	8,752	10,913	17,864	14,805	11,395	6,507	6,220	2,416	2,683	1,064	58	5	54,467	52,273
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	19	22	135	259	887	4,146	3,693	8,285	7,433	9,419	14,335	13,593	11,293	6,704	6,234	2,253	4,863	1,579	74	21	48,966	46,281
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibsagár	10	37	351	1,158	2,238	6,640	7,931	13,875	12,842	15,005	25,176	19,341	14,019	7,480	7,909	3,279	3,954	1,323	10	21	74,440	68,159
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	39	56	1,192	853	1,136	3,312	3,538	6,310	6,494	7,567	10,533	7,981	5,678	3,441	2,690	927	1,589	574	18	11	32,902	31,032
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*317*	*1,991*	*5,256*	*17,723*	*16,977*	*46,415*	*38,973*	*60,764*	*67,568*	*91,089*	*123,552*	*100,241*	*80,564*	*44,020*	*46,855*	*17,088*	*25,872*	*8,086*	*267*	*100*	*406,201*	*387,517*
	Total Plains	*449*	*3,592*	*7,465*	*38,593*	*26,913*	*81,210*	*62,815*	*101,950*	*111,749*	*139,636*	*199,608*	*151,630*	*128,043*	*66,401*	*73,268*	*26,322*	*48,005*	*13,171*	*385*	*159*	*658,700*	*622,664*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	3	4	27	297	160	362	329	408	706	591	432	251	200	44	137	34	...	...	1,994	1,991
	Gárow Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	1	14	33	98	231	184	437	269	625	302	304	135	98	38	38	22	...	...	1,767	1,062
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	99	2	249	17	248	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	634	20
	Nágá Hills, (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	*4*	*18*	*62*	*395*	*411*	*546*	*865*	*679*	*1,580*	*910*	*984*	*387*	*314*	*82*	*175*	*56*	...	...	*4,395*	*3,073*
	Total for the Province	**449**	**3,592**	**7,469**	**38,611**	**26,975**	**81,605**	**63,226**	**102,496**	**112,614**	**140,315**	**201,188**	**152,540**	**129,027**	**66,788**	**73,582**	**26,404**	**48,180**	**13,227**	**385**	**159**	**663,095**	**625,737**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (*Hindus*)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	..	4	3	43	19	165	79	419	173	705	426	1,817	859	2,964	954	2,858	1,226	4,164	1	11	3,740	13,150	100,382	86,275
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	1	65	23	772	134	2,867	307	5,728	851	10,072	2,321	22,475	3,288	22,492	3,443	20,150	6,767	29,202	41	160	17,176	113,983	483,086	466,267
	Total Surma Valley	*1*	*69*	*26*	*815*	*153*	*3,032*	*386*	*6,147*	*1,024*	*10,777*	*2,747*	*24,292*	*4,147*	*25,456*	*4,397*	*23,008*	*7,993*	*33,366*	*42*	*171*	*20,916*	*127,133*	*583,468*	*552,542*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	..	1	1	11	48	31	8	49	53	136	56	408	57	486	22	74	65	355	1	1	311	1,535	8,137	7,735
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	9	52	73	260	138	901	210	1,321	613	2,712	978	4,686	1,190	5,888	1,226	4,374	2,080	6,880	1	1	6,518	27,075	168,391	160,675
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	1	7	38	176	220	659	416	1,404	632	3,028	1,927	7,735	2,487	10,281	2,427	11,045	2,857	10,257	26	49	11,021	44,641	290,343	279,563
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	1	4	69	69	186	291	399	655	740	1,317	1,520	3,162	1,433	3,906	1,173	3,747	1,072	3,076	..	...	6,593	16,227	130,983	120,855
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	2	.	17	21	90	71	250	360	490	826	982	2,479	1,165	3,495	944	3,381	1,194	4,466	22	72	5,156	15,171	129,367	120,343
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar		1	32	29	234	198	729	678	1,283	1,527	2,471	3,736	2,049	4,561	1,625	3,997	1,126	3,398	1	1	9,550	18,126	178,557	161,106
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	1	22	8	161	121	327	339	563	570	1,129	1,455	973	1,786	768	1,598	584	1,576	10	22	4,537	7,476	80,957	71,233
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*13*	*66*	*252*	*574*	*1,077*	*2,275*	*2,339*	*4,806*	*4,364*	*10,116*	*9,063*	*23,661*	*9,354*	*30,363*	*8,185*	*28,216*	*8,978*	*30,008*	*61*	*146*	*43,686*	*130,251*	*986,735*	*921,510*
	Total Plains	*14*	*135*	*278*	*1,389*	*1,230*	*5,307*	*2,725*	*10,953*	*5,388*	*20,893*	*11,810*	*47,953*	*13,501*	*55,839*	*12,582*	*51,224*	*16,971*	*63,374*	*103*	*317*	*64,602*	*257,384*	*1,570,203*	*1,474,052*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	..		..		...	2	2	13	5	133	4	71	18	101	28	133	38	56	..	2	95	511	5,449	5,493
	Gáro Hills do.	.		...	...	...	...	.		..	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	.	..	.	3	1	10	16	16	26	35	30	24	45	9	24	9	34	...	...	106	176	3,573	2,119
	Ngá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	1	.	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...*	1,233	26
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	..		.	.	..			...	.	..	.	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	.	...	..	...	*3*	*3*	*12*	*29*	*21*	*159*	*40*	*101*	*44*	*146*	*38*	*157*	*47*	*90*	...	*2*	*205*	*687*	*10,255*	*7,638*
	Total for the Province	**14**	**135**	**278**	**1,389**	**1,233**	**5,310**	**2,737**	**10,982**	**5,409**	**21,052**	**11,850**	**48,054**	**13,545**	**55,985**	**12,620**	**51,381**	**17,018**	**63,464**	**103**	**319**	**64,807**	**258,071**	**1,580,458**	**1,481,690**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Muhammadans).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley — Cachar Plains	15,934	14,084	5,174	3,425	2,491	951	1,447	299	827	124	394	54	94	24	28	1	10	1	16	...	26,415	18,962
	Surma Valley — Sylhet	169,912	171,244	60 015	30,790	29,409	5,358	14,130	1,591	6,525	799	2,677	439	590	119	218	59	219	49	84	20	283,779	210,476
	Total Surma Valley	*185,846*	*185,328*	*65,189*	*34,215*	*31,900*	*6,309*	*15,577*	*1,890*	*7,352*	*923*	*3,071*	*493*	*684*	*143*	*246*	*60*	*229*	*50*	*100*	*20*	*310,194*	*229,438*
	Brahmaputra Valley — Gáro Hills Plains	583	556	355	123	58	8	56	5	68	1	45	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1,175	698
	Brahmaputra Valley — Goálpára	16,399	15,063	6,178	2,267	3,269	885	1,861	477	911	175	499	92	106	69	27	8	49	5	...	...	29,302	19,041
	Brahmaputra Valley — Kámrúp	8,182	7 [illegible]	2,528	1,673	920	537	717	314	445	233	279	159	134	74	62	31	12	30	2	..	13,231	10,916
	Brahmaputra Valley — Darrang	3,086	2,566	274	380	351	101	242	41	117	30	42	10	7	2	2	...		...	...	...	4,121	3,130
	Brahmaputra Valley — Nowgong	1,922	1,895	589	396	357	182	249	52	143	39	90	46	26	15	6	6	7	5	...	...	3,389	2,626
	Brahmaputra Valley — Sibságar	2,353	2,339	845	589	485	235	389	89	217	42	176	37	61	16	31	10	5	1	...	...	4,562	3,358
	Brahmaputra Valley — Lakhimpur	835	726	317	167	158	54	159	20	73	8	60	4	26	1	5	...	8	2	...	...	1,641	982
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*33,410*	*31,010*	*11,086*	*5,595*	*5,598*	*4,002*	*3,676*	*998*	*1,974*	*528*	*1,191*	*381*	*363*	*177*	*137*	*56*	*82*	*44*	*4*	...	*57,421*	*40,751*
	Total Plains	*219,256*	*216,338*	*76,275*	*39,809*	*37,498*	*8,311*	*19,253*	*2,888*	*9,326*	*1,451*	*4,262*	*844*	*1,047*	*320*	*383*	*116*	*311*	*94*	*104*	*20*	*367,615*	*270,189*
HILLS DISTRICTS	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	31	24	23	7	42	1	21	3	29	1	8	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	157	41
	Nágá Hills, Civil & Military	...	..	...	...	...	.	12	..	12	..	6	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	31	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*31*	*24*	*23*	*7*	*42*	*1*	*33*	*3*	*42*	*1*	*14*		*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	...	..	...	*189*	*41*
	Total for the Province	**219,187**	**216,362**	**76,298**	**39,807**	**37,540**	**8,315**	**19,286**	**2,898**	**9,368**	**1,452**	**4,276**	**844**	**1,050**	**321**	**384**	**117**	**311**	**94**	**104**	**20**	**367,804**	**270,230**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Shewing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Muhammadans) —continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																				UNMARRIED.			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.		0—9.		10—14.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	39	72	343	821	829	1,769	1,971	2,597	3,722	3,535	6,827	4,674	3,900	2,459	2,110	1,318	1,551	885	19	...	21,220	18,340	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	129	1,071	1,001	18,533	9,377	35,897	22,065	41,419	35,465	38,741	67,605	45,582	40,319	21,903	22,670	10,721	21,096	4,926	99	45	221,055	2,17,838	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total Surma Valley	*168*	*1,143*	*1,344*	*19,354*	*10,206*	*37,666*	*24,036*	*44,016*	*39,187*	*42,276*	*74,432*	*50,256*	*44,127*	*24,362*	*24,780*	*12,039*	*22,647*	*5,811*	*118*	*45*	*242,275*	*236,178*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	1	3	12	27	48	52	78	67	144	47	257	146	153	95	233	159	62	13	1	...	989	609	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	61	644	1,065	3,125	1,871	4,048	2,663	3,931	3,953	3,540	6,797	4,336	3,557	1,763	2,087	683	1,383	356	11	2	23,748	22,434	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp		13	172	1,[illegible]	915	1,[illegible]	1,402	1,919	2,[illegible]33	2,175	3,[illegible]00	2,705	2,262	1,491	1,222	683	552	339	19	12	11,977	11,251	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang		18	59	1[illegible]6	202	462	435	428	583	714	1,225	929	651	378	400	170	152	81	...	...	3,707	3,376	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	17	35	110	294	240	413	470	501	775	654	542	314	286	137	184	73	3	1	2,638	2,422	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	3	1	18	37	179	335	461	562	687	634	1,207	792	716	318	376	146	182	48	3	...	3,812	2,874	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	.	1	16	15	4[illegible]	9[illegible]	160	180	374	274	6[illegible]	30[illegible]	295	152	134	46	74	13	1	..	1,695	1,080	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*65*	*[illegible]50*	*1,361*	*3,[illegible]*	*3,347*	*6,723*	*5,445*	*7,531*	*8,214*	*7,891*	*14,270*	*9,[illegible]*	*8,456*	*4,511*	*4,738*	*2,024*	*2,589*	*923*	*38*	*15*	*48,566*	*44,046*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
	Total Plains	*233*	*1,823*	*2,705*	*23,231*	*13,553*	*44,389*	*30,114*	*50,457*	*47,431*	*50,467*	*88,702*	*60,115*	*52,593*	*28,873*	*29,518*	*14,063*	*25,236*	*6,734*	*156*	*60*	*290,841*	*280,224*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	1	...	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Gáro Hill do.	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	..	..	1	2	10	15	47	17	64	8	115	12	43	3	8	.	7	...	...	...	295	57	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Nágá Hills, Civil & Military	...	..	...	..	..	..	6	2	1[illegible]	1	18	.	5	...	8	..	...	...	...	...[illegible]	54	3	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	*1*	*2*	*10*	*15*	*53*	*19*	*79*	*9*	*134*	*12*	*51*	*3*	*16*	...	*7*	...	...	...	*351*	*60*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
	Total for the Province	**233**	**1,823**	**3,306**	**23,236**	**13,563**	**44,410**	**30,167**	**50,476**	**47,510**	**50,476**	**88,836**	**60,130**	**52,644**	**28,876**	**29,534**	**14,063**	**25,243**	**6,734**	**156**	**60**	**291,192**	**280,284**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Muhammadans)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	1	...	22	4	64	15	136	43	251	108	374	151	1,088	298	1,821	457	2,621	...	2	1,076	6,380	48,711	43,682
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	30	7	347	86	1,273	286	2,293	625	4,155	1,444	11,444	1,588	15,378	1,905	14,501	3,651	23,192	45	133	9,637	72,746	514,471	501,060
	Total Surma Valley	..	*31*	*7*	*369*	*90*	*1,337*	*301*	*2,429*	*668*	*4,406*	*1,552*	*11,818*	*1,739*	*16,466*	*2,203*	*16,322*	*4,108*	*25,813*	*45*	*135*	*10,713*	*79,126*	*563,182*	*544,742*
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	26	76	26	28	55	6	108	131	35	31	48	32	7	55	...	...	305	359	2,469	1,666
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	1	19	58	210	17	328	105	518	86	686	225	1,458	277	1,884	378	1,535	309	2,158	...	...	1,456	8,796	54,508	50,271
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	1	4	1	22	13	47	25	103	101	255	99	514	153	558	236	939	4	2	633	2,444	25,841	24,611
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	1	7	3	18	9	17	21	41	41	136	46	235	52	261	47	235	...	...	220	950	8,048	7,456
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	1	...	3	7	11	15	28	32	58	119	57	138	58	182	81	209	...	...	297	702	6,324	5,750
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	3	5	4	6	34	28	52	37	100	148	78	141	70	144	61	148	...	...	402	657	8,776	6,889
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	1	3	2	6	16	12	21	41	104	30	60	25	42	26	37	...	...	143	283	3,479	2,345
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*1*	*19*	*64*	*227*	*57*	*459*	*204*	*649*	*279*	*926*	*674*	*2,351*	*622*	*3,003*	*784*	*2,754*	*767*	*3791*	*4*	*2*	*3,456*	*14,191*	*109,443*	*98,988*
	Total Plains	*1*	*50*	*71*	*596*	*147*	*1,796*	*505*	*3,098*	*947*	*5,332*	*2,226*	*14,169*	*2,361*	*19,469*	*2,987*	*19,076*	*4,875*	*29,594*	*49*	*137*	*14,169*	*93,317*	*672,625*	*643,730*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	10	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	2	470	100
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	91	3
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	...	*3*	...	*11*	*1*	*4*	...	*3*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*24*	*2*	*564*	*103*
	Total for the Province	**1**	**50**	**71**	**596**	**147**	**1,796**	**508**	**3,098**	**950**	**5,332**	**2,237**	**14,170**	**2,365**	**19,469**	**2,990**	**19,077**	**4,875**	**29,594**	**49**	**137**	**14,193**	**93,319**	**673,189**	**643,833**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Christians).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	85	74	14	15	19	8	52	18	77	7	42	10	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	298	132
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	34	14	22	11	12	3	25	2	35	1	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	31
	Total Surma Valley	*119*	*88*	*36*	*26*	*31*	*11*	*77*	*20*	*112*	*8*	*59*	*10*	*10*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*446*	*163*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	125	84	20	22	21	2	14	5	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	189	114
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	57	75	37	24	14	7	16	5	16	2	13	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	155	113
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	56	46	18	10	8	5	13	1	13	4	3	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	71
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	19	19	6	4	13	10	24	3	27	3	13	3	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	111	42
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	29	37	12	9	13	4	11	...	13	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	52
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	73	48	19	14	26	14	59	3	53	12	82	2	27	4	9	1	1	...	...	...	349	98
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	102	88	23	18	13	7	32	12	49	8	43	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	137
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*461*	*397*	*135*	*101*	*108*	*49*	*169*	*29*	*174*	*30*	*163*	*13*	*50*	*6*	*11*	*1*	*1*	...	...	*1*	*1,279*	*627*
	Total Plains	*580*	*485*	*171*	*127*	*139*	*60*	*246*	*49*	*286*	*38*	*222*	*23*	*60*	*6*	*13*	*1*	*1*	...	...	*1*	*1,718*	*790*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	306	303	170	129	98	84	51	24	17	8	6	4	1	3	5	4	...	2	...	...	654	561
	Nágá Hills, Civil & Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*306*	*303*	*170*	*129*	*99*	*84*	*54*	*24*	*24*	*8*	*12*	*4*	*3*	*3*	*5*	*4*	...	*2*	...	...	*673*	*561*
	Total for the Province	**886**	**788**	**341**	**256**	**238**	**144**	**300**	**73**	**310**	**46**	**234**	**27**	**63**	**9**	**18**	**5**	**1**	**2**	...	**1**	**2,391**	**1,351**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Christians)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar	...	...	...	3	2	15	10	32	35	36	53	31	53	17	9	5	3	...	...	...	165	139
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	4	5	8	57	44	12	7	4	3	8	...	...	...	90	72
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	4	6	20	10	36	40	44	110	75	65	24	13	8	11	...	...	...	255	211
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	2	1	5	13	10	33	26	40	33	25	60	32	17	7	8	6	9	4	...	...	170	161
	Brahmaputra Valley: Godlpára	...	...	...	1	6	5	8	15	19	27	57	30	24	10	8	3	4	...	...	...	126	98
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	4	3	6	6	5	13	15	26	26	22	11	6	6	3	1	...	...	79	74
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	4	...	27	23	14	5	13	21	15	8	15	15	17	19	9	10	...	...	114	101
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	1	3	6	4	21	13	10	14	12	17	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	55	56
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	34	32	28	57	62	46	18	12	3	7	5	...	...	162	174
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	...	1	2	5	2	12	27	50	54	45	89	58	31	9	12	5	3	...	...	...	220	185
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	2	2	11	24	51	109	93	170	177	171	318	228	172	75	67	43	35	22	...	...	926	844
	Total Plains	2	2	11	28	57	129	103	206	217	215	428	303	237	99	80	51	46	22	...	...	1,181	1,055
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	2	8	31	39	76	105	105	140	107	68	39	17	16	31	14	...	...	408	390
	Nága Hills, Civil & Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	2	8	31	39	76	106	105	143	107	72	39	17	16	31	14	...	...	416	390
	Total for the Province	2	2	11	30	65	160	142	282	323	320	571	410	309	138	97	67	77	36	...	...	1,597	1,445

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population (Christians)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	2	1	5	...	...	11	20	474	291
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	1	11	17	...	...	12	26	250	129
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	6	5	9	2	3	12	22	...	...	23	46	724	420
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	5	3	4	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	5	31	364	306
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	5	1	2	6	2	1	3	...	...	13	13	294	219
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	5	1	10	...	...	6	17	204	168
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	2	226	145
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	5	141	113
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	11	10	522	282
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	13	15	500	337
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	5	10	10	12	16	8	17	14	18	3	23	...	.	53	93	2,251	1,564
	Total Plains	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	7	12	14	14	22	13	26	16	21	15	45	...	...	76	139	2,975	1,984
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	3	8	13	4	15	5	13	4	18	...	...	24	70	1,086	1,021
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	3	8	13	4	15	5	13	4	18	...	...	24	70	1,113	1,021
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	2	2	3	7	14	12	17	22	35	17	41	21	34	19	63	...	...	100	209	4,088	3,005

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Buddhists).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	24	21	7	6	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	12	10	6	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	76	52	16	10	...	3	22	3	26	5	24	6	9	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	179	80
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	21	5	23
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	47	53	17	10	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	63
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	726	576	220	109	69	42	54	14	31	10	27	3	16	2	49	2	4	...	...	...	1,196	758
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*885*	*712*	*266*	*139*	*80*	*46*	*77*	*17*	*61*	*16*	*52*	*9*	*27*	*3*	*54*	*2*	*5*	...	*294*	*21*	*1,801*	*964*
	Total Plains	*885*	*712*	*266*	*138*	*80*	*46*	*77*	*17*	*61*	*16*	*52*	*9*	*27*	*3*	*54*	*2*	*5*	...	*294*	*21*	*1,801*	*964*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	**885**	**712**	**266**	**138**	**80**	**46**	**77**	**17**	**61**	**16**	**52**	**9**	**27**	**3**	**54**	**2**	**5**	...	**294**	**21**	**1,801**	**964**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Buddhists) —continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	6	6	8	8	3	6	5	5	1	4	1	...	...	30	29
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	4	2	...	8	3	4	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	22	14
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kamrup	2	...	5	7	16	14	11	17	30	32	83	53	35	27	39	10	13	2	...	...	234	162
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	18	...	3	3	2	1	9	2	28	5	1	1	16	2	1	...	256	54	334	68
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	4	...	8	1	4	6	9	7	14	21	15	15	15	8	1	...	...	...	70	58
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	9	4	17	14	71	169	163	185	177	207	349	280	268	246	159	84	48	27	...	...	1,261	1,216
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*11*	*4*	*45*	*22*	*99*	*196*	*182*	*219*	*233*	*256*	*490*	*365*	*329*	*296*	*238*	*105*	*68*	*30*	*256*	*54*	*1,951*	*1,547*
	Total Plains	*11*	*4*	*45*	*22*	*99*	*196*	*182*	*219*	*233*	*256*	*490*	*365*	*329*	*296*	*238*	*105*	*68*	*30*	*256*	*54*	*1,951*	*1,547*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	**11**	**4**	**45**	**22**	**99**	**196**	**182**	**219**	**233**	**256**	**490**	**365**	**329**	**296**	**238**	**105**	**68**	**30**	**256**	**54**	**1,951**	**1,547**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (*Buddhists*)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																						GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—49.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
2	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	4	10	72	67
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	50	39
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	4	2	5	2	4	2	5	2	2	...	...	9	26	422	366
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	632	91
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	4	6	...	...	5	11	143	132
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	7	7	22	25	21	22	17	43	18	34	...	...	87	139	2,544	2,113
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*2*	*2*	...	..	...	*5*	...	*9*	*8*	*11*	*28*	*32*	*24*	*31*	*21*	*49*	*25*	*49*	*3*	*1*	*111*	*189*	*3,863*	*2,700*
	Total Plains	*2*	*2*	...	..	...	*5*	...	*9*	*8*	*11*	*28*	*32*	*24*	*31*	*21*	*49*	*25*	*49*	*3*	*1*	*111*	*189*	*3,863*	*2,700*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	**5**	...	**9**	**8**	**11**	**28**	**32**	**24**	**31**	**21**	**49**	**25**	**49**	**3**	**1**	**111**	**189**	**3,863**	**2,700**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Sikhs).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	5
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	2	5
	Total Plains	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	5
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Sikhs) —continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*2*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*2*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Sikhs)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																						GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*5*	*9*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*5*	*9*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Jains).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	..	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	1	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	*3*	*9*	...	*16*	...	*12*	...	*14*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*53*	*3*
	Total Plains	...	*3*	*9*	...	*16*	...	*12*	...	*14*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*53*	*3*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	**3**	**9**	...	**16**	...	**12**	...	**14**	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	**53**	**3**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Jains)—continued.

		DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																			
			0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1		2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	6	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	1
		Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
		Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	4	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	4
		Nowgong	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	20	1
		Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	1	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3
		Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	*3*	*4*	*18*	*2*	*20*	*3*	*25*	...	*18*	...	*5*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*91*	*9*
		Total Plains	...	...	...	...	*3*	*4*	*18*	*2*	*20*	*3*	*25*	...	*18*	...	*5*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*91*	*9*
HILL DISTRICTS.		Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	3	4	18	2	20	3	25	...	18	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	91	9

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Jains)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	4
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	31	6
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	*145*	*13*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	*145*	*13*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...
	Total Hills Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	145	13

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Brahmos).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	3	3	1	1	6	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	7	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6
	Total Surma Valley	*10*	*6*	*1*	*4*	*6*	*1*	*7*	...	*1*	...	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*32*	*11*
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	6	5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*10*	*9*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*1*	...	*1*	...	*7*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*27*	*13*
	Total Plains	*20*	*15*	*5*	*5*	*7*	*4*	*8*	...	*2*	...	*14*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*59*	*24*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*1*
	Total for the Province	**21**	**16**	**5**	**5**	**7**	**4**	**10**	...	**2**	...	**15**	...	**3**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**63**	**25**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Brahmos)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	7	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	6
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	17	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	6
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	2	6	4	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	15
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	6	2	23	6	18	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	53	21
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	10	8	2	23	6	18	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	56	24

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of the Population of Assam (Brahmos) —concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	11
	Surma Valley. Sylhet		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6
	Total Surma Valley	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...		...	..	*61*	*17*
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	*1*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	20	12
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...		...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	19	12
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	.		...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	*1*	*1*	*2*	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	*1*	*3*	*52*	*31*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	*2*	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	*1*	*3*	*113*	*48*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	.	..	4	1	10	
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated) ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*1*	*11*	*1*
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	124	32

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam.

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	1,389	1,086	491	458	246	178	155	124	120	40	124	16	53	7	29	1	2	3	...	...	2,609	1,913
	Sylhet	524	566	167	74	106	30	87	19	41	5	49	14	13	4	4	3	1	5	...	...	992	660
	Total Surma Valley	*1,913*	*1,592*	*658*	*532*	*352*	*208*	*242*	*143*	*161*	*45*	*173*	*30*	*66*	*11*	*33*	*4*	*3*	*8*	...	...	*3,601*	*2,573*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plans	352	334	91	63	43	8	27	8	14	3	12	11	6	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	545	435
	Goálpára	1,820	1,839	651	550	214	123	116	59	49	23	44	7	9	5	4	4	5	1	...	...	2,921	2,611
	Kámrúp	3,637	3,416	1,618	1,259	370	214	263	127	142	65	141	84	45	24	19	3	5	1	...	...	6,240	5,193
	Darrang	633	690	203	183	105	77	78	37	49	24	62	38	31	13	20	8	2	...	...	...	1,233	1,070
	Nowgong	5,684	5,708	2,363	2,700	839	607	613	308	417	199	509	209	242	103	146	62	63	8	...	...	10,876	9,994
	Sibságar	1,777	1,872	1,000	840	280	128	135	120	209	79	147	70	30	8	11	...	...	1	...	...	3,589	3,118
	Lakhimpur	1,958	1,759	817	597	318	253	293	184	221	142	376	133	125	37	16	2	1	4	...	...	4,125	3,111
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*15,320*	*15,618*	*6,743*	*6,282*	*2,169*	*1,410*	*1,525*	*843*	*1,101*	*535*	*1,291*	*552*	*488*	*195*	*216*	*82*	*76*	*15*	...	...	*29,529*	*25,532*
	Total Plains	*17,233*	*17,210*	*7,401*	*6,814*	*2,521*	*1,618*	*1,767*	*986*	*1,262*	*580*	*1,464*	*582*	*554*	*206*	*249*	*86*	*79*	*23*	...	...	*33,130*	*28,105*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	1,950	1,599	705	476	421	262	223	81	46	9	25	12	6	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	3,380	2,443
	Gáro Hills do.	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A		
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	21,739	25,290	7,847	6,874	4,374	3,579	2,122	1,734	1,358	1,109	985	1,125	285	568	138	249	144	267	18,324	17202	18,324	17,202
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,992	40,795
	Ditto Hill Tracts	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total Hill Districts	*20,689*	*20,889*	*8,552*	*7,350*	*4,795*	*3,841*	*2,345*	*1,815*	*1,404*	*1,118*	*1,011*	*1,137*	*291*	*570*	*141*	*249*	*145*	*269*	*18,324*	*17,202*	*63,697*	*60,440*
	Total for the Province	**44 522**	**44.099**	**15,953**	**14,164**	**7,316**	**,45 9**	**4,112**	**2,801**	**2,666**	**1,698**	**2,475**	**1.719**	**845**	**776**	**390**	**335**	**224**	**292**	**18,324**	**17,202**	**96,827**	**88,545**

(*a*) Details regarding age were not obtained, as this portion of the district was not regularly censussed.
(*b*) The population of the Nágá Hills was merely estimated ; no details were procured, so the population, amounting to 93,000, is not shown in this table.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam —continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	..	23	38	294	75	171	267	301	384	282	679	487	414	218	213	145	151	60	...	...	2,221	1,981
	Sylhet	..	5	9	80	19	142	81	147	161	135	295	183	184	68	79	10	66	17	...	...	897	77
	Total Surma Valley	...	*28*	*47*	*374*	*94*	*313*	*351*	*448*	*545*	*417*	*974*	*670*	*598*	*286*	*292*	*155*	*217*	*77*	...	...	*3,118*	*2,768*
	Brahmaputra Valley. — Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	16	21	78	98	99	82	104	72	204	212	178	213	190	58	46	85	...	...	915	841
	Goálpára	...	5	15	178	92	278	242	445	384	446	731	662	627	458	343	223	432	213	...	...	2,866	2,908
	Kámrúp	2	...	72	127	575	780	682	793	665	715	1,367	1,261	1,118	989	693	402	203	108	...	...	5,377	5,175
	Darrang	2	30	65	99	74	99	125	138	131	169	364	280	232	149	130	63	37	18	...	...	1,160	1,045
	Nowgong	...	6	209	629	1,135	1,304	1,489	1,293	1,417	1,310	2,734	2,369	2,389	2,087	2,096	1,691	797	631	...	...	12,206	11,320
	Sibságar	...	...	21	46	302	389	369	482	525	426	795	883	571	420	252	182	78	32	...	...	3,093	2,930
	Lakhimpur	..	...	67	133	193	353	388	499	490	523	1,213	917	937	675	827	644	341	262	...	...	4,456	4,006
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	4	*41*	*465*	*1,233*	*2,449*	*3,301*	*3,394*	*3,732*	*3,746*	*3,731*	*7,588*	*6,594*	*6,052*	*4,991*	*4,441*	*3,263*	*1,934*	*1,349*	...	...	*30,073*	*28,225*
	Total Plains	4	*69*	*512*	*1,607*	*2,543*	*3,614*	*3,745*	*4,180*	*4,291*	*4,148*	*8,562*	*7,254*	*6,650*	*5,277*	*4,733*	*3,418*	*2,151*	*1,426*	..	...	*33,191*	*30,993*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	3	15	101	117	433	432	676	633	549	912	792	530	400	312	194	271	101	... A	... A	3,252	3,249
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,026	25,082	25,026	25,082
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	2	65	342	1,059	3,217	2,959	5,403	5,183	7,098	10,270	10,196	6,106	5,103	3,290	2,242	2,618	1,501	...	...	31,450	35,104
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	*5*	*80*	*443*	*1,176*	*3,650*	*3,291*	*6,079*	*5,816*	*7,647*	*11,182*	*10,988*	*6,636*	*5,503*	*3,632*	*2,436*	*2,889*	*1,602*	*25026*	*25,082*	*59,728*	*63,435*
	Total for the Province	4	74	592	2,050	3,719	7,264	7,036	10,259	10,107	11,795	19,744	18,242	13,286	10,780	8,356	5,854	5,040	3,028	25,026	25,082	92,919	94,428

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion, and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam —concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	4	2	14	10	45	13	43	36	136	26	108	24	147	31	147	...	...	142	704	4,972	4,598
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	..	5	1	15	7	19	8	22	13	52	13	77	5	61	10	64	...	...	57	315	1,946	1,762
	Total Surma Valley	..	...	...	9	3	29	17	64	21	65	49	188	39	245	29	208	41	211	...	...	199	1,019	6,918	6,360
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	5	10	27	20	33	20	135	40	62	...	...	99	283	1,559	1,539
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	...	...	...	3	1	11	1	25	3	27	10	55	9	63	10	41	24	123	...	...	58	348	5,845	5,867
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	...	...	3	8	36	19	23	27	49	105	159	165	226	202	284	87	147	...	...	613	927	12,230	11,295
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	10	12	13	25	40	17	61	23	63	17	52	...	...	102	242	2,495	2,357
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	4	9	79	164	116	190	107	279	351	514	313	486	369	528	238	395	..	...	1,517	2,565	24,599	23,879
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	3	1	11	13	28	30	53	52	100	129	121	226	163	157	...	...	482	617	7,164	6,665
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	1	6	15	23	19	26	26	47	50	81	79	111	81	119	...	...	271	413	8,852	7,530
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	4	15	94	221	172	285	201	428	580	894	674	1,079	767	1,388	650	1,055	...	...	3,142	5,375	62,744	59,132
	Total Plains	...	...	4	24	97	250	189	349	222	593	629	1,082	713	1,324	796	1,596	691	1,266	...	...	3,341	6,394	69,662	65,492
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tract	...	...	...	2	4	19	10	68	38	98	78	191	60	190	31	145	57	167	1	...	282	880	6,914	6,572
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,350[a]	42,284
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	1	10	14	98	58	316	106	600	355	1,741	357	1,802	381	1,845	690	3,271	...	...	1,962	9,673	75,404	85,572
	Nága Hill, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Do. Hills Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[b]...	[b]...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	1	12	18	117	68	374	144	698	433	1,932	417	1,992	415	1,990	747	3,438	1	...	2,244	10,553	125,669	134,428
	Total for the Province	...	...	5	36	115	367	257	723	366	1,201	1,062	3,014	1,130	3,316	1,211	3,586	1,438	4,704	1	...	5,585	16,947	195,331	199,920

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Abors).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	129	114	25	29	5	8	7	2	5	6	8	5	3	2	1	2	1	4	...	...	184	172
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*129*	*114*	*25*	*29*	*5*	*8*	*7*	*2*	*5*	*6*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*4*	...	...	*184*	*172*
	Total Plains Districts	*129*	*114*	*25*	*29*	*5*	*8*	*7*	*2*	*5*	*6*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*4*	...	...	*184*	*172*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	**129**	**114**	**25**	**29**	**5**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	...	...	**184**	**172**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Abors) —continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	15	10	25	25	25	35	48	35	50	32	43	21	17	9	...	...	223	167
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	*15*	*10*	*25*	*25*	*25*	*35*	*48*	*35*	*50*	*32*	*43*	*21*	*17*	*9*	...	...	*223*	*167*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	*15*	*10*	*25*	*25*	*25*	*35*	*48*	*35*	*50*	*32*	*43*	*21*	*17*	*9*	...	...	*223*	*167*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	15	10	25	25	25	35	48	35	50	32	43	21	17	9	...	...	223	167

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Abors)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	1	7	5	6	5	10	4	9	15	...	...	45	30	452	369
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	...	*8*	*1*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*10*	*4*	*9*	*15*	...	...	*45*	*30*	*452*	*369*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	...	*8*	*1*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*10*	*4*	*9*	*15*	...	...	*45*	*30*	*452*	*369*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	1	7	5	6	5	10	4	9	15	...	...	45	30	452	369

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Daflas).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	45	47	29	16	10	5	9	3	6	...	13	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	117	71
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	25	37	5	6	7	3	6	1	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	47
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*70*	*84*	*34*	*22*	*17*	*8*	*15*	*4*	*12*	...	*14*	...	*3*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*168*	*118*
	Total Plains Districts	*70*	*84*	*34*	*22*	*17*	*8*	*15*	*4*	*12*	...	*14*	...	*3*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*168*	*118*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	70	84	34	22	17	8	15	4	12	...	14	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	168	118

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Daflas) —continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	1	8	32	10	29	4	25	...	4	1	...	...	99	26
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lahimpur	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	6	3	14	15	6	23	21	5	...	1	...	...	...	56	51
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	*4*	*7*	*13*	*6*	*4*	*22*	*47*	*16*	*52*	*25*	*30*	...	*5*	*1*	...	...	*155*	*77*
	Total Plains Districts	...	...	...	...	*4*	*7*	*13*	*6*	*4*	*22*	*47*	*16*	*52*	*25*	*30*	...	*5*	*1*	...	...	*155*	*77*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	4	7	13	6	4	22	47	16	52	25	30	...	5	1	...	...	155	77

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*concluded.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Daflas)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — SURMA VALLEY.	Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.	Gáro Hills Plains	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	2	6	1	1	1	4	...	...	13	13	2229	110
	Nowgong	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	108	102
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		4	1	6	3	2	6	1	1	1	6	...	...	14	17	337	212
	Total Plains Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	3	2	6	1	1	1	6	...	...	14	17	337	212
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	3	2	6	1	1	1	6	...	...	14	17	337	212

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Gáros).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																				MARRIED.			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.		0—9.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	66	52	16	5	6	3	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	97	60	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	*66*	*52*	*16*	*5*	*6*	*3*	*7*	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	*98*	*60*	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	352	334	91	63	43	8	27	8	14	3	12	11	6	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	545	435	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	1,829	1,839	651	550	213	123	116	59	48	23	44	7	8	5	4	4	5	1	...	...	2,919	2,611	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	1,196	1,010	550	405	120	61	84	49	41	22	43	29	15	7	5	2	3	1	...	...	2,057	1,596	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	7	5	5	5	3	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	133	74	18	7	7	3	10	3	7	4	16	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	93	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	27	24	12	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	27	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*3,544*	*3,259*	*1,327*	*1,033*	*389*	*204*	*248*	*121*	*112*	*52*	*121*	*49*	*34*	*17*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*2*	...	...	*5,792*	*4,773*	...	...
	Total Plain Districts	*3,610*	*3,337*	*1,343*	*1,038*	*395*	*207*	*245*	*122*	*113*	*52*	*122*	*49*	*34*	*17*	*9*	*9*	*9*	*2*	...	...	*5,880*	*4,833*	...	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,324	17,202	18,324*a*	17,202*a*	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	488	439	123	83	65	37	45	19	24	4	12	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	758	590	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*488*	*439*	*123*	*83*	*65*	*37*	*45*	*19*	*24*	*4*	*12*	*6*	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	*1*	*18,324*	*17,202*	*19,082*	*17,792*	...	...
	Total for the Province	**4,098**	**3,776**	**1,466**	**1,121**	**460**	**244**	**290**	**141**	**137**	**56**	**134**	**55**	**34**	**17**	**9**	**10**	**10**	**3**	**18,324**	**17,202**	**24,962**	**22,625**	...	...

(*a*) The Gáro Hills hill tracts were not regularly censussed and details for this statement were not obtainable.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Gáros)—continued.

			MARRIED.																			
	DISTRICTS.		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
			Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	2	[illegible]
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	2	2	5	1	11	7	6	9	9	15	15	15	8	7	1	8	2	...	...	64	49
	Total Surma Valley	..	..	2	2	5	1	12	8	6	9	9	15	16	16	8	7	1	8	2	...	...	66	61
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	16	21	78	98	99	82	104	72	204	212	178	213	190	58	46	85	...	...	915	841
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	...	...	5	15	178	92	278	242	445	384	446	731	662	627	458	343	223	432	213	...	...	2,866	2,908
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	2	...	11	11	186	233	209	261	238	227	380	389	324	348	238	146	76	69	...	...	1,664	1,684
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	—	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	8	5	3	4	1	—	—	...	...	26	22
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	3	5	9	22	26	33	18	45	20	80	46	70	60	28	12	15	5	...	...	298	199
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	8	6	8	23	7	18	5	11	...	2	...	...	...	72	31
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	..	2	8	48	220	382	641	597	817	781	776	1,424	1,324	1,222	1,087	814	440	571	372	...	...	5,841	5,685
	Total Plains Districts	.	2	10	50	225	383	653	605	823	790	785	1,439	1,340	1,238	1,095	821	441	579	374	...	...	5,907	5,746
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hills Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,026	25,082	25,026 (a)	25,082 (a)
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	10	35	26	82	49	106	136	184	229	161	101	57	62	29	41	27	...	...	654	681
	Nága Hills. Civil and Military	..	...	...	...	..	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	..	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts.		...	...	10	35	26	82	49	106	136	184	229	161	101	57	62	29	41	27	25,026	25,082	25,680	25,763
	Total for the Province		2	10	60	260	409	735	654	929	926	969	1,668	1,501	1,339	1,152	883	470	620	401	25,026	25,082	31,587	31,509

(a) The Gáro Hills hill tracts were not regularly censussed and details for this statement were not obtainable.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*concluded.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Gáros)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	10	163	129
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*1*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	...	*2*	...	...	*2*	*10*	*166*	*131*
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	5	10	27	20	33	20	135	40	62	...	...	99	263	1,559	1,539
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	3	1	11	1	25	3	27	10	55	9	63	10	41	24	123	...	...	58	348	5,843	5,867
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrup	...	...	...	2	...	10	5	6	8	14	27	64	47	59	63	73	29	54	...	...	179	282	3,900	3,559
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	46	38
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	2	5	4	19	3	10	...	...	12	40	505	532
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	119	66
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	..	...	*5*	*1*	*21*	*10*	*32*	*16*	*49*	*50*	*152*	*78*	*162*	*98*	*271*	*96*	*251*	...	...	*349*	*943*	*11,972*	*11,401*
	Total Plains Districts ...	..	..	...	*5*	*1*	*21*	*10*	*34*	*16*	*50*	*51*	*155*	*79*	*163*	*98*	*272*	*96*	*251*	...	...	*351*	*953*	*12,138*	*11,532*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,350[a]	42,282[a]
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	...	..	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	15	5	18	4	12	6	19	7	12	...	...	25	79	1,437	1,350
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated) ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*2*	*3*	..	*15*	*5*	*18*	*4*	*12*	*6*	*19*	*7*	*12*	...	...	*25*	*79*	*44,787*	*43,632*
	Total for the Province ...	...	...	...	**5**	**2**	**21**	**12**	**37**	**16**	**65**	**56**	**173**	**83**	**175**	**104**	**291**	**103**	**265**	...	...	**376**	**1,032**	**56,925**	**55,166**

(a) The Gáro Hills hill tracts were not regularly censussed and details for this statement were not obtainable.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Khásis and Santengs.)

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	19	18	2	6	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28
	Sylhet	351	326	118	55	81	23	69	16	34	3	47	14	13	4	4	3	...	5	...	...	720	449
	Total Surma Valley	*370*	*344*	*120*	*61*	*85*	*25*	*71*	*17*	*37*	*4*	*50*	*14*	*13*	*4*	*4*	*3*	.	*5*	...	...	*750*	*477*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	..	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...		.	...	1	...
	Kámrúp	64	45	12	2	8	1	7	...	3	...	2	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	97	48
	Darrang		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Lakhimpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*64*	*45*	*12*	*2*	*8*	*1*	*7*	..	*4*	..	*2*	...	*1*	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	*98*	*48*
	Total Plains Districts	*434*	*389*	*132*	*63*	*93*	*26*	*78*	*17*	*41*	*4*	*52*	*14*	*14*	*4*	*4*	*3*	..	*5*	...	.	*848*	*525*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	23,487	24,131	7,459	6,586	1,033	3,422	1,999	1,693	1,308	1,100	967	1,116	285	566	136	247	143	266	...	...	39,817	39,132
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*23,487*	*24,131*	*7,459*	*6,586*	*1,033*	*3,422*	*1,999*	*1,693*	*1,308*	*1,100*	*967*	*1,116*	*285*	*566*	*136*	*247*	*143*	*266*		...	*39,817*	*39,132*
	Total for the Province	**23,921**	**24,520**	**7,591**	**6,649**	**4,126**	**3,448**	**2,077**	**1,715**	**1,349**	**1,104**	**1,019**	**1,130**	**299**	**570**	**140**	**250**	**143**	**271**	...	...	**40,665**	**39,657**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Khásis and Santengs)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAIN DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	1	...	1	1	6	2	10	4	3	9	4	6	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	25	30
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	3	5	35	7	85	49	91	110	94	224	142	142	47	58	4	47	11	...	...	642	512
	Total Surma Valley	...	4	5	36	8	91	51	101	114	97	233	146	148	52	60	4	48	11	...	...	667	542
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	11	8	15	10	37	25	15	20	70	40	24	40	3	22	2	...	...	...	177	165
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	11	8	15	10	37	25	15	21	70	40	24	40	3	22	2	...	...	...	177	166
	Total Plains Districts	...	4	16	44	23	101	88	126	129	118	303	186	172	92	63	26	50	11	...	...	844	708
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	2	54	297	973	2,973	2,665	5,034	4,655	6,498	9,478	9,573	5,644	4,793	3,057	2,118	2,497	1,445	..	...	29,023	32,733
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	2	54	297	973	2,973	2,665	5,034	4,655	6,498	9,478	9,573	5,644	4,793	3,057	2,118	2,497	1,445	...	...	29,023	32,733
	Total for the Province	...	6	70	341	996	3,074	2,753	5,160	4,784	6,616	9,781	9,759	5,816	4,885	3,120	2,144	2,547	1,456	...	...	29,867	33,441

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI —*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Khásis and Santengs) —concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	12	58	70
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	..	...	...	4	...	14	6	14	8	19	7	38	9	58	5	43	9	51	...	...	44	241	1,406	1,202
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	*4*	...	*14*	*6*	*15*	*8*	*19*	*7*	*40*	*10*	*64*	*6*	*44*	*10*	*53*	...	...	*47*	*253*	*1,464*	*1,272*
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	3	8	3	2	...	...	10	19	284	232
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*4*	*3*	*5*	*3*	*8*	*3*	*2*	...	...	*0*	*19*	*285*	*233*
	Total Plains Districts	...	...	...	*4*	...	*14*	*6*	*15*	*8*	*19*	*8*	*44*	*13*	*69*	*9*	*52*	*13*	*55*	...	...	*7*	*272*	*1,749*	*1,505*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
	Khásia and Jaintia Hills	...	...	1	10	12	95	54	295	99	576	338	1,709	343	1,748	353	1,789	663	3,211	...	...	1,863	9,424	70,703	81,289
	Néga Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	*1*	*10*	*12*	*95*	*54*	*295*	*99*	*576*	*338*	*1,709*	*343*	*1,748*	*353*	*1,789*	*663*	*3,211*	...	.	*1,863*	*9,424*	*70,703*	*81,289*
	Total for the Province	...	...	1	14	12	109	60	310	107	595	346	1,744	356	1,817	362	1,841	676	3,266	...	...	1,870	9,696	72,452	82,794

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Kukis).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	304	279	158	99	72	42	76	40	55	11	49	10	16	4	4	1	1		...	...	735	487
	Sylhet	107	129	33	14	16	4	12	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	151
	Total Surma Valley	*411*	*408*	*191*	*113*	*88*	*46*	*88*	*42*	*61*	*13*	*50*	*10*	*16*	*4*	*4*	*1*	*1*		...	...	*910*	*638*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	4	10	5	11	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*4*	*10*	*5*	*11*	*5*	*3*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*16*	*25*
	Total Plains Districts	*415*	*418*	*196*	*124*	*93*	*49*	*90*	*42*	*61*	*13*	*50*	*10*	*16*	*5*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	...	*926*	*663*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	900	659	362	256	233	150	142	61	34	7	14	7	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,691	1,141
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	66	56	37	41	31	33	21	2	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	162	136
	Nága Hills. Civil and Military	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hills Districts	*966*	*715*	*399*	*297*	*264*	*183*	*163*	*63*	*39*	*9*	*16*	*8*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	*1,853*	*1,277*
	Total for the Province	**1,381**	**1,133**	**595**	**421**	**357**	**232**	**253**	**105**	**100**	**22**	**66**	**18**	**20**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	...	...	**2,779**	**1,940**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Kukis)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	6	16	29	20	74	91	150	123	104	199	157	148	77	76	37	58	17	...	...	731	651
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	2	40	11	46	28	50	42	32	56	26	27	13	14	5	11	4	...	...	191	216
	Total Surma Valley	...	*6*	*18*	*69*	*31*	*120*	*119*	*200*	*165*	*136*	*255*	*183*	*175*	*90*	*90*	*42*	*69*	*21*	...	...	*922*	*867*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	2	...	2	3	6	11	10	6	20	9	2	3	5	...	5	2	...	...	52	34
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	*2*	...	*2*	*3*	*6*	*11*	*10*	*6*	*20*	*9*	*2*	*3*	*5*	...	*5*	*2*	...	...	*52*	*34*
	Total Plains Districts	...	*6*	*20*	*69*	*33*	*123*	*125*	*211*	*175*	*142*	*275*	*192*	*177*	*93*	*95*	*42*	*74*	*23*	...	...	*974*	*901*
HILL DISTRICTS	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	3	5	27	42	183	182	295	293	246	446	402	268	205	156	96	123	45	...	...	1,515	1,502
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3	4	11	16	21	25	54	63	32	23	16	13	18	6	...	...	155	150
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	*3*	*5*	*27*	*45*	*187*	*193*	*311*	*314*	*271*	*500*	*465*	*300*	*228*	*172*	*109*	*141*	*51*	...	...	*1,670*	*1,652*
	Total for the Province	...	9	25	96	78	310	318	522	489	413	775	657	477	321	267	151	215	74	...	...	2,644	2,553

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Kukis)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	9	5	15	13	37	7	35	6	30	3	21	...	...	36	154	1,502	1,292
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	2	5	11	3	18	...	17	1	11	...	...	11	64	377	431
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	2	1	7	3	12	5	17	18	48	10	53	6	47	4	32	...	...	47	218	1,879	1,723
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	6	10	74	69
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	6	10	74	69
	Total Plains Districts	...	...	...	2	1	9	3	12	5	18	21	49	10	55	7	50	6	33	...	...	53	228	1,953	1,792
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	2	9	5	30	17	43	30	114	24	95	18	74	28	81	1	...	125	446	3,331	3,089
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	3	1	6	5	9	5	8	...	...	14	30	331	316
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	2	9	6	31	17	46	32	117	25	101	23	83	33	89	1	...	139	476	3,662	3,405
	Total for the Province	...	...	..	2	3	18	9	43	22	64	53	166	35	156	30	133	39	122	1	...	192	704	5,615	5,197

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Mikirs).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	109	89	42	39	24	8	21	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	136
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	*109*	*89*	*42*	*39*	*24*	*8*	*21*	*...*	*2*	*...*	*3*	*...*	*1*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*..*	*...*	*202*	*136*
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	2,377	2,361	1,056	852	242	145	172	78	98	43	95	55	29	17	14	1	2	...	...	...	4,085	3,552
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	196	205	69	46	21	27	18	3	10	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	284
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	5,547	5,624	2,340	2,772	827	601	601	305	410	195	492	207	238	102	146	62	63	8	...	...	10,664	9,876
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	151	204	69	51	37	18	12	5	15	4	14	5	14	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	313	291
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	423	332	110	77	57	49	29	20	10	5	16	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	490
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*8,694*	*8,726*	*3,644*	*3,798*	*1,184*	*840*	*832*	*411*	*543*	*249*	*619*	*275*	*286*	*122*	*161*	*63*	*65*	*9*	*...*	*...*	*16,028*	*14,493*
	Total Plains Districts	*8,803*	*8,815*	*3,686*	*3,837*	*1,208*	*848*	*853*	*411*	*545*	*249*	*622*	*275*	*287*	*122*	*161*	*63*	*65*	*9*	*...*	*...*	*16,230*	*14,629*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	574	462	146	73	85	39	26	3	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	843	584
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	697	664	228	164	245	87	57	15	21	3	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	937
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*1,271*	*1,126*	*374*	*237*	*330*	*126*	*83*	*18*	*26*	*4*	*10*	*7*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*..*	*...*	*1*	*...*	*...*	*2,097*	*1,521*
	Total for the Province	10,074	9,941	4,060	4,074	1,538	974	936	429	571	253	632	282	288	124	163	63	65	10	...	...	18,327	16,150

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Mikirs)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	11	18	10	26	14	23	35	32	30	29	16	6	8	4	5	1	...	...	129	139
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	*11*	*18*	*10*	*26*	*14*	*23*	*35*	*32*	*30*	*29*	*16*	*6*	*8*	*4*	*5*	*1*	...	...	*129*	*139*
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kamrúp	...	...	50	108	374	537	436	507	412	468	917	832	769	601	452	234	125	39	...	...	3,535	3,326
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	1	9	30	28	39	47	63	125	117	74	53	39	25	5	4	...	...	327	332
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	3	202	620	1,111	1,275	1,459	1,264	1,392	1,284	2,634	2,314	2,317	2,024	1,973	1,679	777	624	...	...	11,856	11,087
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	1	2	11	27	29	54	62	76	145	113	83	42	22	13	9	4	...	...	362	331
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	10	30	59	69	101	140	160	150	172	221	90	59	99	60	20	12	...	...	731	741
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	*3*	*263*	*761*	*1,564*	*1,938*	*2,044*	*2,004*	*2,073*	*2,041*	*3,993*	*3,597*	*3,333*	*2,779*	*2,585*	*2,011*	*936*	*683*	...	...	*16,791*	*15,817*
	Total Plains Districts	...	*3*	*274*	*779*	*1,574*	*1,964*	*2,058*	*2,027*	*2,108*	*2,073*	*4,023*	*3,626*	*3,349*	*2,785*	*2,593*	*2,015*	*941*	*684*	...	...	*16,920*	*15,956*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	9	61	65	164	145	171	108	100	177	129	110	67	62	26	55	15	...	...	731	733
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	1	10	57	158	133	247	371	39	508	399	329	230	155	82	62	23	...	...	1,616	1,540
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do., Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	*10*	*71*	*122*	*322*	*278*	*418*	*479*	*491*	*685*	*528*	*439*	*297*	*217*	*108*	*117*	*38*	...	...	*2,347*	*2,273*
	Total for the Province	...	3	284	850	1,696	2,286	2,336	2,445	2,587	2,564	4,708	4,154	3,788	3,082	2,810	2,123	1,058	722	...	...	19,267	18,229

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (*Mikirs*) —concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																						GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	6	8	10	9	2	3	1	3	1	...	...	27	26	358	301
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	..	...	...	*2*	...	...	*6*	*2*	*6*	*8*	*10*	*9*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*3*	*1*	...	..	*27*	*26*	*358*	*301*
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	1	8	26	14	17	19	35	77	91	115	162	136	203	55	91	...	...	424	626	8,044	7,504
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	2	7	5	2	6	3	11	2	11	...	...	19	37	662	653
	Nowgong	...	...	4	9	79	162	116	190	107	276	345	509	311	479	304	506	233	384	...	...	1,499	2,515	24,019	23,478
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	12	10	17	8	9	4	4	17	3	13	...	...	52	54	727	6 6
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	4	7	14	12	24	19	38	10	20	...	...	50	110	1,411	1,341
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	.	...	*4*	*10*	*91*	*195*	*136*	*214*	*142*	*327*	*453*	*627*	*449*	*675*	*466*	*775*	*303*	*519*	...	...	*2,044*	*3,342*	*34,863*	*33,652*
	Total Plains Districts	...	...	*4*	*10*	*93*	*195*	*136*	*220*	*144*	*333*	*461*	*637*	*458*	*677*	*469*	*776*	*306*	*520*	...	...	*2,071*	*3,368*	*35,221*	*33,953*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	..	...	2	1	8	3	15	6	14	7	15	4	28	3	16	5	27	...	...	29	125	1,603	1,442
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	..	...	...	...	3	1	7	7	6	10	20	9	36	17	28	15	40	...	...	59	140	2,929	2,617
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (Estimated)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	..	...	*2*	*1*	*11*	*4*	*22*	*13*	*20*	*17*	*35*	*13*	*64*	*20*	*44*	*20*	*67*	...	...	*88*	*265*	*4,532*	*4,059*
	Total for the Province	...	...	**4**	**12**	**94**	**206**	**140**	**242**	**157**	**353**	**478**	**672**	**471**	**741**	**489**	**820**	**326**	**587**	...	...	**2,159**	**3,633**	**39,753**	**38,012**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Miri).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	..	..	...	...		.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.			...		...	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	. .	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .		...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...		.	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	415	433	100	116	71	43	51	29	33	22	43	37	29	13	17	8	2	...	.	...	761	701
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. .	.		...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	1,342	1,460	849	749	207	109	100	115	175	75	110	65	6	5	5	...	...	.	. .	...	2,794	2 578
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	1,335	1,211	660	472	245	180	245	155	195	130	350	115	115	35	15	..	.		...	...	3,160	2,298
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*3,092*	*3 104*	*1,609*	*1,337*	*523*	*332*	*396*	*299*	*403*	*227*	*503*	*217*	*150*	*53*	*37*	*8*	*2*			...	*6,715*	*5,577*
	Total Plains	*3,092*	*3,104*	*1,609*	*1,337*	*523*	*332*	*396*	*299*	*403*	*227*	*503*	*217*	*150*	*53*	*37*	*8*	*2*	...	...	...	*6,715*	*5,577*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...		...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills		...	...	. .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total for the Province	**3,092**	**3,104**	**1,609**	**1,337**	**523**	**332**	**396**	**299**	**403**	**227**	**503**	**217**	**150**	**53**	**37**	**8**	**2**	...	...	...	**6,715**	**5,577**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Miri)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Dárrang	22	30	64	97	61	63	87	96	79	95	201	145	124	89	62	37	28	13	...	...	**728**	**665**
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibsagar	...	...	20	41	290	350	320	390	412	385	712	680	380	312	130	109	30	3	...	...	**2,294**	**2,273**
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	...	...	57	103	116	240	249	295	295	310	705	610	560	533	660	540	300	240	...	...	**2,942**	**2,871**
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*22*	*30*	*141*	*244*	*467*	*653*	*656*	*781*	*686*	*790*	*1,618*	*1,435*	*1,064*	*934*	*852*	*686*	*358*	*256*	...	...	*5,964*	*5,809*
	Total Plains	*22*	*30*	*141*	*244*	*467*	*653*	*656*	*781*	*786*	*790*	*1,618*	*1,435*	*1,064*	*934*	*852*	*686*	*358*	*256*	...	...	*5,964*	*5,809*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	**22**	**30**	**141**	**244**	**467**	**653**	**656**	**781**	**786**	**790**	**1,618**	**1,435**	**1,064**	**934**	**852**	**686**	**358**	**256**	...	...	**5,964**	**5,809**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Miri)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills	. .	..	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			..	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára		...	...	.	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	.	...	...	..	...	1	5	10	6	11	12	33	13	47	18	51	14	37	...	...	68	190	1,557	1,556
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	.	..		...	1	1	5	11	9	26	26	36	80	105	110	189	159	139	...	...	390	507	5,478	5,358
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur			...	...	...	...	10	15	8	18	10	22	20	48	49	67	60	80	..	.	166	250	6,268	5,419
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...		...	...	*1*	*2*	*20*	*36*	*23*	*55*	*48*	*91*	*122*	*200*	*177*	*307*	*233*	*256*	...	.	*624*	*947*	*13,303*	*12,333*
	Total Plains	..	...		...	*1*	*2*	*20*	*36*	*23*	*55*	*48*	*91*	*122*	*200*	*177*	*307*	*233*	*256*	...		*624*	*947*	*13,303*	*12,333*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	**1**	**2**	**20**	**36**	**23**	**55**	**48**	**91**	**122**	**200**	**177**	**307**	**233**	**256**	...	...	**624**	**947**	**13,303**	**12,333**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Mishmis).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	15	35	11	3	3	10	4	4	4	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	59
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*15*	*35*	*11*	*3*	*3*	*10*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*1*	...	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*37*	*59*
	Total Plains	*15*	*35*	*11*	*3*	*3*	*10*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*1*	...	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*37*	*59*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	15	35	11	3	3	10	4	4	4	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	59

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FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Mishmis)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	25	1	5	218	30	208	26	17	20	1	...	...	...	447	131
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	*25*	*2*	*25*	*1*	*5*	*218*	*30*	*208*	*26*	*17*	*20*	*1*	...	...	...	*447*	*131*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	...	*25*	*2*	*25*	*1*	*5*	*218*	*30*	*208*	*26*	*17*	*20*	*1*	...	...	...	*447*	*131*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	25	1	5	218	30	208	26	17	20	1	...	...	...	447	131

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

***Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Mishmis)*—concluded.**

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																				GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	4	487	194
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*2*	...	...	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	...	*3*	*4*	*487*	*194*
	Total Plains	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*2*	...	...	*1*	*1*	1	...	...	*3*	*4*	*487*	*194*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	4	487	194

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition, Religion and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Nágás).

	DISTRICTS.	SINGLE																					
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains	957	700	289	314	149	126	55	83	60	28	69	6	36	3	25	...	1	2	...	...	1,641	1,262
	Surma Valley: Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	*927*	*700*	*289*	*314*	*149*	*126*	*55*	*83*	*60*	*28*	*69*	*6*	*36*	*3*	*25*	...	*1*	*2*	...	...	*1,641*	*1,262*
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar	257	184	70	37	33	1	22	...	17	...	21	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	435	222
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur	31	30	6	10	1	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	45
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*288*	*214*	*76*	*47*	*35*	*4*	*24*	*2*	*18*	...	*24*	...	*11*	...	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	*481*	*267*
	Total Plains	*1,245*	*914*	*365*	*361*	*184*	*130*	*79*	*85*	*78*	*28*	*93*	*6*	*47*	*3*	*30*	...	*1*	*2*	...	...	*2,122*	*1,529*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	476	478	197	147	103	73	55	17	7	1	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	846	718
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Ditto Hill Tracts (Estimated)	*A*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	*477*	*478*	*197*	*147*	*103*	*73*	*55*	*17*	*7*	*1*	*6*	...	*1*	*1*	*2*	...	...	*1*	...	...	*848*	*718*
	Total for the Province	1,722	1,392	562	508	287	203	134	102	85	29	99	6	48	4	32	...	1	3	...	...	2,970	2,247

A.—The population of the Nágá Hills is merely estimated; no details were procured, so the population, amounting to 93,000, is not shown in this table.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*continued.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Nágás)—continued.

	DISTRICTS.	MARRIED.																			
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	16	11	246	44	64	159	118	222	143	441	296	243	150	127	104	87	42	...	...	1,334	1,159
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	*16*	*11*	*246*	*44*	*64*	*159*	*118*	*222*	*143*	*441*	*296*	*243*	*150*	*127*	*104*	*87*	*42*	...	...	*1,334*	*1,159*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	30	45	27	95	83	90	61	89	60	37	25	...	...	365	295
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	8	6	8	55	15	6	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	77	44
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	...	*14*	*14*	*38*	*51*	*35*	*150*	*98*	*97*	*65*	*92*	*63*	*39*	*26*	...	...	*443*	*339*
	Total Plains	...	*16*	*11*	*246*	*44*	*78*	*173*	*156*	*273*	*178*	*591*	*394*	*340*	*195*	*219*	*167*	*126*	*68*	...	...	*1,777*	*1,498*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	1	13	10	86	105	210	232	203	289	261	152	128	124	72	93	41	...	...	1,006	1,014
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Nágá Hills, Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	*1*	*13*	*10*	*86*	*106*	*210*	*232*	*203*	*290*	*261*	*152*	*128*	*124*	*72*	*93*	*41*	...	...	*1,008*	*1,014*
	Total for the Province	...	**16**	**12**	**259**	**54**	**164**	**279**	**366**	**505**	**381**	**881**	**655**	**492**	**323**	**343**	**239**	**219**	**109**	...	...	**2,785**	**2,512**

NOTE A.—The population of the Nágá Hills is merely estimated; no details were procured, so the population, amounting to 93,000, is not shown in this Table.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI—*concluded.*

Showing the Civil Condition and Age of all Hill Tribes in Assam (Nágás)—concluded.

	DISTRICTS.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																						GRAND TOTAL.	
		0—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—39.		40—49.		50—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	3	...	8	8	29	6	22	15	87	9	125	14	115	24	123	...	...	76	512	3,051	2,933
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...	...	...	3	...	8	8	29	6	22	16	87	9	125	14	115	24	123	...	...	76	512	3,051	2,933
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	10	6	11	20	10	17	1	3	...	...	40	48	840	585
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	15	126	104
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	4	12	10	12	24	11	18	2	4	...	...	47	63	971	669
	Total Plains	...	...	...	3	1	8	9	32	14	26	27	97	21	149	25	133	26	127	...	...	123	575	4 022	3,602
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	23	15	41	41	62	32	67	13	55	24	59	...	...	128	309	1,980	2,041
	Gáro Hills do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
	Nága Hills Civil and Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (Estimated)	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
	Total Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	23	15	41	41	62	32	67	13	55	24	59	...	...	129	309	1,985	2,041
	Total for the Province	...	...	...	3	3	10	11	55	29	67	68	159	53	216	38	188	50	186	...	...	252	884	6,007	5,643

Note A.—The population of the Nágá Hills is merely estimated; no details were procured, so the population, amounting to 93,000, is not shown in this Table.

TABLE No. VII

SHOWING

THE AGES OF THE POPULATION.

1. For the whole population (all religions).
2. „ Hindus.
3. „ Muhammadans.
4. „ Christians.
5. „ Buddhists.
6. „ Sikhs.
7. „ Jains.
8. „ Brahmos.
9. „ all hill tribes.
10. For Abors.
11. „ Daflas.
12. „ Gáros.
13. „ Khásis and Syntengs.
14. „ Kukis.
15. „ Mikirs.
16. „ Miris.
17. „ Mishmis.
18. „ Nágas.

Showing the Age and Religion of the

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar	5,020	4,091	4,404	3,970	5,788	5,244	6,459	6,069	6,358	5,324	21,662	17,078	14,706	11,253	9,589	8,614	11,629	11,007
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	23,446	24,130	25,872	26,138	33,037	34,620	36,508	38,522	38,829	39,324	150,735	136,015	114,968	95,628	76,212	80,893	73,126	85,677
	Total Surma Valley ...	28,466	28,821	30,276	30,108	38,825	39,864	42,967	44,591	45,187	44,648	172,397	153,093	129,674	106,881	85,801	89,507	85,754	96,744
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	270	285	260	316	421	462	452	504	478	490	1,405	1,217	1,258	942	918	904	975	834
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	6,180	7,203	6,502	7,185	8,050	9,166	8,807	9,489	9,228	9,288	33,647	28,652	24,704	20,539	19,270	20,392	17,410	18,950
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	9,798	12,139	9,941	10,921	11,909	12,834	12,106	12,963	13,418	14,272	53,125	44,977	32,284	25,173	23,484	22,777	24,012	17,400
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	4,947	5,650	5,690	4,874	4,640	5,447	4,514	4,780	7,153	6,784	18,593	18,016	12,863	8,477	9,283	8,763	11,224	11,851
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	4,134	4,598	4,700	5,188	5,924	6,573	6,149	8,047	6,412	6,880	23,307	19,118	15,586	11,498	11,219	11,291	12,016	12,816
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	5,031	5,353	5,012	5,496	6,459	6,553	6,379	6,955	7,062	7,073	28,984	23,102	18,287	14,097	13,672	13,077	16,850	17,420
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	2,442	2,445	2,745	2,827	3,228	3,345	3,307	3,512	3,375	3,428	13,118	11,108	10,155	7,425	6,339	6,055	8,042	8,952
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	32,802	37,673	34,850	36,807	40,712	44,380	41,714	46,250	47,126	47,215	172,129	151,184	114,637	88,061	84,391	83,259	90,535	87,989
	Total Plains ...	61,268	66,494	65,126	66,915	79,537	84,544	84,681	91,441	92,313	91,863	344,526	304,277	244,311	194,942	170,192	173,366	177,289	184,733
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	323	224	363	319	515	506	500	529	507	419	1,680	1,482	1,324	1,181	1,029	1,302	1,095	1,272
	Gáro Hill do.	a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	1,760	1,828	2,347	2,756	3,197	3,468	3,220	3,120	3,209	3,447	11,938	11,547	8,315	7,545	5,881	7,236	5,739	7,602
	Nága Hills (Civil and Military) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	40	...	52	...	91	8
	Ditto (Estimated)	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	2,084	2,052	2,710	3,075	3,712	4,032	3,720	3,649	3,716	3,866	13,627	13,029	9,679	8,726	6,962	8,538	6,925	9,082
	Total for the Province ...	63,352	68,546	67,836	69,990	83,249	88,576	88,401	95,090	96,029	95,729	358,153	317,306	253,990	203,668	177,154	181,904	184,214	193,815

Showing the Age of the

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	3,217	3,000	2,585	2,449	3,683	3,186	4,075	3,714	3,899	3,216	14,882	11,518	8,645	6,210	5,915	5,442	7,908	7,902
	Surma Valley. Sylhet ...	10,780	10,381	10,963	10,661	14,125	14,783	15,674	16,450	16,828	17,234	69,451	56,315	53,147	45,784	37,198	38,170	37,808	41,174
	Total Surma Valley ...	13,997	13,381	13,548	13,110	17,808	17,921	19,749	20,164	20,727	20,500	84,333	67,833	61,792	51,994	43,113	43,612	45,596	48,779
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains	187	198	176	252	305	342	344	369	335	366	852	748	752	664	629	620	643	588
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	4,129	5,076	4,936	5,429	6,030	6,854	6,443	6,981	6,665	6,783	25,847	22,199	16,690	14,177	13,782	14,700	12,381	13,469
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	8,612	10,882	8,767	9,795	10,842	11,500	10,654	11,538	11,962	12,760	47,646	40,180	27,854	21,631	20,663	19,717	20,862	14,179
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	4,779	5,532	5,056	4,391	4,037	4,949	4,038	4,378	6,650	5,380	17,137	16,592	11,731	7,608	8,500	7,962	10,294	11,166
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	3,276	3,741	3,799	4,297	4,867	5,627	5,213	7,718	5,468	5,841	20,342	16,138	12,383	7,638	8,676	8,722	9,267	10,523
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	4,672	4,976	4,659	5,155	6,061	6,455	5,902	6,480	6,515	6,556	26,815	25,895	16,358	12,466	12,400	11,942	15,377	16,096
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	2,127	2,167	2,337	2,461	2,780	2,904	2,838	3,113	2,876	2,998	11,625	9,860	8,676	6,366	5,668	5,657	6,742	7,463
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	27,782	32,572	29,730	31,779	34,942	38,631	35,482	40,632	40,471	40,684	150,264	131,621	94,444	70,550	70,318	69,340	75,556	73,474
	Total Plains ...	41,779	45,953	43,278	44,889	52,650	56,552	55,231	60,796	61,198	61,184	234,597	199,454	156,236	122,544	113,431	112,952	121,062	122,250
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	100	26	131	107	178	389	216	371	200	131	1,113	853	604	602	486	648	430	447
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	76	70	53	40	69	55	52	64	76	71	268	244	208	179	274	205	533	231
	Nága Hills (Civil and Military) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	40	...	52	...	70	6
	Ditto (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	177	96	184	207	247	444	268	435	276	202	1,390	1,097	852	781	812	853	1,033	684
	Total for the Province ...	41,956	46,049	43,462	45,087	52,897	56,996	55,499	61,231	61,474	61,386	235,987	200,551	157,088	123,325	114,243	113,785	122,095	122,934

(a) This portion of the District not having been regularly censused, no details were obtained.

TABLE No. VII.

Population of Assam (ALL RELIGIONS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
16,772	15,098	14,507	11,102	10,323	6,936	8,962	6,779	4,618	4,178	5,106	5,068	2,306	3,140	6,306	9,232	53	14	154,568	134,857	289,425
89,962	93,206	78,633	70,889	63,953	50,772	47,857	45,287	39,926	33,346	33,082	35,633	19,053	17,284	52,107	61,275	455	495	999,785	969,224	1,969,009
106,734	108,304	93,140	81,991	74,276	57,708	56,819	52,066	44,544	37,524	38,188	40,701	21,364	20,424	58,413	70,507	508	509	1,154,353	1,104,081	2,258,434
1,361	1,120	1,281	1,000	780	1,004	781	592	194	405	458	294	709	270	594	670	6	4	12,601	11,313	23,914
21,001	20,592	17,433	14,657	14,706	11,868	11,275	10,553	8,507	6,672	6,961	5,438	5,123	4,828	10,321	11,605	18	6	229,149	217,083	446,232
29,514	42,128	23,952	22,367	20,914	19,253	18,031	15,033	14,452	11,841	11,455	9,514	9,455	8,536	10,901	13,608	169	103	329,061	315,899	644,960
12,543	13,997	13,883	9,012	9,703	11,114	7,553	5,481	7,057	6,079	3,827	5,336	4,596	1,579	4,234	4,600	615	81	142,418	130,915	273,333
13,951	13,516	12,554	12,506	9,658	8,063	10,583	8,569	6,244	4,930	6,508	5,055	3,778	3,278	7,654	7,479	103	94	160,480	150,099	310,579
19,453	18,571	19,709	16,600	13,319	9,021	12,853	9,536	5,867	3,742	7,331	5,483	3,394	2,586	5,748	5,175	28	24	195,191	175,080	370,274
10,560	9,769	9,524	7,582	6,213	3,934	5,950	4,494	3,310	20,98	3,260	2,419	1,503	1,143	2,872	2,683	92	39	96,335	83,558	179,893
108,383	119,693	98,336	83,724	75,293	64,257	67,086	54,258	45,431	35,767	39,900	33,530	28,358	22,220	42,324	45,820	1,031	351	1,165,238	1,083,047	2,249,185
215,137	228,087	191,476	165,715	149,569	121,965	123,905	106,324	89,975	73,291	78,088	74,240	49,922	42,644	100,737	116,327	1,539	860	2,319,591	2,188,028	4,507,619
1,135	1,225	1,024	1,001	713	662	703	615	345	330	426	354	181	162	504	360	1	2	12,368	12,065	24,433
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,350a	42,284a	43,350	42,284	85,634
7,501	9,244	6,834	7,616	5,864	5,926	4,220	4,851	3,008	2,866	2,362	2,723	1,601	1,713	3,547	5,131	...	...	80,543	88,817	169,360
231	3	166	12	222	5	260	1	152	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	29	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,500b	46,500b	46,500	46,500	93,000
8,867	10,472	8,024	8,629	6,799	6,593	5,183	5,467	3,505	3,196	2,915	3,077	1,782	1,875	4,051	5,491	89,851	88,786	184,112	189,695	373,807
224,004	238,559	199,500	174,344	156,368	128,558	129,088	111,791	93,430	76,467	81,003	77,317	51,704	44,519	104,788	121,818	91,390	89,646	2,503,703	2,377,723	4,881,426

Population of Assam (HINDUS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
11,545	10,477	9,700	7,041	6,852	4,610	5,980	4,385	2,985	2,585	3,242	2,956	1,455	1,812	4,100	5,510	18	12	100,382	86,275	186,657
47,117	40,429	38,408	37,396	32,004	26,501	28,100	24,061	16,861	17,013	18,547	17,563	8,707	9,995	27,045	33,005	227	207	483,086	466,267	949,353
58,662	50,906	48,114	45,037	38,856	31,114	34,176	28,446	19,846	19,598	21,789	20,519	10,162	11,807	31,145	38,515	245	309	583,468	552,542	1,136,010
928	948	828	710	519	723	546	356	8	247	260	124	397	39	425	438	3	3	8,137	7,735	15,872
15,559	15,657	12,832	10,777	10,911	9,094	8,326	7,964	6,590	5,003	5,146	3,997	4,065	3,769	8,112	8,742	7	4	168,391	160,675	329,066
26,091	38,727	20,865	19,750	18,464	17,154	15,868	13,182	12,769	10,228	10,000	8,428	8,505	7,635	9,785	12,029	144	89	290,343	279,563	569,906
11,576	12,978	12,942	8,209	8,813	10,468	6,907	4,959	6,687	5,745	3,421	4,988	4,340	1,341	3,968	4,204	62	5	130,983	120,855	251,838
11,302	11,141	10,173	10,362	7,495	6,281	8,552	6,846	4,584	3,503	4,919	3,664	2,548	2,061	6,283	6,157	100	93	129,367	120,343	249,710
17,630	17,195	18,104	15,352	12,101	8,201	11,780	8,863	5,090	3,338	6,761	5,041	3,062	2,305	5,245	4,776	25	24	178,557	161,106	339,663
9,050	8,407	7,958	6,461	4,921	3,175	4,947	3,890	2,517	1,413	2,599	1,864	937	717	2,268	2,183	91	39	80,957	71,233	152,190
97,156	105,143	83,702	71,621	63,229	55,096	57,026	46,060	38,185	29,577	33,106	28,106	23,854	17,867	36,086	38,529	432	257	986,735	921,510	1,908,245
150,798	165,049	131,816	116,658	102,085	86,210	91,102	74,506	58,031	49,175	54,895	48,625	34,016	29,674	67,231	77,044	677	566	1,570,203	1,474,052	3,044,255
415	509	580	528	141	140	415	318	37	35	222	170	6	7	175	99	...	2	5,449	5,493	10,942
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
635	311	346	97	455	246	36	100	322	83	40	33	68	32	53	58	...	...	3,573	2,119	5,692
196	2	147	12	205	5	246	1	150	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,233	26	1,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,246	882	1,073	637	801	391	697	419	509	118	388	203	74	39	228	148	...	2	10,255	7,638	17,893
152,044	165,931	132,889	117,295	102,886	86,601	91,799	74,925	58,540	49,293	55,283	48,828	34,090	29,713	67,459	77,192	677	568	1,580,458	1,481,690	3,062,148

(b) The population having been merely estimated by the Deputy Commissioner, no particulars as to age could be given.

Showing the Age and Religion of the

		DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY.	Cachar Plains	1,623	1,571	1,593	1,354	1,906	1,875	2,101	2,110	2,225	1,922	6,525	5,326	5,517	4,269	3,324	2,784	3,433	2,941
		Sylhet	12,644	13,721	14,862	15,427	18,847	19,780	20,759	22,003	21,909	21,967	81,020	79,447	61,623	49,670	38,872	42,528	37,111	44,311
		Total Surma Valley ...	14,267	15,292	16,455	16,781	20,753	21,655	22,860	24,113	24,134	23,889	87,545	84,773	67,140	53,938	42,196	45,312	40,544	47,252
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	37	34	28	18	40	60	60	77	83	65	327	305	367	150	132	136	160	100
		Goálpára	1,040	2,009	1,402	1,603	1,858	2,071	2,149	2,281	2,301	2,261	6,811	5,301	7,301	5,602	5,157	6,261	4,632	4,026
		Kámrúp	846	921	732	764	680	363	910	928	906	1,042	3,080	3,200	2,701	2,122	1,836	1,908	2,132	2,310
		Darrang	89	44	555	400	526	415	363	327	423	306	1,130	1,092	834	563	556	581	686	486
		Nowgong	147	161	174	155	318	234	193	243	258	264	832	838	609	421	470	483	509	480
		Sibságar	238	247	196	194	230	220	242	252	236	228	1,214	1,190	866	631	648	576	884	680
		Lakhimpur	58	55	77	60	94	98	110	90	117	95	379	329	333	183	203	155	325	216
		Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	3,355	3,471	3,164	3,194	3,755	4,061	4,036	4,198	4,384	4,261	14,682	12,524	12,511	9,692	9,002	9,190	9,328	9,198
		Total Plains ...	17,622	18,763	19,619	19,975	24,508	25,716	26,896	28,311	28,518	28,150	102,227	97,296	79,651	63,630	51,198	54,502	49,872	56,450
HILL DISTRICTS.		Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	2	8	1	...	1	1	4	2	4	...	19	13	24	9	52	19	71	20
		Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2
		Total Hill Districts ...	2	8	1	...	1	1	4	2	4	...	19	13	24	9	52	19	89	22
		Total for the Province ...	17,624	18,771	19,620	19,975	24,509	25,717	26,900	28,313	28,522	28,150	102,246	97,309	79,675	63,639	51,250	54,521	49,961	56,472

Showing the Age and Religion of the

		DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY.	Cachar Plains	11	11	6	6	8	12	14	8	6	7	40	30	14	18	21	23	62	61
		Sylhet	3	...	4	...	3	2	4	2	6	...	14	10	23	12	16	8	25	7
		Total Surma Valley ...	14	11	10	6	11	14	18	10	12	7	54	40	36	30	37	31	87	68
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	8	11	5	5	14	12	12	13	14	11	74	33	25	37	31	37	42	48
		Goálpára	2	14	12	5	3	12	10	7	6	4	24	33	37	25	20	12	24	20
		Kámrúp	1	1	3	1	3	5	9	3	6	4	34	32	18	14	11	11	19	6
		Darrang	4	1	6	3	...	2	1	...	...	2	8	11	10	4	40	33	38	8
		Nowgong	5	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	5	3	12	23	12	10	16	10	15	21
		Sibságar	9	4	3	1	6	3	3	6	6	2	46	32	19	14	26	38	60	38
		Lakhimpur	5	9	7	9	12	12	12	14	10	15	56	30	25	23	15	19	61	63
		Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	34	44	38	25	41	48	49	47	47	41	254	194	146	127	159	160	268	304
		Total Plains ...	48	55	48	31	52	62	67	57	59	48	308	234	182	157	196	191	355	362
HILL DISTRICTS.		Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	29	35	22	26	36	41	30	35	32	32	157	134	170	131	108	116	91	107
		Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		Total Hill Districts ...	29	35	22	26	36	41	30	35	32	32	157	134	170	131	109	116	94	107
		Total for the Province ...	77	90	70	57	88	103	97	92	91	80	465	368	352	288	305	307	449	369

TABLE No. VII—*continued.*

Population of Assam (Muhammadans).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
4,592	4,210	4,360	3,037	2,969	2,065	2,086	2,246	1,368	1,325	1,711	1,066	725	1,174	2,018	3,507	35	2	48,711	43,632	92,393
42,615	43,695	39,940	33,296	31,777	24,169	19,491	21,110	23,005	16,290	14,466	18,018	10,328	7,263	24,966	28,167	228	198	514,471	501,060	1,015,531
47,207	47,905	44,300	36,333	34,746	26,234	22,177	23,356	24,373	17,615	16,176	19,084	11,053	8,437	26,984	31,674	263	200	563,182	544,742	1,107,924
267	54	305	122	105	158	98	70	95	47	83	54	202	138	70	69	3	...	2,469	1,666	4,135
4,959	4,407	4,109	3,419	3,412	2,467	2,460	2,216	1,780	1,500	1,558	1,269	934	957	1,741	2,519	11	2	54,506	50,271	104,777
2,503	2,511	2,142	1,815	1,638	1,304	1,451	1,139	1,044	940	852	675	585	597	869	1,808	25	14	25,341	24,611	50,452
721	785	695	614	613	461	458	382	246	233	278	255	176	176	199	316	...	...	8,048	7,456	15,504
641	572	500	481	423	338	378	278	247	169	206	187	144	138	272	287	3	1	6,324	5,750	12,074
956	718	874	616	609	361	559	277	296	198	309	191	168	109	248	197	3	...	8,776	6,889	15,665
459	303	451	249	259	159	225	141	116	72	100	69	64	22	108	52	1	...	3,479	2,345	5,824
10,497	9,345	9,076	7,316	7,059	5,248	5,627	4,512	3,824	3,179	3,386	2,697	2,273	2,137	3,438	4,748	46	17	109,443	98,988	208,431
57,704	57,250	53,385	43,649	41,805	31,482	27,804	27,868	28,197	20,794	19,562	22,681	13,326	10,574	30,422	36,422	309	217	672,625	643,730	1,316,355
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	9	80	10	53	3	33	1	15	3	6	1	4	1	7	...	...	...	470	100	570
28	1	12	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	3	94
124	10	93	10	66	3	43	1	15	3	16	1	4	1	7	...	...	...	564	103	667
57,823	57,260	53,478	43,659	41,871	31,485	27,847	27,869	28,212	20,797	19,578	22,682	13,330	10,575	30,429	36,422	309	217	673,189	643,833	1,317,022

Population of Assam (Christians).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
114	46	60	36	28	8	48	6	17	17	7	4	5	3	4	5	...	...	474	291	765
40	10	41	28	33	19	11	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	19	17	...	...	250	129	379
154	56	110	64	61	27	59	12	21	21	10	6	7	5	23	22	...	...	724	420	1,144
30	30	28	24	40	12	13	9	5	1	8	9	...	3	9	10	...	1	304	306	670
40	30	40	21	24	14	25	11	1	1	10	3	5	2	5	5	...	...	294	219	513
27	20	18	21	12	8	19	8	14	6	6	6	...	5	4	11	...	...	204	162	366
40	24	12	10	17	1	19	12	4	5	16	17	2	2	9	10	...	...	226	145	371
26	12	17	11	2	3	10	6	8	...	4	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	141	113	254
87	41	85	46	57	19	47	18	27	8	14	4	9	2	9	6	...	...	522	282	804
105	54	78	40	57	27	26	9	12	4	8	5	8	2	3	2	...	...	500	337	837
361	211	284	173	209	84	159	73	71	25	66	45	26	17	39	45	...	1	2,251	1,584	3,815
515	267	394	237	270	111	218	85	92	46	76	51	33	22	62	67	...	1	2,975	1,984	4,959
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	116	82	64	72	60	61	37	12	20	17	20	10	13	35	34	...	...	1,086	1,021	2,107
7	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
130	116	87	64	76	60	65	37	14	20	17	20	10	13	35	34	...	...	1,113	1,021	2,134
645	383	481	301	346	171	283	122	106	66	93	71	43	35	97	101	...	1	4,088	3,005	7,093

Showing the Age and Religion of

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2		3.		4.		5–9		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	1	3	...	5	4	3	1	4	5	9	10	7	7	5	5	...	7
	Goálpara	1	1	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	7	4	7	3	4	5	3	4
	Kámrúp	3	4	6	2	10	5	6	7	30	30	23	4	21	17	16	21	33	22
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	3	2	1
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	2	5	4	3	5	7	10	7	5	25	27	21	10	11	1	4	7
	Lakhimpur	90	79	96	81	88	75	70	56	92	58	302	234	237	123	140	212	217	204
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	94	86	113	88	106	91	87	75	133	99	366	279	311	160	179	247	259	245
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hill do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	94	86	112	88	106	91	87	75	133	99	366	279	311	160	179	247	259	245

Showing the Age and Religion of

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10 14		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	1	...	...	1			1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...

TABLE No. VII—*continued.*

the Population of Assam (BUDDHISTS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	8	5	3	5	2	6	4	2	3	4	1	3	...	4	6	...	...	72	67	139
3	...	9	3	1	...	4	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	50	29	79
57	41	60	32	40	32	22	20	24	12	45	15	1	...	16	4	...	...	422	268	690
10	3	8	3	20	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	11	2	1	...	553	76	632	91	730
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	7	8	11	7	10	10	9	5	9	9	5	6	4	5	6	...	...	143	132	275
215	224	175	164	223	144	177	86	128	184	148	75	77	54	70	61	...	...	2,544	2,113	4,657
302	283	265	216	305	190	220	122	160	208	215	96	98	60	98	79	553	76	3,863	2,700	6,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
302	283	265	216	305	190	220	122	160	208	215	96	98	60	98	79	553	76	3,863	2,700	6,563

the Population of Assam (SIKHS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	9	14

Showing the Age and Religion of

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	9	1
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	5	1
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	6	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	7	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley and Plains	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	19	4	30	2
HILL DISTRICTS.	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	19	4	30	2

Showing the Age and Religion of

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	SURMA VALLEY. Cachar Plains	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	2	4	3
	SURMA VALLEY. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	3	1	4	6	2	7	3
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Goálpára	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	1
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Nowgong	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	1	1
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	3	5	4	1	1	4	2	6
	Total Plains ...	2	3	...	1	3	...	...	2	12	1	3	8	5	5	7	6	9	9
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1
HILL DISTRICTS.	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1
	Total for the Province ...	3	4	...	1	3	...	...	2	12	1	3	8	5	5	7	8	14	10

TABLE No. VII—*continued.*

the Population of Assam (JAINS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	39
2	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	20
4	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	4	27
8	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	2	32
8	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	6	37
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
34	3	18	...	8	...	12	...	6	1	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	145	13	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	3	18	...	8	...	12	...	6	1	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	145	13	158

the Population of Assam (BRAHMOS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
4	...	3	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	40
...	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	38
4	...	10	1	14	1	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	17	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
3	2	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	31
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	12	3	2	3	11	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	52	31	83
8	3	22	4	16	4	13	2	8	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	113	48	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
11	4	23	4	16	4	14	2	8	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	124	53	177

Showing the Age of all

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	108	108	220	160	290	221	269	237	227	178	215	205	529	756	323	363	482	470
	Sylhet	19	28	43	50	62	53	71	67	79	73	250	240	176	159	126	187	178	185
	Total Surma Valley ...	127	136	263	210	352	274	340	304	306	251	465	445	705	915	449	550	660	655
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	38	41	48	41	48	44	33	44	42	43	143	121	107	84	121	106	130	91
	Goálpára	107	102	140	147	157	227	204	217	255	239	957	912	666	731	307	412	259	529
	Kámrúp	336	331	443	359	455	361	518	437	454	436	1,483	1,492	1,090	1,880	953	1,030	964	943
	Darrang	75	73	73	80	77	81	62	75	80	96	318	315	268	282	181	179	209	186
	Nowgong	706	690	725	745	715	710	741	681	678	772	2,119	2,116	2,576	3,428	2,053	2,075	2,218	1,701
	Sibságar	112	123	149	142	159	170	225	207	293	282	634	948	1,021	986	585	518	515	615
	Lakhimpur	162	136	229	216	254	256	277	234	280	262	756	655	884	730	512	612	696	706
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	1,536	1,496	1,816	1,730	1,865	1,849	2,060	1,895	2,087	2,130	6,560	6,559	7,212	7,530	4,712	4,932	5,091	4,800
	Total Plains ...	1,723	1,632	2,079	1,940	2,217	2,123	2,400	2,199	2,393	2,381	7,025	7,004	7,917	8,445	5,161	5,482	5,751	5,515
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	223	198	232	152	337	177	284	158	307	288	567	629	720	579	542	714	665	825
	Gáro Hill do.	... a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	1,652	1,714	2,271	2,690	3,001	3,369	3,134	3,019	3,097	3,344	11,494	11,156	7,913	7,226	5,447	6,894	5,039	7,443
	Nága Hills (Civil and Military) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto (Estimated)	... b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	1,875	1,912	2,503	2,842	3,428	3,546	3,418	3,177	3,404	3,632	12,061	11,785	8,633	7,805	5,989	7,608	5,704	8,268
	Total for the Province ...	3,598	3,544	4,582	4,782	5,645	5,669	5,818	5,376	5,797	6,013	19,086	18,789	16,550	16,250	11,150	13,090	11,455	13,783

Showing the Age of the Hill

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7	12	14	15	13	13	12	10	13	14	70	50	25	29	20	18	37	27
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	7	12	14	15	13	13	12	10	13	14	70	50	25	29	20	18	37	27
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	7	12	14	15	13	13	12	10	13	14	70	50	25	29	20	18	37	27

(a) The Gáro Hills (Hill Tracts) were not regularly censused, and details for this Table were not obtainable.

TABLE No. VII—*continued.*

Hill Tribes in Assam.

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
517	365	360	387	470	252	246	142	247	251	145	142	121	151	184	210	...	...	4,972	4,598	9,570
210	162	228	169	129	80	159	110	51	39	67	50	21	24	77	86	...	...	1,946	1,762	3,708
727	527	597	556	599	332	405	252	298	290	212	192	142	175	261	296	...	...	6,918	6,360	13,278
123	80	115	141	111	109	120	144	84	107	103	108	107	90	86	147	...	...	1,559	1,539	3,098
436	496	430	434	355	290	454	359	191	167	243	169	114	99	461	337	...	...	5,845	5,867	11,712
834	829	863	740	750	755	728	684	600	555	550	390	364	209	295	256	...	...	12,230	11,295	23,525
192	206	218	176	233	182	160	127	120	96	106	76	67	58	56	70	...	...	2,495	2,357	4,852
1,971	1,788	1,858	1,652	1,736	1,440	1,540	1,438	1,404	1,238	1,378	1,203	1,083	1,078	1,098	1,034	...	...	24,599	23,879	48,478
762	614	632	575	543	430	454	369	247	188	238	242	149	166	241	190	...	...	7,164	6,665	13,829
730	691	862	668	753	429	575	368	537	425	505	409	417	348	423	385	...	...	8,852	7,530	16,382
5,048	4,704	4,978	4,395	4,481	3,635	4,031	3,489	3,783	2,776	3,123	2,593	2,301	2,138	2,660	2,419	...	...	62,744	59,132	121,876
5,775	5,231	5,575	4,951	5,080	3,967	4,436	3,741	3,481	3,066	3,335	2,787	2,443	2,313	2,921	2,715	...	...	69,662	65,492	135,154
717	656	443	473	572	522	288	207	308	295	204	184	175	155	329	270	1	...	6,914	6,572	13,486
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,350*a*	42,284*a*	43,350	42,284	85,634
6,647	8,807	6,326	7,445	5,284	5,617	4,089	4,713	2,659	2,760	2,290	2,069	1,519	1,667	3,452	5,039	...	...	75,404	85,572	160,976
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,500*b*	46,500*b*	46,500	46,500	93,000
7,364	9,463	6,770	7,918	5,856	6,139	4,377	5,010	2,967	3,055	2,494	2,853	1,694	1,822	3,781	5,309	89,851	88,784	172,169	180,928	353,097
13,139	14,694	12,345	12,869	10,936	10,106	8,813	8,751	6,448	6,121	5,829	5,640	4,137	4,135	6,702	8,024	89,851	88,784	241,831	246,420	488,251

*Tribes in Assam (*ABORS*).*

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	42	31	25	32	20	31	19	28	20	21	9	33	18	27	28	...	...	452	369	821
38	42	31	25	32	20	31	19	28	20	21	9	33	18	27	28	...	...	452	369	821
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	42	31	25	32	20	31	19	28	20	21	9	33	18	27	28	...	...	452	369	821

(*b*) The population having been merely estimated by the Deputy Commissioner, no particulars as to age could be given.

Showing the Age of the Hill

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	5	5	5	6	...	9	6	6	6	6	23	13	29	16	11	8	16	3
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	5	3	4	15	19	5	6	10	7	12	7
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	6	7	7	12	3	12	7	11	9	10	38	32	34	22	21	15	28	10
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	6	7	7	12	3	12	7	11	9	10	38	32	34	22	21	15	28	10

Showing the Age of the Hill

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	2	6	7	5	11	3	11	6	7	8	28	25	18	10	7	14	13	9
	Total Surma Valley ...	2	6	7	5	11	3	11	6	7	8	28	25	18	10	7	15	15	9
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains ...	38	41	48	41	48	44	33	44	42	43	143	121	107	64	121	106	130	91
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	107	102	149	147	157	227	204	217	255	239	957	612	666	731	306	412	350	529
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	113	108	149	124	144	117	190	142	155	149	447	370	561	418	308	311	298	316
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	3	1	6	6	6	5	3	6
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	13	7	14	8	13	5	11	5	12	7	70	45	23	16	29	29	43	21
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	2	1	2	2	3	5	5	4	2	2	13	10	12	3	4	3	12	8
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	274	259	362	322	367	399	444	414	466	441	1,633	1,459	1,373	1,258	772	866	845	970
	Total Plains Districts ...	276	265	369	327	378	402	455	420	473	449	1,661	1,484	1,391	1,268	779	881	860	979
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	46	49	54	50	61	76	59	79	54	47	214	138	133	118	92	119	96	128
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	46	49	54	50	61	76	59	79	54	47	214	138	133	118	92	119	96	128
	Total for the Province ...	322	314	423	377	439	478	514	499	527	496	1,875	1,622	1,526	1,386	871	1,000	956	1,107

(a) Gáro Hills hill tract was not regularly censused

TABLE No. VII—*continued.*

Tribes in Assam (DAFLAS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	27	5	23	7	24	4	9	6	20	...	9	1	5	5	...	...	229	110	339
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	15	9	4	8	3	15	16	9	5	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	108	102	210
20	23	36	9	31	10	39	20	18	11	25	...	9	1	6	7	...	...	337	212	549
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	23	36	9	31	10	39	20	18	11	25	...	9	1	6	7	...	...	337	212	549

Tribes in Assam (GAROS).

25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
10	10	8	9	9	9	11	9	5	...	6	1	1	1	9	4	...	...	163	129	292
10	10	8	9	9	10	12	9	5	...	6	1	1	1	9	4	...	...	166	131	297
123	80	115	141	111	109	120	144	84	107	103	108	107	90	86	147	...	...	1,559	1,539	3,098
435	406	430	434	365	200	454	359	191	167	243	169	114	99	461	337	...	...	5,813	5,867	11,710
287	263	224	231	226	251	318	222	168	102	176	121	130	100	108	124	...	...	3,900	3,559	7,459
4	3	4	6	6	2	3	4	2	1		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	38	84
52	26	60	25	39	27	45	42	31	23	14	14	18	17	18	15	...	...	505	332	837
8	9	16	8	9	1	12	5	6	...	6	2	5	1	2	2	...	...	119	66	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
909	877	849	845	746	680	852	776	482	490	546	413	375	307	675	625	...	...	11,972	11,401	23,373
919	887	857	854	755	690	864	785	487	490	552	414	376	308	684	629	...	...	12,138	11,532	23,670
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 43,350	(a) 42,284	43,350	42,284	85,634
160	203	134	106	112	79	59	49	46	20	36	34	32	15	49	40	...	...	1,437	1,350	2,787
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	203	134	106	112	79	59	49	46	20	36	34	32	15	49	40	43,350	42,284	44,787	43,634	88,421
1,079	1,090	991	960	867	769	923	834	533	510	588	448	408	323	733	669	43,350	42,284	56,925	55,166	112,091

and no details for this table were obtainable.

Showing the Age of the Hill Tribes

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains ...	3	2	1	1	4	5	1	1	3	2	7	8	2	7	2	8	4	12
	Surma Valley: Sylhet ...	17	18	25	32	37	33	48	50	43	49	181	147	123	94	91	122	124	121
	Total Surma Valley ...	20	20	26	33	41	38	49	51	46	51	188	155	125	101	93	130	128	133
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp ...	7	3	5	5	8	6	5	4	4	3	35	25	23	10	23	11	44	25
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	7	3	5	5	8	5	5	4	4	3	35	25	23	10	23	11	44	25
	Total Plains ...	27	23	31	38	49	43	54	55	50	54	223	180	148	111	116	141	172	158
CACHAR DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	1,572	1,629	2,136	2,593	2,934	3,197	2,995	2,852	2,923	3,159	10,927	10,673	7,514	6,893	5,018	6,490	4,718	7,027
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	1,572	1,629	2,136	2,593	2,934	3,197	2,995	2,852	2,923	3,159	10,927	10,673	7,514	6,893	5,018	6,490	4,718	7,027
	Total for the Province ...	1,599	1,652	2,167	2,631	2,983	3,240	3,049	2,907	2,973	3,213	11,150	10,853	7,662	7,004	5,134	6,631	4,890	7,185

Showing the Age of the Hill

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley: Cachar Plains ...	31	20	77	27	46	71	28	57	97	16	25	94	174	120	92	122	169	199
	Surma Valley: Sylhet ...	...	4	11	13	14	17	12	11	29	16	41	68	35	55	28	51	41	55
	Total Surma Valley ...	31	24	88	40	60	88	40	68	126	32	66	162	209	184	120	173	210	254
	Brahmaputra Valley: Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Goálpára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	7	11	7	8	8	11
	Brahmaputra Valley: Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley: Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	7	11	7	8	8	11
	Total Plains ...	31	24	88	40	60	88	40	68	126	34	70	170	216	195	127	181	218	265
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	35	44	79	55	136	36	157	45	188	159	305	324	367	283	277	342	329	386
	Gáro Hill do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills...	4	6	8	3	9	8	7	10	8	5	30	24	37	41	34	37	33	19
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	39	50	87	58	145	44	164	55	196	163	335	348	404	324	311	379	362	405
	Total for the Province ...	70	74	175	98	205	132	204	123	322	197	405	518	620	519	438	560	580	670

TABLE No. VII—*continued.*

in Assam (KHASIS AND SYNTENGS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
7	4	7	4	5	2	4	6	3	5	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	58	70	128
152	116	180	140	98	54	133	80	31	29	54	37	13	13	56	67	...	...	1,406	1,202	2,608
159	120	187	144	103	56	137	86	34	34	55	37	15	14	58	69	...	...	1,464	1,272	2,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	20	36	21	37	23	15	23	13	22	1	23	5	7	5	2	...	...	284	232	516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
19	21	36	21	37	23	15	23	13	22	1	23	5	7	5	2	...	...	285	233	518
178	141	223	165	140	79	152	109	47	56	56	60	20	21	63	71	...	...	1,749	1,505	3,254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,062	8,174	5,883	7,099	4,900	5,290	3,807	4,489	2,465	2,618	2,126	2,550	1,420	1,604	3,303	4,922	...	...	70,703	81,289	151,992
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,062	8,174	5,883	7,099	4,900	5,290	3,807	4,489	2,465	2,618	2,126	2,550	1,420	1,604	3,303	4,922	...	...	70,703	81,289	151,992
6,240	8,315	6,106	7,264	5,040	5,369	3,959	4,598	2,512	2,674	2,182	2,610	1,440	1,625	3,366	4,993	...	...	72,452	82,794	155,246

Tribes in Assam (KUKIS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
183	130	130	102	131	102	60	62	111	54	40	32	48	30	62	39	...	...	1,502	1,292	2,794
48	36	40	20	22	17	15	21	15	10	7	12	7	10	12	15	...	...	377	431	808
231	166	170	122	153	119	75	83	126	64	47	44	53	46	74	54	...	...	1,879	1,723	3,602
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	19	7	4	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	6	3	7	3	...	...	74	69	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	19	7	4	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	6	3	7	3	...	...	74	69	143
241	173	189	129	157	122	76	86	127	67	47	44	59	49	81	57	...	...	1,953	1,792	3,745
344	236	109	219	202	210	127	163	169	138	96	95	79	75	152	126	1	...	3,331	3,089	6,420
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	30	23	35	36	32	20	20	13	9	3	12	18	11	23	14	...	...	331	316	647
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	326	321	248	237	242	147	183	182	147	99	107	97	86	175	140	1	...	3,662	3,405	7,067
611	499	410	377	394	364	223	269	309	214	146	151	156	135	256	197	1	...	5,615	5,197	10,812

Showing the Age of the Hill

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	17	11	19	7	30	5	21	19	11	20	11	27	53	57	36	34	35	29
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	17	11	19	7	30	5	21	19	11	20	11	27	53	57	36	34	35	29
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	216	220	289	230	303	239	323	291	295	284	951	1,097	1,166	961	624	708	622	602
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	19	9	16	19	28	28	16	23	21	31	96	95	69	47	32	59	47	43
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	693	683	711	737	702	705	730	676	666	763	2,045	2,003	2,546	3,401	2,017	2,038	2,167	1,759
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	4	13	13	23	21	28	15	12	11	27	87	101	70	53	50	45	46	51
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	20	20	40	50	80	40	91	47	62	72	130	103	120	107	116	123	139	165
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	952	945	1,069	1,059	1,134	1,049	1,175	1,049	1,055	1,177	3,309	3,459	3,911	4,569	2,839	3,073	3,018	2,629
	Total Plains ...	969	956	1,088	1,066	1,164	1,045	1,196	1,068	1,066	1,197	3,320	3,486	3,964	4,626	2,875	3,107	3,047	2,658
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	39	27	75	28	106	65	49	48	66	62	239	232	155	130	151	211	174	189
	Gáro Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	30	30	73	44	87	88	73	78	112	103	322	321	229	174	302	248	191	269
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	69	57	148	72	193	153	122	126	178	165	561	553	384	310	453	459	365	458
	Total for the Province ...	1,038	1,013	1,236	1,138	1,357	1,198	1,318	1,194	1,244	1,362	3,881	4,039	4,348	4,936	3,328	3,566	3,412	3,116

Showing the Age of the Hill

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5–9.		10–14.		15–19.		20–24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	50	59	52	53	47	43	39	44	53	58	196	206	164	213	132	107	143	135
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	74	79	99	100	105	109	165	175	250	240	649	757	869	793	498	460	425	316
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	130	100	170	140	185	195	165	165	195	161	520	450	717	575	361	420	504	365
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	254	238	321	293	337	347	369	384	498	459	1,365	1,413	1,750	1,581	991	987	1,072	816
	Total Plains ...	254	238	321	293	337	347	369	384	498	459	1,365	1,413	1,750	1,581	991	987	1,072	1,116
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills, (Civil and Military) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	254	238	321	293	307	347	369	384	498	459	1,365	1,413	1,750	1,581	991	987	1,072	1,116

TABLE No. VII—*continued.*

Tribes in Assam (Miris).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
39	38	20	20	21	19	10	7	16	1	7	3	4	2	8	2	...	...	358	301	659
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	38	20	20	21	19	10	7	16	1	7	3	4	2	8	2	...	...	358	301	659
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
529	546	603	497	486	481	495	430	418	341	373	246	229	192	182	130	...	...	8,044	7,504	15,548
59	67	53	56	51	67	37	30	39	29	28	21	14	15	7	15	...	...	662	653	1,315
1,909	1,755	1,778	1,610	1,603	1,410	1,494	1,303	1,373	1,212	1,364	1,189	1,059	1,038	1,078	1,016	...	...	24,019	23,478	47,497
89	90	106	75	70	51	82	36	24	13	22	16	5	14	12	18	...	...	727	676	1,403
172	159	115	103	80	49	60	40	47	43	68	58	50	40	30	32	...	...	1,411	1,341	2,752
2,758	2,617	2,655	2,441	2,410	2,058	2,168	1,938	1,900	1,638	1,855	1,530	1,357	1,319	1,304	1,211	...	...	34,863	33,652	68,515
2,797	2,655	2,675	2,461	2,431	2,077	2,178	1,945	1,916	1,639	1,862	1,533	1,361	1,321	1,312	1,213	...	...	35,221	33,953	69,174
119	118	95	75	95	74	75	45	40	50	30	30	35	13	60	43	...	...	1,603	1,442	3,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	400	286	205	236	216	203	155	135	113	125	73	49	37	77	63	...	...	2,929	2,617	5,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
518	515	381	280	331	290	278	200	175	163	155	103	84	49	137	105	...	...	4,532	4,059	8,591
3,315	3,170	3,056	2,741	2,762	2,367	2,456	2,145	2,091	1,802	2,017	1,636	1,445	1,370	1,449	1,319	...	...	39,753	38,012	77,765

Tribes in Assam (Miris).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	128	134	109	122	106	96	89	70	60	54	54	43	42	44	50	...	...	1,557	1,556	3,113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
593	486	442	439	406	342	304	289	162	133	153	188	92	110	189	142	...	...	5,478	5,358	10,836
498	458	545	416	520	331	360	271	344	345	303	322	331	285	360	320	...	...	6,268	5,419	11,687
1,212	1,072	1,121	964	1,048	779	760	649	576	538	600	564	466	437	593	512	...	...	13,303	12,333	25,636
1,212	1,072	1,121	964	1,048	779	760	649	576	538	600	564	466	437	593	512	...	...	13,303	12,333	25,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,212	1,072	1,121	964	1,048	779	760	649	576	538	600	564	466	437	593	512	...	...	13,303	12,333	25,636

Showing the Age of the

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	1	...	...	4	2	3	5	4	3	4	4	20	11	3	3	36	6	29
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	1	...	...	4	2	3	5	4	3	4	4	20	11	3	3	36	6	29
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	1	...	...	4	2	3	5	4	3	4	4	20	11	3	3	36	6	29

Showing the Age of the

	DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.	
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PLAINS DISTRICTS.	Surma Valley. Cachar Plains	117	75	123	125	210	140	219	160	116	140	172	76	300	563	193	198	222	230
	Surma Valley. Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	117	75	123	125	210	140	219	160	116	140	172	76	300	563	193	198	222	230
	Brahmaputra Valley. Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar	32	30	35	17	30	28	40	16	35	13	85	80	70	37	33	10	32	30
	Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	4	7	17	13	6	10	2	8	7	13
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	35	32	38	20	31	30	43	19	39	20	102	93	76	47	36	18	39	43
	Total Plains Districts ...	152	107	161	145	241	170	262	179	155	160	274	169	376	610	229	216	261	273
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	19	27	78	69	95	76	78	65	53	68	153	173	198	160	114	161	162	250
	Gáro Hill do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Nága Hills, (Civil and Military) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Hill Tracts (estimated) ...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	19	27	78	69	95	76	78	65	53	68	154	173	198	160	115	161	163	250
	Total for the Province ...	171	134	239	214	336	246	340	244	208	228	428	342	574	770	344	377	424	523

(a) No Census was taken. The population was merely estimated by the

TABLE No. VII—*concluded.*

Hill Tribes in Assam (MISHMIS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	111	21	107	16	103	17	107	9	16	19	1	2	2	1	...	...	487	194	681
5	6	111	21	107	16	103	17	107	9	16	19	1	2	2	1	...	...	487	194	681
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	111	21	107	16	103	17	107	9	16	19	1	2	2	1	...	...	487	194	681

Hill Tribes in Assam (NAGAS).

25–29.		30–34.		35–39.		40–44.		45–49.		50–54.		55–59.		60 and upwards.		Unspecified.		Total all Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
288	193	212	261	313	128	171	67	117	191	97	107	69	112	112	167	...	...	3,051	2,933	5,984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
288	193	212	261	313	128	171	67	117	191	97	107	69	112	112	167	...	...	3,051	2,933	5,984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
69	29	68	53	58	36	56	39	55	42	57	36	47	41	38	28	...	...	340	565	1,405
8	10	51	9	6	10	6	5	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	...	...	126	104	230
77	39	120	62	66	46	62	44	58	45	59	37	49	44	41	30	...	...	971	669	1,640
365	232	332	323	379	174	233	111	175	236	156	144	118	156	153	197	...	...	4,022	3,602	7,624
254	245	150	185	185	138	86	89	99	107	78	79	61	48	117	101	...	...	1,960	2,041	4,021
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,500a	46,500a	46,500	46,500	93,000
254	245	151	185	186	138	86	89	99	107	78	79	61	48	117	101	46,500	46,500	48,485	48,541	97,026
619	477	483	508	565	312	319	200	274	343	234	223	179	204	270	298	46,500	46,500	52,507	52,143	104,650

Deputy Commissioner; so the details for this statement were not obtained.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ASSAM.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VIII.

CASTES AND TRIBES.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C 1.—4-7-92.—600.

Showing the Distribution of the Popula

	DISTRICT.	I.—BRAHMANS.			II.—RAJPUTS.					
		Brahmans.			Total.			Chhatri or Kshatri (1).		
		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
PLAINS DISTRICTS. Surma Valley.	1. Cachar Plains ...	2,715	1,609	4,324	569	372	941	330	223	553
	2. Sylhet	23,173	22,261	45,434	2,030	1,628	3,658	1,989	1,556	3,545
	Total Surma Valley ...	*25,888*	*23,870*	*49,758*	*2,599*	*2,000*	*4,599*	*2,319*	*1,779*	*4,098*
Brahmaputra Valley.	3. Gáro Hills Plains ...	42	35	77	538	576	1,114	538	576	1,114
	4. Goálpára ...	1,750	1,220	2,970	45	12	57	11	3	14
	5. Kámrúp ...	18,359	17,977	36,336	157	54	211	157	54	211
	6. Darrang ...	4,746	4,183	8,929	459	265	724	459	265	724
	7. Nowgong ...	3,972	3,530	7,502	46	31	77	45	29	74
	8. Sibságar ...	6,304	5,303	11,607	865	563	1,428	526	379	905
	9. Lakhimpur ...	844	519	1,363	1,156	635	1,791	888	476	1,364
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	*36,017*	*32,767*	*68,784*	*3,266*	*2,136*	*5,402*	*2,624*	*1,782*	*4,406*
	Total Plains ...	*61,905*	*56,637*	*118,542*	*5,865*	*4,136*	*10,001*	*4,943*	*3,561*	*8,504*
HILL DISTRICTS.	10. Cachar Hill Tracts ...	9	...	9	13	...	13	13	...	13
	11. Gáro Hills do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	302	142	444	324	63	387	161	42	203
	13. Nága Hills (Civil and Military)	80	...	80	140	...	140	140	...	140
	14. Nága Hills Hill Tracts (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	*391*	*142*	*533*	*477*	*63*	*540*	*314*	*42*	*356*
	Total for the Province ...	62,296	56,779	119,075	6,342	4,199	10,541	5,257	3,603	8,860

TABLE No. VIII.

tion in Assam by Castes and Tribes.

V.—MUHAMMADANS.

Sunnis (1).			Shiahs (2).			Faraizis (3).			Unspecified.		
Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
48,035	43,147	91,182	321	197	518	355	338	693	...	...	...
512,918	499,636	1,012,554	1,291	1,165	2,456	177	160	337	85	99	184
560,953	*542,783*	*1,103,736*	*1,612*	*1,362*	*2,974*	*532*	*498*	*1,030*	*85*	*99*	*184*
2,454	1,666	4,120	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,475	49,298	102,773	1,017	961	1,978	14	12	26	...	...	...
25,758	24,547	50,305	76	57	133	7	7	14	...	...	...
7,562	7,115	14,677	486	341	827	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,010	5,476	11,486	102	60	162	13	4	17	199	210	409
8,392	6,787	15,179	139	94	233	245	8	253	...	...	...
3,466	2,338	5,804	13	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
107,117	*97,227*	*204,344*	*1,848*	*1,520*	*3,368*	*279*	*31*	*310*	*199*	*210*	*409*
668,070	*640,010*	*1,308,080*	*3,460*	*2,882*	*6,342*	*811*	*529*	*1,340*	*284*	*309*	*593*
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	90	535	25	10	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	3	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
539	*93*	*632*	*25*	*10*	*35*	...	...	...	...	...	...
668,609	640,103	1,308,712	3,485	2,892	6,377	811	529	1,340	284	309	593

Statement showing the distribution of the popula

LANGUAGES

	Province or District.	Abor.			Arabic.			Armenian.		
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Plains Districts. — Surma Valley.	1. Cachar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Sylhet ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	4	1
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	4	1
Plains Districts. — Brahmaputra Valley.	3. Gáro Hills Plains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Goálpára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. Lakhimpúr ...	821	452	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley...	821	452	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Plains ...	821	452	369	1	1	...	5	4	1
Hill Districts.	10. Cachar Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Gáro Hills estimated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13. Nága Hills, Civil and Military ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14. Nága Hill Tracts estimated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	821	452	369	1	1	...	5	4	1

TABLE No. IX

tion according to language in Assam.

OF EUROPE.

PORTUGUESE.			WELSH.			TOTAL.		
Both sexes.	Males.	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females
..	...	...	...	...	...	289,425	154,568	134,857
...	..	...	..	...	...	1,969,009	999,785	969,224
...	...	..	...	...	...	*2,258,434*	*1,154,353*	*1,104,081*
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,914	12,601	11,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	446,232	229,149	217,083
..	...	...	...	...	...	644,960	329,061	315,899
...	...	...	...	...	...	273,333	142,418	130,915
...	...	...	...	...	...	310,579	160,480	150,099
...	...	...	...	...	...	370,274	195,194	175,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	179,893	96 335	83,558
...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,249,185*	*1,165,238*	*1,083,947*
...	...	.	..	...	...	*4,507,619*	*2,319,591*	*2,188,028*
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,433	12,368	12,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	85,634	43,350	42,284
6	5	1	22	10	12	169,360	80,543	88,817
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	1,351	29
...	...	..	...	...	...	93,000	46,500	46,500
6	*5*	*1*	*22*	*10*	*12*	*373,807*	*184,112*	*189,695*
6	5	1	22	10	12	4,881,426	2,503,703	2,377,723

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. X.

Showing the distribution of the population in Assam according to birth-place.

Where born.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
A.—Inside Asia.			
(*a*) INSIDE THE INDIAN EMPIRE—			
I.—Within the Province—			
British Territory	**4,595,224**	2,337,071	2,258,153
Native State (Manipur) . . .	**5,492**	2,908	2,584
Total of A (a) I .	*4,600,716*	*2,339,979*	*2,260,737*
II.—In Other Provinces—			
Bengal	**221,256**	126,856	94,400
Bombay	**35**	27	8
British Burma	**18**	11	7
Central Provinces	**825**	700	125
Goa	**5**	5	...
Madras	**753**	416	337
Mysore	**2**	2	.
North-Western Provinces . . .	**48,733**	29,425	19,308
Oudh	**69**	57	12
Punjab	**188**	161	27
Native State (Nizam's Dominions) .	**13**	10	3
Total of A (a) II .	*271,897*	*157,670*	*111,227*
(*b*) OUTSIDE THE INDIAN EMPIRE—			
Afghanistan	**58**	57	1
Arabia	**1**	1	...
Bhutan	**1,367**	1,030	337
Ceylon	**1**	.	1
China	**13**	13	. .
Nepal	**6,395**	4,137	2,258
Persia	**1**	1	...
Straits Settlements	**4**	2	2
Total of A (b) .	*7,840*	*5,241*	*2,599*
B.—Outside Asia.			
I.—Europe—			
Bavaria	**1**	1	...
Belgium	**3**	3	...
Denmark	**1**	1	...
Carried forward .	*5*	*5*	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. X—*concluded.*

Showing the distribution of the population in Assam according to birth-place—concluded.

Where born.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Brought forward	5	5	...
B.—Outside Asia—contd.			
1.—EUROPE—*contd.*			
England	453	392	61
France	8	8	...
Germany	5	5	...
Ireland	80	64	16
Italy	2	2	...
Malta	1	1	...
Norway	1	1	...
Portugal	1	1	...
Scotland	244	222	22
Sweden	1	1	...
Wales	18	14	4
Total of B 1	*819*	*716*	*103*
2.—AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope	4	3	1
Delagoa Bay	1	1	...
Mauritius	2	2	
Total of B 2	7	*6*	*1*
3.—AMERICA—			
America not otherwise distinguishable	5	1	4
Brazil	1	1	...
Dominion of Canada	5	4	1
Nova Scotia	2	1	1
Prince Edward Island	1	1	...
United States	8	4	4
West Indies	4	4	...
Total of B 3	*26*	*16*	*10*
4.—AUSTRALASIA—			
Australia	14	11	3
AT SEA	6	4	2
C.—Birth-places not returned or not recognisable	101	*60*	*41*
GRAND TOTAL	4,881,426	2,503,703	2,377,723

Errata to Final Census Table XI.

HEADING "IN OTHER PROVINCES." Figures for "Guzerat" should be included under heading "Bombay." The figures for "Bombay" will therefore be 27, 8, total 35. Columns for "Nepal." These columns should be inserted under heading "Asia outside India," between "China" and "Persia."

HEADING "EUROPE." The figures given for the "Isle of Man," "Isle of Wight," "British Isles," and "Channel Islands," should be included under "England."

The following alterations should be made in the totals in consequence of the above corrections:—

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Total in other Provinces	271,897	157,670	114,227
Total Asia outside India	7,840	5,241	2,599

Showing the distribution of the Population in Assam according to Birthplace

	Districts.	WITHIN THE					
		Cachar.			Sylhet.		
		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains ...	96,408	94,423	190,831	13,147	4,813	17,960
	Sylhet	901	891	1,792	974,644	47,360	1,922,004
	Total Surma Valley ...	*97,309*	*95,314*	*192,623*	*987,791*	*952,173*	*1,939,964*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ..	4	3	7	3	...	3
	Goálpára	...	...	...	17	7	24
	Kámrúp	3	...	3	101	18	119
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	64	9	73
	Sibságar	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	*7*	*3*	*10*	*195*	*34*	*229*
	Total Plains ...	*97,316*	*95,317*	*192,633*	*987,986*	*952,207*	*1,940,193*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	12,312	12,065	24,377	3	...	3
	Gáro Hills do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills...	91	111	202	715	213	928
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military.	50	...	50	6	...	6
	Nága Hills (estimated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	*12,453*	*12,176*	*24,629*	*724*	*13*	*937*
	Total for the Province ...	**109,769**	**107,493**	**217,262**	**988,710**	**952,420**	**1,941,130**

TABLE No. XI.

within the Province and outside the Province, according to Province or Country.

Total Outside Asia.			Birthplaces not returned or not recognizable.			Total of each District.		
Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
173	28	201	3	1	4	154,568	134,857	289,425
73	2	75	5	...	5	999,785	969,224	1,969,009
246	*30*	*276*	*8*	*1*	*9*	*1,154,353*	*1,104,081*	*2,258,434*
6	1	7	1	1	2	12,601	11,313	23,914
33	9	42	8	3	11	229,149	217,083	446,232
18	8	26	...	...	...	329,061	315,899	644,960
76	14	90	...	2	2	142,418	130,915	273,333
29	7	36	...	...	...	160,480	150,099	310,579
169	17	186	32	25	57	195,194	175,080	370,274
131	16	147	10	8	18	96,335	83,558	179,893
462	*72*	*534*	*51*	*39*	*90*	*1,165,238*	*1,083,947*	*2,249,185*
708	*102*	*810*	*59*	*40*	*99*	*2,319,591*	*2,188,028*	*4,507,619*
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,368	12,065	24,433
...	...	...	...	...	...	43,350	42,284	85,634
34	17	51	1	1	2	80,543	88,817	169,360
11	...	11	...	...	...	1,351	29	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	46,500	46,500	93,000
45	*17*	*62*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*184,112*	*189,695*	*373,807*
753	119	872	60	41	101	2,503,703	2,377,723	4,881,426

Govt. of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. I.—22-4-32.—600.

ASSAM.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XI

SHOWING

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE MALE POPULATION.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C. I.—1-6-82.—600.

Showing the Occupations of the

OCCUPATIONS.	Cachar (a).			Sylhet.			Goálpára.			Kámrúp.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.											
Order—											
I.—Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Officers of National Government ...	167	256	423	230	215	445	58	167	225	280	314
2. Officers of Municipal, Local, and Village Governments	307	441	748	305	1,496	1,801	60	1,063	1,123	242	44
Total Order I ...	*474*	*697*	*1,171*	*535*	*1,711*	*2,246*	*118*	*1,230*	*1,348*	*522*	*358*
II.—Persons engaged in the defence of the Country.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Army	758	120	878	6	...	6	13	3	16	117	...
Total Order II ...	*758*	*120*	*878*	*6*	...	*6*	*13*	*3*	*16*	*117*	...
III.—Persons engaged in the learned professions, or in Literature, Art and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).											
Sub-Order—											
1. Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers	22	516	538	169	8,071	8,240	28	696	724	186	1,004
2. Lawyers, and Law Stamp dealers ...	31	14	45	235	37	272	20	18	38	52	...
3. Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists ...	24	135	159	38	107	145	24	41	65	61	5
4. Authors and Literary persons ...	24	...	24	24	2	26	...	...	...	9	...
5. Artists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Musicians	19	44	63	21	440	461	14	56	70	23	...
7. Actors	...	...	...	...	96	96	...	20	20	2	...
8. Teachers	17	97	114	45	317	362	10	71	81	46	133
9. Scientific Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	4	
Total Order III ...	*137*	*806*	*943*	*532*	*9,070*	*9,602*	*102*	*905*	*1,007*	*386*	*1,142*
Total Class I ...	*1,369*	*1,623*	*2,992*	*1,073*	*10,781*	*11,854*	*233*	*2,138*	*2,371*	*1,025*	*1,500*
II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.											
V.—Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Engaged in boarding and lodging ...	3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attendants, Domestic Servants ...	471	1,820	2,291	727	3,486	4,213	257	2,462	2,719	1,120	1,042
Total Order V and Class II ...	*474*	*1,820*	*2,294*	*734*	*3,486*	*4,220*	*257*	*2,462*	*2,719*	*1,120*	*1,042*

(a) Includes the population

(b) No regular census having been made of the Hills portion of this district, the population

TABLE No. XII.

Male Population of Assam.

Total.	Darrang.	Now-gong.	Sibságar.			Lakhimpur.			Gáro Hills (*b*).	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Nága Hills (*b*).	Total.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.				Towns.	Villages.	Total.
594	304	337	147	430	577	72	288	360	24	312	42	954	2,689	3,643
286	263	137	142	198	340	110	274	384	181	151	148	1,166	4,396	5,562
880	*567*	*474*	*289*	*628*	*917*	*182*	*562*	*744*	*205*	*463*	*190*	*2,120*	*7,085*	*9,205*
117	64	41	...	82	82	295	332	627	2	597	559	1,189	1,800	2,989
117	*64*	*41*	...	*82*	*82*	*295*	*332*	*627*	*2*	*597*	*559*	*1,189*	*1,800*	*2,989*
1,190	201	134	10	93	103	24	68	92	2	12	...	439	10,797	11,236
52	16	8	7	9	16	5	...	5	...	9	...	350	111	461
69	34	17	9	62	71	14	31	45	5	7	7	173	451	624
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	2	59
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	80	540	620
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	45	...	...	...	3	160	163
179	106	96	20	122	142	10	45	55	8	94	...	148	1,089	1,237
4	...	1	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	10	14	24
1,528	*357*	*256*	*46*	*292*	*338*	*57*	*193*	*250*	*15*	*122*	*7*	*1,260*	*13,165*	*14,425*
2,525	*988*	*771*	*335*	*1,002*	*1,337*	*534*	*1,087*	*1,621*	*222*	*1,182*	*756*	*4,569*	*22,050*	*26,619*
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	17	...	17
2,162	445	360	171	495	666	270	795	1,065	51	418	93	3,016	11,467	14,483
2,162	*445*	*360*	*171*	*495*	*666*	*277*	*795*	*1,072*	*51*	*418*	*93*	*3,033*	*11,467*	*14,500*

of Cachar Hill Tracts.
of that portion has been shown in Class VI, Order XVIII, as persons of no specified occupation.

Showing the Occupations of the

OCCUPATIONS.	Cachar (a).			Sylhet.			Goálpára.			Kámrú c.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Village
III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.											
Order—											
VI.—Persons who buy, or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Mercantile men	105	120	225	156	2,591	2,747	103	85	188	145	228
2. Other general dealers	449	1,331	1,780	329	17,894	18,223	216	4,624	4,840	609	4,699
Total Order VI ...	*554*	*1,451*	*2,005*	*485*	*20,485*	*20,970*	*319*	*4,709*	*5,028*	*754*	*4,927*
VII.—Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods and messages.											
Sub-Order—											
2. Carriers on roads	10	...	10	93	...	93	61	35	96	109	...
3. Carriers on canals and rivers ...	182	660	842	142	3,685	3,827	635	610	1,245	157	334
4. Carriers on seas and rivers ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	312	22	334	12	..
5. Engaged in storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	4	...
Total Order VII ...	*192*	*663*	*855*	*235*	*3,685*	*3,920*	*1,050*	*667*	*1,717*	*282*	*334*
Total Class III ...	*746*	*2,114*	*2,860*	*720*	*24,170*	*24,890*	*1,369*	*5,376*	*6,745*	*1,036*	*5,261*
IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.											
VIII.—Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grass and other products.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Agriculturists	517	98,893	99,410	434	479,852	480,286	176	137,783	137,959	1,134	173,470
Total Order VIII ...	*517*	*98,893*	*99,410*	*434*	*479,852*	*480,286*	*176*	*137,783*	*137,959*	*1,134*	*173,470*
IX.—Persons engaged about animals.											
Persons engaged about animals ...	137	946	1,083	265	38,912	39,177	101	3,352	3,453	542	1,738
Total Order IX ...	*137*	*946*	*1,083*	*265*	*38,912*	*39,177*	*101*	*3,352*	*3,453*	*542*	*1,738*
Total Class IV ...	*654*	*99,839*	*100,493*	*699*	*518,764*	*519,463*	*277*	*141,135*	*141,412*	*1,676*	*175,208*

(a) Includes the population

(b) No regular census having been made of the Hills portion of this district, the population of that portion

TABLE No. XII —*continued.*

Male Population of Assam.

Total.	Darrang.	Now-gong.	Sibságar.			Lakhimpur.			Gáro Hills(*b*).	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Nága Hills(*b*).	Total.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.				Towns.	Villages.	Total.
373	3	27	...	...	...	159	...	159	...	4	...	668	3,058	3,726
5,308	2,389	1,494	174	2,618	2,792	349	426	775	50	880	31	2,126	36,436	38,562
5,681	*2,392*	*1,521*	*174*	*2,618*	*2,792*	*508*	*426*	*934*	*50*	*884*	*31*	*2,794*	*39,494*	*42,288*
109	31	42	30	...	30	155	...	155	...	...	34	458	142	600
491	180	121	2	214	216	28	41	69	...	22	...	1,146	5,867	7,013
12	68	...	2	202	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	295	621
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	50	...	50
616	*279*	*163*	*34*	*416*	*450*	*187*	*41*	*228*	...	*22*	*34*	*1,980*	*6,304*	*8,284*
6,297	*2,671*	*1,684*	*208*	*3,034*	*3,242*	*695*	*467*	*1,162*	*50*	*906*	*65*	*4,774*	*45,798*	*50,572*
174,604	86,724	89,975	768	117,381	118,149	244	57,549	57,793	5,146	37,395	6	3,273	1,284,174	1,287,447
174 604	*86,724*	*89,975*	*768*	*117,381*	*118,149*	*244*	*57,549*	*57,793*	*5,146*	*37,395*	*6*	*3,273*	*1,284,174*	*1,287,447*
2,280	604	2,427	136	1,323	1,459	170	433	603	797	56	...	1,351	50,588	51,939
2,280	*604*	*2,427*	*136*	*1,323*	*1,459*	*170*	*433*	*603*	*797*	*56*	...	*1,351*	*50,588*	*51,939*
176,884	*87,328*	*92,402*	*904*	*118,704*	*119,608*	*414*	*57,982*	*58,396*	*5,943*	*37,451*	*6*	*4,624*	*1,334,762*	*1,339,386*

of Cachar Hill Tracts.
has been shown in Class VI, Order XVIII, as persons of no specified occupation.

Showing the Occupations of the

OCCUPATIONS.	Cachar (a).			Sylhet.			Goálpára.			Kámrúp.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.											
Order—											
X.—Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Workers in books	...	...	...	6	...	6	3	...	3	...	...
2. Do. in musical instruments ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. in carving and figures ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Do. in tackle for sports and games	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7. Do. in watches and philosophical instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
9. Do. in arms	4	...	4	14	...	14	...	...	...	1	...
13. Do. in ships	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
14. Do. in houses and buildings ...	64	189	253	130	2,685	2,815	37	129	166	230	158
17. Do. in chemicals	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total Order X ...	*74*	*189*	*263*	*165*	*2,685*	*2,850*	*40*	*131*	*171*	*236*	*158*
XI.—Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Workers in wool and worsted ...	91	...	91	115	...	115	39	15	54	...	...
3. Do. in cotton and flax ...	16	386	402	85	6,511	6,596	...	885	885	8	...
5. Do. in dress	224	813	1,037	422	4,610	5,032	96	629	725	241	86
6. Do. in hemp and other fibrous materials	...	...	...	1	387	388	1	...	1	1	...
Total Order XI ...	*331*	*1,199*	*1,530*	*623*	*11,508*	*12,131*	*136*	*1,529*	*1,665*	*250*	*86*
XII.—Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Workers in animal food	81	55	136	35	1,029	1,064	60	116	176	50	30
2. Do. in vegetable food ...	73	1,611	1,684	83	1,911	1,994	71	253	324	766	1,014
3. Do. in drinks and stimulants ...	125	75	200	135	370	505	20	22	42	126	25
Total Order XII ...	*279*	*1,741*	*2,020*	*253*	*3,310*	*3,563*	151	*391*	*542*	*942*	*1,069*
XIII.—Persons working and dealing in animal substances.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Workers in grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, shells, whalebone and lac ...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...
2. Workers in skins, feathers and quills ...	5	36	41	11	661	672	...	1	1	...	...
Total Order XIII ...	*5*	*36*	*41*	*58*	*661*	*719*	...	*1*	*1*	...	...

(*a*) Includes the population

(*b*) No regular census having been made of the Hills portion of this district, the population

TABLE No. XII—*continued.*

Male Population of Assam.

Total.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.			Lakhimpur.			Gáro Hills (*b*).	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Nága Hills (*b*).	Total.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.				Towns.	Villages.	Total.
...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
388	73	165	24	113	137	62	223	285	14	129	1	547	3,879	4,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
394	*73*	*165*	*33*	*113*	*146*	*62*	*223*	*285*	*14*	*129*	*1*	*610*	*3,881*	*4,491*
...	65	105	...	25	25	10	...	10	...	...	...	255	210	465
8	112	49	...	9	9	...	156	156	...	103	...	109	8,211	8,320
327	89	128	44	81	125	101	388	489	31	119	3	1,128	6,977	8,105
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	387	390
336	*266*	*282*	*44*	*115*	*159*	*111*	*544*	*655*	*31*	*222*	*3*	*1,495*	*15,785*	*17,280*
80	6	4	5	45	50	58	...	58	3	23	...	289	1,311	1,600
1,780	111	189	1	110	111	35	318	353	9	84	...	1,029	5,610	6,639
151	14	17	4	35	39	38	...	38	30	41	...	448	629	1,077
2,011	*131*	*210*	*10*	*190*	*200*	*131*	*318*	*449*	*42*	*148*	...	*1,766*	*7,550*	*9,316*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	698	714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*63*	*698*	*761*

of Cachar Hill Tracts.
of that portion has been shown in Class VI, Order XVIII, as persons of no specified occupation.

Showing the Occupations of the

OCCUPATIONS.	Cachar (a).			Sylhet.			Goálpára.			Kámrúp.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS—*contd.*											
Order— *XIV.—Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances.*											
Sub-Order —											
1. Workers in gum and resin ...	3	...	3	5	950	955	8	112	120	4	...
2. Workers in wood	128	114	242	124	166	290	7	32	39	53	...
4. Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	20	35	55	89	216	305	4	...	4	9	...
Total Order XIV ...	*151*	*149*	*300*	*218*	*1,332*	*1,550*	*19*	*144*	*163*	*66*	...
XV.—Persons working and dealing in minerals.											
Sub-Order—											
2. Workers in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Workers in stone and clay ...	9	27	36	101	390	491	6	61	67	38	...
4. Workers in earthenware ...	8	114	122	41	495	536	4	329	333	164	462
5. Workers in glass	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
8. Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	46	22	68	123	749	872	56	153	209	168	400
10. Workers in tin and quicksilver ...	6	...	6	14	...	14	1	...	1	...	...
13. Workers in brass and other mixed metals	7	...	7	54	30	84	10	10	20	53	586
14. Workers in steel and iron ...	2	117	119	6	2,275	2,281	5	45	50	125	280
Total Order XV ...	*78*	*280*	*358*	*344*	*3,939*	*4,283*	*82*	*598*	*680*	*548*	*1,728*
Total Class V ...	*918*	*3,594*	*4,512*	*1,661*	*23,435*	*25,096*	*428*	*2,794*	*3,222*	*2,042*	*3,041*
VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.											
XVI.—Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined).											
Sub-Order—											
1. General labourers	338	8,552	8,890	138	14,770	14,908	209	4,400	4,609	497	3,882
2. Other persons of indefinite occupations	28	7	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Order XVI ...	*366*	*8,559*	*8,925*	*138*	*14,770*	*14,908*	*209*	*4,400*	*4,609*	*497*	*3,882*
XVII.—Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Total Order XVII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...
XVIII.—Persons of no specified occupation	675	44,185	44,860	3,562	395,792	399,354	1,557	66,512	68,069	6,230	125,501
Total Order XVIII ...	*675*	*44,185*	*44,860*	*3,562*	*395,792*	*399,354*	*1,557*	*66,512*	*68,069*	*6,230*	*125,501*
Total Class VI ...	*1,041*	*52,744*	*53,785*	*3,700*	*410,562*	*414,262*	*1,766*	*70,914*	*72,680*	*6,727*	*129,383*
Total for the Province ...	5,202	161,734	166,936	8,587	991,198	999,785	4,330	224,819	229,149	13,626	315,435

(a) Includes the population

(b) No regular census having been made of the Hills portion of this district, the population

TABLE No. XII—*concluded.*

Male Population of Assam.

Total.	Darrang.	Now-gong.	Sibságar.			Lakhimpur.			Gáro Hills (*b*).	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Nága Hills (*b*).	Total.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.				Towns.	Villages.	Total.
4	77	43	...	25	25	76	...	76	...	...	...	96	1,207	1,303
53	15	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	110	...	315	437	752
9	47	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	122	347	469
66	*139*	*87*	...	*25*	*25*	*79*	...	*79*	...	*115*	...	*533*	*1,991*	*2,524*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
38	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	157	478	635
626	381	864	32	841	870	28	...	28	...	...	...	277	3,484	3,761
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
568	94	98	31	60	91	48	16	64	...	3	1	472	1,596	2,068
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
639	61	14	2	174	176	2	...	2	...	...	...	128	875	1,003
405	8	93	...	11	11	25	27	52	4	204	1	163	3,065	3,228
2,276	*544*	*1,067*	*65*	*1,086*	*1,151*	*106*	*43*	*149*	*4*	*209*	*2*	*1,223*	*9,506*	*10,729*
5,083	*1,153*	*1,811*	*152*	*1,529*	*1,681*	*489*	*1,128*	*1,617*	*91*	*823*	*6*	*5,690*	*39,405*	*45,095*
4,379	45	674	108	...	108	245	...	245	453	6,611	26	1,536	39,412	40,948
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	28	...	29	35	64
4,379	*45*	*674*	*108*	...	*108*	*246*	...	*246*	*453*	*6,639*	*26*	*1,564*	*39,448*	*41,012*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	155	...	...	161	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	*1*	*155*	...	...	*161*	*161*
131,731	49,788	62,778	1,521	67,031	68,552	1,626	30,592	3 2,218	49,140	32,969	46,899	15,171	971,187	986,358
131,731	*49,788*	*62,778*	*1,521*	*67,031*	*68,552*	*1,626*	*30,592*	*32,218*	*49,140*	*32,969*	*46,899*	*15,171*	*971,187*	*986,358*
136,110	*49,833*	*63,452*	*1,629*	*67,031*	*68,660*	*1,872*	*30,595*	*32,467*	*49,594*	*39,763*	*46,925*	*16,735*	*1,010,796*	*1,027,531*
329,061	142,418	160,480	3,399	191,795	195,194	4,281	92,054	96,335	55,951	80,543	47,851	39,425	2,464,278	2,503,703

of Cachar Hill Tracts.
of that portion has been shown in Class VI, Order XVII, as persons of no specified occupation.

ASSAM.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII

SHOWING

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C. L.—2-6-31.—600.

Showing the Occupations of the

OCCUPATIONS.	Cachar (a).			Sylhet.			Goálpára.			Kámrúp.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns	Villages.	Total	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.											
Order—											
I.—Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Officers of National Government ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
2. Officers of Municipal, Village and Local Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Order I ...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	*2*	...
III.—Persons engaged in the learned professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).											
Sub-Order—											
1. Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers	...	42	42	23	720	743	...	110	110	2	56
3. Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists...	2	...	2	...	14	14	...	...	...	8	...
6. Musicians	...	...	...	6	57	63	...	129	129	...	...
7. Actresses	...	...	...	3	11	14	...	7	7	...	...
8. Teachers	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Order III ...	*2*	*44*	*46*	*32*	*802*	*834*	...	*246*	*246*	*10*	*56*
Total Class I ...	*2*	*44*	*46*	*32*	*804*	*836*	...	*246*	*246*	*12*	*56*
II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.											
V.—Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man.											
Sub-Order—											
2. Attendants, Domestic Servants, &c. ...	22	247	269	66	904	970	22	578	600	59	96
Total Order V ...	*22*	*247*	*269*	*66*	*904*	*970*	*22*	*578*	*600*	*59*	*96*
Total Class II ...	*22*	*247*	*269*	*66*	*904*	*970*	*22*	*578*	*600*	*59*	*96*
III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.											
VI.—Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Mercantile Women	...	2	2	19	480	499	...	180	180	4	1
2. Other general Dealers	7	122	129	64	3,278	3,342	41	1,706	1,747	123	786
Total Order VI ...	*7*	*124*	*131*	*83*	*3,758*	*3,841*	*41*	*1,886*	*1,927*	*127*	*787*
VII.—Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods and messages.											
Sub-Order—											
2. Carriers on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
3. Carriers on canals and rivers ...	...	1	1	...	103	103	1	12	13	...	...
Total Order VII ...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*103*	*103*	*1*	*12*	*13*	...	...
Total Class III ...	*7*	*125*	*132*	*83*	*3,861*	*3,944*	*42*	*1,898*	*1,940*	*127*	*787*

(a) Includes the population

(b) No regular census having been made of the Hills portion of this district,

TABLE No. XII.

Female Population of Assam.

Total.	Darrang.	Nowgong	Sibságar.			Lakhimpur.			Gáro Hills (b).	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Nága Hills (b).	Total.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.				Towns.	Villages.	Total.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	30
2	...	...	...	...	...	*30*	...	*30*	...	...	...	*32*	*2*	*34*
58	1	2	1	...	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	26	939	965
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	16	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	186	192
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...	4	28	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	30	30
66	*2*	*2*	*1*	...	*1*	*1*	*18*	*19*	...	*29*	...	*46*	*1,199*	*1,245*
68	*2*	*2*	*1*	...	*1*	*31*	*18*	*49*	...	*29*	...	*78*	*1,201*	*1,279*
155	26	66	22	9	31	25	41	66	15	128	...	*216*	*2,110*	*2,326*
155	*26*	*66*	*22*	*9*	*31*	*25*	*41*	*66*	*15*	*128*	...	*216*	*2,110*	*2,326*
155	*26*	*66*	*22*	*9*	*31*	*25*	*41*	*66*	*15*	*128*	...	*216*	*2,110*	*2,326*
5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	23	747	770
909	855	936	...	893	893	153	144	297	5	777	...	388	9,502	9,890
914	*855*	*939*	...	*893*	*893*	*153*	*144*	*297*	*5*	*858*	...	*411*	*10,249*	*10,660*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	117	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	*1*	*118*	*119*
914	*855*	*939*	...	*893*	*893*	*153*	*145*	*298*	*6*	*858*	...	*412*	*10,367*	*10,779*

of Cachar Hill Tracts.
the population of that portion has been shown in Class VI, Order XVIII, as persons of no specified occupation.

Showing the occupations of the

OCCUPATIONS.	Cachar (a).			Sylhet.			Goálpára.			Kámrúp.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.											
Order—											
VIII.—Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing, grain, fruits, grasses and other products.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Agriculturists	10	60,189	60,199	105	107,929	108,034	106	58,277	58,383	355	121,196
3. Horticulturists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Order VIII ...	*10*	*60,189*	*60,199*	*105*	*107,929*	*108,034*	*106*	*58,277*	*58,383*	*355*	*121,196*
IX—Persons engaged about Animals.											
Persons engaged about animals ...	5	362	367	183	11,743	11,926	62	2,317	2,379	185	1,956
Total, Order IX ...	*5*	*362*	*367*	*183*	*11,743*	*11,926*	*62*	*2,317*	*2,379*	*185*	*1,956*
Total, Class IV ...	*15*	*60,551*	*60,566*	*288*	*119,672*	*119,960*	*168*	*60,594*	*60,762*	*540*	*123,152*
V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.											
X—Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions.											
Sub-Order—											
9. Workers in Arms	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
14. Workers in houses and buildings ...	...	...	...	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Order X ...	...	...	...	*4*	*77*	*81*	...	...	...	...	...
XI—Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and dress.											
Sub-Order—											
3. Workers in cotton and flax ...	4	463	467	97	7,306	7,403	74	2,161	2,235	209	322
4. Workers in mixed materials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	16	...
5. Workers in dress	9	162	171	120	2,554	2,674	...	310	310	23	1
Total, Order XI ...	*13*	*625*	*638*	*217*	*9,860*	*10,077*	*78*	*2,471*	*2,549*	*248*	*323*
XII—Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Workers in Animal food ...	1	...	1	...	104	104	61	95	156	...	...
2. Workers in Vegetable food ...	26	850	876	29	2,039	2,068	59	699	758	127	...
3. Workers in Drinks and Stimulants ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	25	...	25	125	...
Total, Order XII ...	*27*	*850*	*877*	*32*	*2,143*	*2,175*	*145*	*794*	*939*	*252*	...

(a) Includes the population

(b) No regular census having been made of the Hills portion of this district, the population

TABLE No. XII—*continued.*

Female Population of Assam.

Total.	Darrang.	Nowgong	Sibságar.			Lakhimpur.			Gáro Hills (*b*).	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Nága Hills (*b*.)	Total.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.				Towns.	Villages.	Total.
121,551	61,352	60,235	576	98,010	98,586	103	44,724	44,827	2,222	34,793	...	1,255	657,927	659,182
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	9	9
121,551	*61,352*	*60,235*	*576*	*98,011*	*98,587*	*103*	*44,732*	*44,835*	*2,222*	*34,793*	...	*1,255*	*657,936*	*659,191*
2,141	842	519	119	1,407	1,526	229	373	602	44	203	...	783	19,766	20,549
2,141	*842*	*519*	*119*	*1,407*	*1,526*	*229*	*373*	*602*	*44*	*203*	...	*783*	*19,766*	*20,549*
123,692	*62,194*	*60,754*	*695*	*99,418*	*100,113*	*332*	*45,105*	*45,437*	*2,266*	*34,996*	...	*2,038*	*677,702*	*679,740*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*77*	*81*
531	7,436	7,661	37	711	748	...	207	207	8	4,327	...	421	30,602	31,023
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
24	4	28	9	7	16	10	...	10	...	58	...	171	3,124	3,295
571	*7,440*	*7,689*	*46*	*718*	*764*	*10*	*207*	*217*	*8*	*4,385*	...	*612*	*33,726*	*34,338*
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	62	219	281
127	58	83	1	...	1	60	75	135	3	163	...	302	3,970	4,272
125	...	3	12	...	12	70	...	70	...	179	...	235	182	417
252	*59*	*86*	*13*	...	*13*	*130*	*75*	*205*	*8*	*356*	...	*599*	*4,371*	*4,970*

of Cachar Hill Tracts.
of that portion has been shown in Class VI, Order XVIII, as persons of no specified occupation.

Showing the occupations of the

OCCUPATIONS.	Cachar (a).			Sylhet.			Goálpára.			Kámrúp.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.
V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS—*contd.*											
XIII—Persons working and dealing in animal substances.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Workers in lac	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
2. Workers in skins, feathers and quills ...	...	2	2	...	90	90	...	7	7	...	...
Total, Order XIII ...	...	*2*	*2*	*5*	*90*	*95*	...	*7*	*7*	...	...
XIV—Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances.											
Sub-Order—											
1. Workers in gum and resin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...
2. Workers in wood	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...
4. Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	...	...	...	4	134	138	9	...	9	...	...
Total, Order XIV ...	...	...	...	*4*	*160*	*164*	*9*	*9*	*18*	...	...
XV—Persons working and dealing in minerals.											
Sub-Order—											
2. Workers in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Workers in stone and clay ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Workers in earthenware	...	46	46	26	485	511	4	395	399	246	586
8. Workers in gold, silver and precious stones.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...
13. Workers in brass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
14. Workers in iron and steel... ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	5
Total, Order XV ...	*2*	*46*	*48*	*26*	*485*	*511*	*4*	*427*	*431*	*272*	*591*
Total, Class V ...	*42*	*1,523*	*1,565*	*288*	*12,815*	*13,103*	*236*	*3,708*	*3,944*	*772*	*914*
VI—INDEFINITE AND NONPRODUCTIVE CLASS.											
XVI—Labourers and others, (branch of labour undefined). ...	48	...	48	26	...	26	130	989	1,119	50	404
XVIII—Persons of no specified occupation...	1,229	83,067	84,296	5,037	825,348	830,385	1,769	146,703	148,472	10,267	178,663
Total, Orders XVI and XVIII and Class VI	*1,277*	*83,067*	*84,344*	*5,063*	*825,348*	*830,411*	*1,899*	*147,692*	*149,591*	*10,317*	*179,067*
Total for the Province ...	1,365	145,557	146,922	5,820	963,404	969,224	2,367	214,716	217,083	11,827	304,072

(a) Includes the population

(b) No regular census having been made of the Hills portion of this district, the population

TABLE No. XII—*concluded.*

Female Population of Assam.

Total.	Darrang.	Nowgong	Sibságar.			Lakhimpur.			Gáro Hills (*b*).	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Nága Hills (*b*).	Total.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns	Villages.	Total.				Towns.	Villages.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	99	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	..	...	...	45	9	54
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	139	...	...	169	169
...	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	13	173	186
...	22	12	...	...	...	45	...	45	2	146	...	58	351	409
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	41	41
1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	11	3	14
832	227	442	32	786	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	2,967	3,275
...	2	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25	...	25
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	19	19
863	229	442	32	797	829	8	...	8	...	47	...	344	3,064	3,408
1,686	7,750	8 229	91	1,515	1,606	193	282	475	18	4,934	...	1,622	41.688	43,310
454	...	61	42	...	42	80	...	80	419	10.687	...	376	12.510	12.886
188,930	60,088	71,048	1,618	70,776	72,394	2,058	35,095	37,153	50,873	37,235	46,529	21,978	1,605,425	1.627.403
189,384	60,088	71,109	1,660	70,776	72,436	2,138	35,095	37,233	51,292	47,872	46,529	22,354	1,617,935	1.640,289
315,899	130,915	150.099	2.469	172,611	175,080	2.872	80.686	83,558	53.597	88,817	46.529	26,720	2 351.003	2 377.723

of Cachar Hill Tracts.
of that portion has been shown in Class VI, Order XVIII, as persons of no specified occupation.

ASSAM.

SPECIAL TABLE No. XII.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE MALE POPULATION OF TOWNS WITH AGE DETAILS.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C. I.—4-7-52.—600.

Showing occupations of males by ages for towns

OCCUPATIONS.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.			
ORDER I.—*Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Officers of National Government	...	2	31
2. Officers of Municipal, Local, and Village Government	...	...	51
Total Order I ...	...	*2*	*82*
ORDER II.—*Persons engaged in the defence of the Country.*			
SUB-ORDER—			
1. Army	..	...	66
Total Sub-Order 1 and Order II ...	...	...	*66*
ORDER III.—*Persons engaged in the learned professions, or in Literature, Art and Science (with their immediate subordinates).*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Clergymen, ministers, priests, church and temple officers	...	9	31
2. Lawyers and law stamp dealers	...	4	16
3. Physicians, surgeons, druggists	...	...	5
4. Authors and literary persons	...	...	2
6. Musicians	2	5	14
7. Actors	...	...	...
8. Teachers	...	...	5
9. Scientific persons	...	...	1
Total Order III ...	*2*	*18*	*74*
Total Class I ...	**2**	**20**	**222**
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.			
ORDER V.—*Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Engaged in boarding and lodging	...	...	1
2. Attendants, domestic servants, &c.	36	291	536
Total Order V and Class II ...	**36**	**291**	**537**
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.			
ORDER VI.—*Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Mercantile men	...	13	35
2. Other general dealers	3	74	208
Total Order VI ...	*3*	*87*	*243*

TABLE No. XII.

of which the population is 5,000 and upwards.

Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
33	921	303	332	171	74	41	954
51	1,115	593	340	148	31	3	1,166
84	*2,036*	*896*	*672*	*319*	*105*	*44*	*2,120*
66	1,123	637	366	88	29	3	1,189
66	*1,123*	*637*	*366*	*88*	*29*	*3*	*1,189*
40	399	91	91	104	58	55	439
20	330	102	91	61	46	30	350
5	168	45	65	31	21	6	173
2	55	32	16	4	...	3	57
21	59	22	22	9	5	1	80
...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3
5	143	61	50	22	7	3	148
1	9	1	4	1	2	1	10
94	*1,166*	*356*	*340*	*232*	*139*	*99*	*1,260*
244	4,325	1,889	1,378	639	273	146	4,569
1	16	3	7	3	3	...	17
863	2,153	1,054	735	205	97	62	3,016
864	2,169	1057	742	208	100	62	3.033
48	620	181	168	144	87	40	668
285	1,841	572	577	413	182	97	2,126
333	*2,461*	*753*	*745*	*557*	*269*	*137*	*2,794*

Showing occupations of males by ages for towns of which

OCCUPATIONS.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS—*contd.*			
ORDER VII.—*Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods and messages.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
2. Carriers on roads	3	10	33
3. Carriers on canals and rivers	9	78	99
4. Carriers on seas and rivers	...	3	25
5. Engaged in storage	...	3	5
Total Order VII ...	*12*	*94*	*162*
Total Class III ...	15	181	405
CLASS IV.—AGRICUETURAL CLASS.			
ORDER VIII.—*Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, and other products.*			
SUB-ORDER—			
1. Agriculturists	46	241	314
Total of Sub-Order 1 and Order VIII ...	*46*	*241*	*314*
ORDER IX.—*Persons engaged about animals*	31	71	136
Total Order IX ...	*31*	*71*	*136*
Total Class IV ...	77	312	450
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.			
ORDER X.—*Persons engaged in arts and mechanic productions.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Workers in books	...	...	1
2. Workers in musical instruments	...	...	...
4. Workers in carving and figures	...	...	...
5. Workers in tackle for sports and games	...	...	1
9. Workers in arms	...	1	...
13. Workers in ships	...	...	...
14. Workers in houses and buildings	1	4	36
17. Workers in chemicals	...	1	...
Total Order X ...	*1*	*6*	*38*

TABLE No. XII—*continued.*

the population is 5,000 and upwards—continued.

Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
46	412	136	149	92	23	12	458
183	960	365	352	150	56	37	1,146
28	298	164	82	37	11	4	326
8	42	12	18	7	3	2	50
268	*1,712*	*677*	*601*	*286*	*93*	*57*	*1,980*
601	4,173	1,430	1,346	843	362	192	4,774
601	2,672	794	748	556	321	253	3,273
601	*2,672*	*794*	*748*	*556*	*321*	*253*	*3,273*
238	1,113	342	353	216	118	84	1,351
238	*1,113*	*342*	*353*	*216*	*118*	*84*	*1,351*
839	3,785	1,136	1,101	772	439	337	4,624
1	17	5	7	5	...	...	18
...	4	1	2	1	...	...	4
...	3	1	2	...	...	...	3
1	4	3	1	...	...	...	5
1	18	8	4	4	2	...	19
...	7	3	3	1	...	...	7
41	506	135	184	123	43	21	547
1	6	2	1	2	1	...	7
45	*565*	*158*	*304*	*136*	*46*	*21*	*610*

OCCUPATIONS.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS —*contd.*			
ORDER XI.—*Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Workers in wool and worsted	...	8	35
3. Workers in cotton and flax	...	6	11
5. Workers in dress	16	74	133
6. Workers in hemp and other fibrous material	...	...	...
Total Order XI ...	*16*	*88*	*179*
ORDER XII.—*Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Workers in animal food	...	13	36
2. Workers in vegetable food	2	39	52
3. Workers in drinks and stimulants	...	5	26
Total Order XII ...	*2*	*57*	*114*
ORDER XIII.—*Persons working and dealing in animal substances.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Workers in grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, whale-bone, and lac ...	...	1	3
2. Workers in skins, feathers, and quills	...	1	...
Total Order XIII ...	...	*2*	*3*
ORDER XIV.—*Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. Workers in gums and resins	...	6	...
2. Workers in wood	...	12	33
4.—Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	...	4	5
Total Order XIV ...	...	*22*	*38*
ORDER XV.—*Persons working and dealing in minerals.*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
3. Workers in stone and clay	4	9	9
4. Workers in earthen ware	3	12	13
5. Workers in glass	...	...	...
8. Workers in gold, silver, and precious stones	2	13	41
10. Workers in tin and quicksilver	...	1	...
13. Workers in brass and other mixed metals	...	9	19
14. Workers in steel and iron	...	3	3
Total Order XV ...	*9*	*47*	*85*
Total Class V ...	**28**	**222**	**457**

TABLE No. XII—*continued.*

of which the population is 5,000 and upwards—continued.

Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards	Total all ages.
43	212	92	65	42	11	2	255
17	92	20	13	24	12	23	109
223	905	315	311	187	58	34	1,128
...	3	1	...	1	...	1	3
283	*1,212*	*428*	*389*	*254*	*81*	*60*	*1,495*
49	240	93	86	46	8	7	289
93	936	303	268	215	131	19	1,029
31	417	152	114	83	46	22	448
173	*1,593*	*548*	*468*	*344*	*185*	*48*	*1,766*
4	43	9	11	10	8	5	47
1	15	5	6	2	1	1	16
5	*58*	*14*	*17*	*12*	*9*	*6*	*63*
6	90	26	30	22	10	2	96
45	270	97	87	50	25	11	315
9	113	15	56	24	11	7	122
60	*473*	*138*	*173*	*96*	*46*	*20*	*533*
22	135	36	51	25	6	17	157
28	249	42	96	54	27	30	277
...	5	1	...	...	1	3	5
56	416	141	129	89	41	16	472
1	20	7	7	4	1	1	21
28	100	24	26	25	11	14	128
6	157	38	52	44	22	1	163
141	*1,082*	*289*	*361*	*241*	*109*	*82*	*1,223*
707	4,983	1,575	1,612	1,083	476	237	5,690

Showing occupations of males by ages for towns

OCCUPATIONS.	0—9.	10—14.	15—19.
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.			
ORDER XVI.—*Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined).*			
SUB-ORDERS—			
1. General labourers	24	42	105
2. Other persons of indefinite occupation	...	...	...
Total Order XVI ...	*24*	*42*	*105*
ORDER XVIII.—*Persons of no specified occupations.*			
SUB-ORDER—			
1. Others	8,747	2,188	1,306
Total Class VI ...	8,77.	2,230	1,411
Total for the Province ...	8,929	3,256	3,482

TABLE No. XII—*concluded.*

of which the population is 5,000 and upwards—concluded.

Total under 20.	Total 20 and upwards.	20—29.	30—39.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and upwards.	Total all ages.
171	1,364	535	498	225	80	26	1,535
	29	8	11	5	5	...	29
171	*1,393*	*543*	*509*	*230*	*85*	*26*	*1,564*
12,241	2,930	1,096	826	352	261	395	15,171
12,412	4,323	1,639	1,335	582	346	421	16,735
15.667	23,758	8,726	7,514	4,127	1,996	1,395	39,425

Showing the distribution of the population

	DISTRICT.	ALL RELIGIONS.						HIN		
		Males.			Females.			Males.		
		1 Under instruction.	2 Not under instruction and able to read and write.	3 Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	1	2	3	1	2	3
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar	2,178	7,048	145,342	63	178	134,616	1,672	5,443	93,267
	Sylhet	18,037	42,202	939,546	176	576	968,472	12,099	31,021	439,366
	Total Surma Valley ...	*20,215*	*49,250*	*1,084,888*	*239*	*754*	*1,103,088*	*13,771*	*37,064*	*532,633*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	171	289	12,141	20	7	11,286	89	187	7,861
	Goálpára	1,804	5,080	222,265	90	147	216,846	1,440	4,081	162,870
	Kámrúp	3,482	7,152	318,427	80	151	315,668	3,147	6,612	280,584
	Darrang	1,484	2,795	138,139	15	88	130,812	1,376	2,243	127,364
	Nowgong	1,300	2,974	156,206	38	55	150,006	1,150	2,679	125,538
	Sibságar	2,828	6,765	185,601	79	171	174,830	2,566	5,944	170,047
	Lakhimpur	962	3,082	92,291	57	120	83,381	670	2,333	77,954
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	*12,031*	*28,137*	*1,125,070*	*379*	*739*	*1,082,829*	*10,438*	*24,079*	*952,218*
	Total Plains ...	*32,246*	*77,387*	*2,209,958*	*618*	*1,493*	*2,185,917*	*24,209*	*61,143*	*1,484,851*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	...	13	12,355	...	...	12,065	...	11	5,438
	Gáro Hills	...	...	43,350*a*	...	...	42,284*a*	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	1,130	1,573	77,840	450	293	88,074	124	839	2,610
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military ...	...	671	680	...	...	29	...	633	600
	Ditto, Hill Tracts ...	...	...	46,500*b*	...	...	46,500*b*	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	*1,130*	*2,257*	*180,725*	*450*	*293*	*188,952*	*124*	*1,483*	*8,648*
	Total for the Province ...	33,376	79,644	2,390,683	1,068	1,786	2,374,869	24,333	62,626	1,493,499

NOTE.—1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction and able to read and write.

(a) Exact information regarding the education of the Hill Tribes of the Gáro Hills (Hill Tracts) was not obtainable, as no regular census was taken.

DUS.			MUHAMMADANS.					
Females.			Males.			Females.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
42	114	86,119	497	1,343	46,871	10	26	43,616
139	423	465,705	5,916	10,426	498,129	35	139	500,886
181	*537*	*551,824*	*6,413*	*11,769*	*545,000*	*45*	*165*	*544,532*
8	...	7,727	31	49	2,389	...	1	1,665
70	105	160,500	341	838	53,327	2	8	50,261
35	101	279,427	312	447	25,082	29	10	24,572
12	32	120,811	101	179	7,768	2	4	7,450
30	32	120,281	118	181	6,025	5	4	5,741
70	83	160,953	243	507	8,026	1	4	6,884
54	44	71,135	42	239	3,198	1	4	2,340
279	*397*	*920,834*	*1,188*	*2,440*	*105,815*	*40*	*35*	*98,913*
460	*934*	*1,472,658*	*7,601*	*14,209*	*650,815*	*85*	*200*	*643,445*
...	...	5,493	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	48	2,049	13	86	371	4	5	91
...	...	26	...	12	79	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	*48*	*7,568*	*13*	*98*	*453*	*4*	*5*	*94*
482	982	1,480,226	7,614	14,307	651,268	89	205	643,539

CHRISTIANS.						BUDD		
Males.			Females.			Males.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3	240	331	10	36	215	...	...	...
11	112	127	1	11	117	...	...	...
14	*352*	*358*	*11*	*47*	*362*	...	...	...
41	45	278	12	6	288	1	...	71
12	101	181	18	34	167	5	...	45
23	65	116	16	40	106	...	7	415
5	137	84	1	28	116	...	204	428
12	63	66	3	19	91	...	...	...
17	286	219	8	84	190	...	...	143
9	183	308	2	35	300	241	324	1,979
119	*880*	*1,252*	*60*	*246*	*1,258*	*247*	*535*	*3,081*
133	*1,232*	*1,610*	*71*	*293*	*1,620*	*247*	*535*	*3,081*
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
308	290	488	235	199	587	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
308	*317*	*488*	*235*	*199*	*587*	...	...	...
441	**1,549**	**2,098**	**306**	**492**	**2,207**	**247**	**535**	**3,081**

HISTS.			BRAHMOS.					
Females.			Males.			Females.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	...	6	20	3	1	2	8
...	...	...	6	25	1	1	3	2
...	...	...	*12*	*45*	*4*	*2*	*5*	*10*
...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	12
...	...	268	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	17	74	...	11	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	12
...	...	132	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	37	2,076	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	*54*	*2,646*	...	*49*	*3*	...	*7*	*24*
...	*54*	*2,646*	*12*	*94*	*7*	*2*	*12*	*34*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	8	1	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*1*	*9*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*
...	54	2,646	13	103	8	3	14	36

SIKHS.						JA		
Males.			Females.			Males.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	9	1	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1	*2*	*2*	...	...	*9*	*9*	*133*	*3*
1	*2*	*2*	...	...	*9*	*9*	*133*	*3*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	9	9	133	3

Total for the Province

(a) Exact information regarding the educatio

TABLE No. XIII.

in Assam according to Education.

INS			HILL TRIBES.						TOTAL.		
Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
...	...	...	...	2	4,970	...	...	4,598	154,568	134,857	289,425
...	...	...	5	18	1,923	...	...	1,762	999,785	969,224	1,969,009
...	...	...	*5*	*20*	*6,893*	...	...	*6,360*	*1,154,353*	*1,104,081*	*2,258,434*
...	...	...	9	8	1,542	...	...	1,539	12,601	11,313	23,914
...	...	1	4	1	5,840	...	...	5,807	229,149	217,083	446,232
...	...	...	...	...	12,230	...	...	11,295	329,061	315,899	644,960
...	...	4	...	...	2,495	...	...	2,357	142,418	130,915	273,333
...	...	2	16	10	24,573	...	...	23,879	160,480	150,099	310,579
...	...	6	...	...	7,164	...	...	6,665	195,194	175,080	370,274
...	...	...	...	...	8,852	...	...	7,530	96,335	83,558	179,893
...	...	*13*	*29*	*19*	*62,696*	...	...	*59,132*	*1,165,238*	*1,083,947*	*2,249,185*
...	...	*13*	*34*	*39*	*69,589*	...	...	*65,492*	*2,319,591*	*2,188,028*	*4,507,619*
...	...	...	...	...	6,914	...	...	6,572	12,368	12,065	24,433
...	...	...	...	...	43,350	...	...	42,284	43,350	42,284	85,634
...	...	...	684	350	74,370	188	39	85,345	80,543	88,817	169,360
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,351	29	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	46,500	...	...	46,500	46,500	46,500	93,000
...	...	...	*684*	*350*	*171,135*	*188*	*39*	*180,701*	*184,112*	*189,695*	*373,807*
...	...	13	718	389	240,724	188	39	246,193	2,503,703	2,377,723	4,881,426

3. Not under instruction and unable to read and write.
(b) Was not censused. The population was merely estimated by the Deputy Commissioner.

Showing the number of persons of unsound

Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All religions	1,518	919	599	13	13	26	27
Hindus	1,069	676	393	5	5	15	19
Muhammadans	382	209	173	6	6	8	7
Christians	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hill Tribes	65	34	31	2	2	3	1

TABLE No. XIV.

mind in Assam, by Religion, Age, and Sex.

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
53	34	69	60	190	106	178	96	140	96	120	81	130	86
42	27	50	44	144	73	130	61	98	62	95	55	97	47
9	4	18	12	34	25	43	31	41	29	21	22	29	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
2	3	1	4	12	8	5	4	1	4	4	3	4	2

Showing the number of persons of unsound mind

	Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	All Religions.	160	102	58	3	2	2	4
	Sylhet		661	371	290	3	4	9	9
	Total Surma Valley ...		*821*	*473*	*348*	*6*	*6*	*11*	*13*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	All Religions.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Goálpára		316	201	115	2	4	9	9
	Kámrúp		120	77	43	1	...	1	1
	Darrang		54	34	20	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong		41	22	19	1	1	2	1
	Sibságar		80	64	16	...	...	...	1
	Lakhimpur		38	24	14	1	...	2	2
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...		*649*	*422*	*227*	*5*	*5*	*14*	*14*
	Total Plains ...		*1,470*	*895*	*575*	*11*	*11*	*25*	*27*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	All Religions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do. ...		A	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		48	24	24	2	2	1	...
	Nága Hills		B	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...		*48*	*24*	*24*	*2*	*2*	*1*	...
	Total for the Province ...		1,518	919	599	13	13	26	27

A. The Garo Hills (Hill Tract) was not regularly censused, so
B. The Naga Hills

Showing the number of persons of unsound mind

PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	Hindus	100	60	40	1	...	2	3
	Sylhet		429	253	176	...	1	4	6
	Total Surma Valley ...		*529*	*313*	*216*	*1*	*1*	*6*	*9*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		234	157	77	2	3	6	6
	Kámrúp		117	74	43	1	...	1	1
	Darrang		50	31	19	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong		37	19	18	1	1	2	1
	Sibságar		72	61	11	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur		29	20	9	...	...	...	2
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...		*539*	*362*	*177*	*4*	*4*	*9*	*10*
	Total Plains ...		*1,068*	*675*	*393*	*5*	*5*	*15*	*19*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cáchar Hill Tracts ...	Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...		*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...		1,069	676	393	5	5	15	19

TABLE XIV—*continued.*

in Assam, by Religion, Age, and Sex (All Religions).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8	2	15	6	16	7	19	10	22	11	10	8	7	8
23	16	23	25	68	43	74	49	45	49	47	39	79	56
31	*18*	*38*	*31*	*84*	*50*	*93*	*59*	*67*	*60*	*57*	*47*	*86*	*64*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	7	12	15	44	24	45	20	35	16	23	15	15	5
4	5	9	7	9	8	15	6	10	5	16	9	12	2
...	...	...	...	19	4	2	3	4	4	5	2	4	7
2	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	4
...	...	7	1	12	5	13	3	16	3	12	1	4	2
...	...	1	3	9	5	3	1	5	1	1	2	2	...
22	*13*	*30*	*27*	*96*	*48*	*82*	*35*	*72*	*33*	*60*	*32*	*41*	*20*
53	*31*	*68*	*58*	*180*	*98*	*175*	*94*	*139*	*93*	*117*	*79*	*127*	*84*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	2	10	8	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	*3*	*1*	*2*	*10*	*8*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*
53	**34**	**69**	**60**	**190**	**106**	**178**	**96**	**140**	**96**	**120**	**81**	**130**	**86**

that information regarding infirmities is not obtainable.
was not censused.

in Assam, by Religion, Age, and Sex (Hindus).

7	2	8	4	13	5	9	7	10	9	5	4	5	6
17	13	15	17	50	30	53	29	25	28	35	28	54	24
24	*15*	*23*	*21*	*63*	*35*	*62*	*36*	*35*	*37*	*40*	*32*	*59*	*30*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	6	9	13	34	16	33	13	28	10	19	8	12	2
4	5	9	7	7	8	14	6	10	5	16	9	12	2
...	...	...	...	16	3	2	3	4	4	5	2	4	7
...	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	2	4	3	3	3	4
...	...	7	1	12	4	12	2	14	1	12	1	4	2
...	...	1	1	9	5	3	...	5	1	...	...	2	...
18	*12*	*27*	*23*	*81*	*38*	*68*	*25*	*63*	*25*	*55*	*23*	*37*	*17*
42	*27*	*50*	*44*	*144*	*73*	*130*	*61*	*98*	*62*	*95*	*55*	*96*	*47*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...
42	**27**	**50**	**44**	**144**	**73**	**130**	**61**	**98**	**62**	**95**	**55**	**97**	**47**

Showing the number of persons of unsound mind

Province or District.			Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains		Muhammadans.	57	39	18	2	2	...	1
	Sylhet			231	117	114	3	3	5	3
	Total Surma Valley	...		*288*	*156*	*132*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*4*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...		Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára			82	44	38	...	1	3	3
	Kámrúp			2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang			4	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar			5	3	2	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur			1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	...		*94*	*53*	*41*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*3*
	Total Plains	...		*382*	*209*	*173*	*6*	*6*	*8*	*7*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...		Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do. ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...		382	209	173	6	6	8	7

Showing the number of persons of unsound mind

PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains		Christians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley	...		..	...	...	....	.	...	
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...		Christians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Plains	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...		Christians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do. ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...			2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts	...		*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province	...		2	...	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIV—*continued.*

in Assam, by Religion, Age, and Sex (Muhammadans).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	...	7	2	2	2	9	3	12	2	5	4	1	2
6	3	8	8	18	13	20	20	20	21	12	11	25	32
7	*3*	*15*	*10*	*20*	*15*	*29*	*23*	*32*	*23*	*17*	*15*	*26*	*34*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	2	10	8	12	7	7	6	4	7	3	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*1*	*3*	*2*	*14*	*10*	*14*	*8*	*9*	*6*	*4*	*7*	*3*	*3*
9	*4*	*18*	*12*	*34*	*25*	*43*	*31*	*41*	*29*	*21*	*22*	*29*	*37*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	18	12	34	25	43	31	41	29	21	22	29	37

in Assam, by Religion, Age, and Sex (Christians).

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...

Showing the number of persons of unsound mind in

	Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains		1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet		1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...		*2*	*2*	...	...	...	....	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp		1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang		...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Nowgong		4	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar		3	...	3	...	...	...	1
	Lakhimpur		8	3	5	...	...	2	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...		*16*	*7*	*9*	...	...	*2*	*1*
	Total Plains ...		*18*	*9*	*9*	...	...	*2*	*1*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts		2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills		45	23	22	2	2	1	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...		*47*	*25*	*22*	*2*	*2*	*1*	...
	Total for the Province ...		**65**	**34**	**31**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**

TABLE XIV—*concluded.*

Assam, by Religion, Age and Sex (Hill Tribes).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
2	...	...	*2*	*1*	...	...	*2*	...	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	...
2	...	...	*2*	*1*	...	*1*	*2*	...	*2*	*1*	*2*	*2*	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	2	10	8	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	*3*	*1*	*2*	*11*	*8*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*2*
2	3	1	4	12	8	5	4	1	4	4	3	4	2

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Showing the Number of the Blind in

Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		5—10.	
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	3,210	1,846	1,364	31	22	73	56
Hindus	2,252	1,341	911	24	13	49	30
Muhammadans	728	383	345	1	2	11	13
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tribes	230	122	108	6	7	13	13

TABLE No. XV.

Assam by Religion, Age, and Sex.

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
87	38	91	73	192	132	247	140	236	173	304	223	585	507
58	31	58	40	120	95	184	90	166	107	243	130	429	375
21	6	22	25	44	24	49	36	57	50	44	77	134	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	11	8	18	13	14	14	13	16	17	16	22	20

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Number of the Blind in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	All Religions.	236	125	111	...	4	7	5
	Sylhet		1,406	774	632	5	7	24	15
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*1,642*	*899*	*743*	*5*	*11*	*31*	*20*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	All Religions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		399	217	182	5	3	12	6
	Kámrúp		466	291	175	2	...	6	6
	Darrang		174	109	65	...	...	...	1
	Nowgong		134	84	50	6	4	3	5
	Sibságar		125	92	33	1	...	9	4
	Lakhimpur		75	51	24	6	...	1	2
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*1,373*	*844*	*529*	*20*	*7*	*31*	*24*
	Total Plains ...	...	*3,015*	*1,743*	*1,272*	*25*	*18*	*62*	*44*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	All Religions.	9	5	4	...	...	1	...
	Gáro Hills ...		A	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		186	98	88	6	4	10	12
	Nága Hills		B	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	*195*	*103*	*92*	*6*	*4*	*11*	*12*
	Total for the Province ...	...	**3,210**	**1,846**	**1,364**	**31**	**22**	**73**	**56**

A. The Gáro Hills hill tract was not regularly censused.
B. The Nága Hills

Showing the Number of the Blind in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	Hindus.	136	74	62	...	4	3	1
	Sylhet		886	498	388	5	5	17	7
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*1,022*	*572*	*450*	*5*	*9*	*20*	*8*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		321	173	148	4	1	10	5
	Kámrúp		433	279	154	2	...	6	6
	Darrang		157	100	57	...	...	...	1
	Nowgong		129	81	48	6	3	3	5
	Sibságar		122	89	33	1	...	9	4
	Lakhimpur		68	47	21	6	...	1	1
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*1,230*	*769*	*461*	*19*	*4*	*29*	*22*
	Total Plains ...	...	*2,252*	*1,341*	*911*	*24*	*13*	*49*	*30*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	...	**2,252**	**1,341**	**911**	**24**	**13**	**49**	**30**

TABLE No. XV—*contd.*

by Religion, Age, and Sex (All Religions).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	6	8	5	9	14	19	14	28	19	11	14	34	30
37	9	35	27	57	58	75	52	92	64	129	124	320	276
46	*15*	*43*	*32*	*66*	*72*	*94*	*66*	*120*	*83*	*140*	*138*	*354*	*306*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	4	10	36	12	37	21	31	29	35	21	52	69
14	5	21	6	32	16	44	18	40	31	55	25	77	68
3	4	5	6	16	8	22	9	9	3	39	20	15	14
4	1	...	2	11	6	13	8	4	2	5	3	38	19
1	...	9	3	5	2	25	6	16	13	10	2	16	3
6	1	1	6	12	3	...	...	5	...	7	2	13	10
33	*22*	*40*	*33*	*112*	*47*	*141*	*62*	*105*	*78*	*151*	*72*	*209*	*183*
79	*37*	*83*	*65*	*178*	*119*	*235*	*128*	*225*	*161*	*291*	*210*	*563*	*489*
1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	8	7	13	12	11	11	10	12	13	12	20	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	*1*	*8*	*8*	*14*	*13*	*12*	*12*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*12*	*20*	*18*
87	**38**	**91**	**73**	**192**	**132**	**247**	**140**	**236**	**173**	**304**	**222**	**583**	**507**

so that information regarding infirmities is not obtainable.
was not consused.

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Hindus).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4	5	3	4	6	8	10	8	13	9	8	7	27	16
23	7	21	9	31	42	47	33	58	33	94	61	202	191
27	*12*	*24*	*13*	*37*	*50*	*57*	*41*	*71*	*42*	*102*	*68*	*229*	*207*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	10	3	8	25	10	25	17	26	23	31	18	45	56
13	3	19	6	31	16	42	11	38	24	52	21	76	67
3	4	5	2	10	8	22	8	7	3	39	18	14	13
4	1	...	2	10	6	13	7	4	2	3	3	38	19
1	...	7	3	5	2	25	6	16	13	9	2	16	3
6	1	...	6	12	3	...	...	4	...	7	...	11	10
31	*19*	*34*	*27*	*93*	*45*	*127*	*49*	*95*	*65*	*141*	*62*	*200*	*168*
58	*31*	*58*	*40*	*130*	*95*	*184*	*90*	*166*	*107*	*243*	*130*	*429*	*375*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	**31**	**58**	**40**	**130**	**95**	**184**	**90**	**166**	**107**	**243**	**130**	**429**	**375**

Showing the Number of the Blind in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	Muhammadans.	90	47	43	...	...	2	4
	Sylhet		520	276	244	...	2	7	8
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*610*	*323*	*287*	...	*2*	*9*	*12*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		72	40	32	1	...	2	1
	Kámrúp		29	11	18	...	...	...	...
	Darrang		17	9	8	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...		*118*	*60*	*58*	*1*	...	*2*	*1*
	Total Plains ...	...	*728*	*383*	*345*	*1*	*2*	*11*	*13*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	...	**728**	**383**	**345**	**1**	**2**	**11**	**13**

Showing the Number of the Blind in Assam

	District.		Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	10	4	6	...	...	2	...
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*10*	*4*	*6*	...	...	*2*	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	6	4	2	...	2	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	5	3	2	...	1	...	...
	Sibságar	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	1
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*25*	*15*	*10*	...	*3*	...	*1*
	Total Plains ...	...	*35*	*19*	*16*	...	*3*	*2*	*1*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	...	9	5	4	...	...	1	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	186	98	88	6	4	10	12
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	*195*	*103*	*92*	*6*	*4*	*11*	*12*
	Total for the Province ...	...	**230**	**122**	**108**	**6**	**7**	**13**	**13**

TABLE No. XV—*concld.*

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Muhammadans).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5	1	5	1	2	6	8	5	15	8	3	6	7	12
14	2	14	18	26	16	28	19	34	31	35	63	118	85
19	*3*	*19*	*19*	*28*	*22*	*36*	*24*	*49*	*39*	*38*	*69*	*125*	*97*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	2	9	2	11	4	5	6	3	8	7	13
1	2	2	...	1	...	2	7	1	5	3	3	1	1
...	...	...	4	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	..	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*3*	*3*	*6*	*16*	*2*	*13*	*12*	*8*	*11*	*6*	*8*	*9*	*15*
21	*6*	*22*	*25*	*44*	*24*	*49*	*36*	*57*	*50*	*44*	*77*	*134*	*112*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	**6**	**22**	**25**	**44**	**24**	**49**	**36**	**57**	**50**	**44**	**77**	**134**	**112**

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Hill Tribes).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	*1*	...	*2*	...	*1*	...	*2*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	*3*	...	*3*	...	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*2*	...
...	...	*3*	...	*4*	...	*2*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*2*
1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	8	7	13	12	11	11	10	12	13	12	20	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8	*1*	*8*	*8*	*14*	*13*	*12*	*12*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*12*	*20*	*18*
8	**1**	**11**	**8**	**18**	**13**	**14**	**14**	**13**	**16**	**17**	**16**	**22**	**20**

ASSAM.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVI.

DEAF MUTES.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. I C. C. I.—10-5-32.—600.

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Number of Deaf Mutes

Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	2,578	1,639	939	39	34	130	71
Hindus	1,769	1,148	621	29	27	87	44
Muhammadans	660	409	251	9	3	31	21
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tribes	149	82	67	1	4	12	6

TABLE No. XVI.

in Assam by Religion, Age, and Sex.

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
139	77	149	100	223	130	300	141	269	131	144	112	246	143
104	58	109	74	165	81	195	81	180	75	107	84	172	97
25	17	35	21	44	43	94	44	77	43	30	20	64	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	5	5	14	6	11	16	12	13	7	8	10	7

Showing the Number of Deaf Mutes in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	All Religions.	225	140	85	7	...	8	4
	Sylhet		966	669	297	10	4	49	31
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*1,191*	*809*	*382*	*17*	*4*	*57*	*35*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	All Religions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		325	194	131	6	7	23	14
	Kámrúp		318	177	141	5	11	15	5
	Darrang		134	78	56	2	1	3	1
	Nowgong		193	118	75	4	6	10	5
	Sibságar		215	150	65	...	...	4	1
	Lakhimpur		70	43	27	4	1	6	4
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*1,255*	*760*	*495*	*21*	*26*	*61*	*30*
	Total Plains ...	...	*2,446*	*1,569*	*877*	*38*	*30*	*118*	*65*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	All Religions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...		A	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		132	70	62	1	4	12	6
	Nága Hills		B	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	*132*	*70*	*62*	*1*	*4*	*12*	*6*
	Total for the Province ...	...	2,578	1,639	939	39	34	130	71

A.—The Gáro Hills hill tract was not regularly censused.
B.—The Nága Hills

Showing the Number of Deaf Mutes in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	Hindus.	129	84	45	5	...	3	4
	Sylhet		560	387	173	4	3	27	11
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*689*	*471*	*218*	*9*	*3*	*30*	*15*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		244	149	95	5	5	22	13
	Kámrúp		262	166	96	5	11	13	5
	Darrang		130	74	56	2	1	3	1
	Nowgong		184	110	74	4	6	9	5
	Sibságar		193	136	57	...	...	4	1
	Lakhimpur		67	42	25	4	1	6	4
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*1,080*	*677*	*403*	*20*	*24*	*57*	*29*
	Total Plains ...	...	*1,769*	*1,148*	*621*	*29*	*27*	*87*	*44*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	...	1,769	1,148	621	29	27	87	44

TABLE No. XVI—*contd.*

by Religion, Age, and Sex (All Religions).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	9	16	12	30	19	25	11	22	10	7	8	12	12
61	22	61	31	94	35	127	32	102	32	51	44	114	66
74	*31*	*77*	*43*	*124*	*54*	*152*	*43*	*124*	*42*	*58*	*52*	*126*	*78*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	8	13	12	18	37	16	39	14	33	16	16	13
13	7	17	12	24	19	24	27	33	24	20	20	26	16
9	5	3	4	15	7	18	19	13	8	6	5	9	6
10	8	12	11	20	10	20	9	16	9	7	7	19	10
3	1	22	10	8	11	33	9	33	18	10	5	37	10
2	4	6	2	7	5	7	3	3	3	4	1	4	4
57	*45*	*68*	*52*	*86*	*70*	*139*	*83*	*137*	*76*	*80*	*54*	*171*	*59*
131	*76*	*145*	*95*	*210*	*124*	*291*	*126*	*261*	*118*	*138*	*106*	*237*	*137*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	4	5	13	6	9	15	8	13	6	6	9	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	*1*	*4*	*5*	*13*	*6*	*9*	*15*	*8*	*13*	*6*	*6*	*9*	*6*
139	77	149	100	223	130	300	141	269	131	144	112	246	143

so that information regarding Infirmities is not obtainable.
was not censused.

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Hindus).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12	7	11	8	26	8	9	4	8	6	6	5	4	3
41	13	34	18	62	16	65	15	60	18	31	38	63	41
53	*20*	*45*	*26*	*88*	*24*	*74*	*19*	*68*	*24*	*37*	*43*	*67*	*44*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	14	5	10	7	11	25	11	30	6	26	15	13	10
13	7	17	12	23	13	23	12	27	11	19	9	26	16
9	5	3	4	15	7	16	10	11	8	6	5	9	6
9	8	12	10	17	10	18	9	15	9	7	7	10	10
2	1	22	10	8	11	32	8	26	14	8	5	34	7
2	3	5	2	7	5	7	3	3	3	4	...	4	4
51	*38*	*64*	*48*	*77*	*57*	*121*	*62*	*112*	*61*	*70*	*41*	*105*	*53*
104	*58*	*109*	*74*	*165*	*81*	*195*	*81*	*180*	*75*	*107*	*84*	*172*	*97*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	58	109	74	165	81	195	81	180	75	107	84	172	97

Showing the Number of Deaf Mutes in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	Muhammadans.	95	56	39	2	...	5	...
	Sylhet		406	282	124	6	1	22	20
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*501*	*338*	*163*	*8*	*1*	*27*	*20*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		80	45	35	1	2	1	1
	Kámrúp		52	8	44	...	...	2	...
	Darrang		4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong		5	4	1	...	...	1	...
	Sibságar		18	10	8	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...		*159*	*71*	*88*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*1*
	Total Plains ...	...	*660*	*409*	*251*	*9*	*3*	*31*	*21*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	...	**660**	**409**	**251**	**9**	**3**	**31**	**21**

Showing the Number of Deaf Mutes in Assam

	District.		Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*16*	*12*	*4*	...	...	...	...
	Total Plains ...	...	*17*	*12*	*5*	...	...	...	...
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	132	70	62	1	4	12	6
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	*132*	*70*	*62*	*1*	*4*	*12*	*6*
	Total for the Province ...	...	**149**	**82**	**67**	**1**	**4**	**12**	**6**

TABLE No. XVI—*concld.*

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Muhammadans).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	2	5	4	4	11	16	6	14	4	1	3	8	9
20	9	27	13	32	19	62	17	42	14	20	6	51	25
21	*11*	*32*	*17*	*36*	*30*	*78*	*23*	*56*	*18*	*21*	*9*	*59*	*34*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	6	3	3	5	7	12	5	9	8	7	1	3	2
...	...	...	...	1	6	1	15	4	13	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	2	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	*6*	*3*	*4*	*8*	*13*	*16*	*21*	*21*	*25*	*9*	*11*	*5*	*5*
25	*17*	*35*	*21*	*44*	*43*	*94*	*44*	*77*	*43*	*30*	*20*	*64*	*39*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	17	35	21	44	43	94	44	77	43	30	20	64	39

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Hill Tribes).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	...	*2*	...	*4*	...	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
2	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	...	*2*	*1*	*4*	...	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	4	5	13	6	9	15	8	13	6	6	9	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	*1*	*4*	*5*	*13*	*6*	*9*	*15*	*8*	*13*	*6*	*6*	*9*	*6*
10	2	5	5	14	6	11	16	12	13	7	8	10	7

ASSAM.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVII.

LEPERS.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C. I.—30-5-93.—600.

Showing the Number of Lepers in Assam

Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	3,314	2,409	905	18	8	45	38
Hindus	2,169	1,598	571	15	5	35	24
Muhammadans	998	735	263	1	1	10	9
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tribes	147	76	71	2	2	...	5

TABLE No. XVII.

by Religion, Age, and Sex (All Religions).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
94	37	173	78	345	145	578	183	496	143	351	134	309	139
77	29	127	53	222	83	342	125	299	91	247	57	234	95
13	7	41	20	108	43	220	45	175	41	97	58	70	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	5	5	15	19	16	13	22	11	7	9	5	6

Showing the Number of Lepers in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Plains Districts. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	All Religions.	242	175	67	7	1	7	4
	Sylhet		1,439	1,095	344	3	2	21	10
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*1,681*	*1,270*	*411*	*10*	*3*	*28*	*14*
Plains Districts. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	All Religions.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		515	387	128	2	2	3	8
	Kámrúp		352	237	115	1	2	6	4
	Darrang		90	57	33	...	...	1	...
	Nowgong		122	82	40	2	...	2	6
	Sibságar		320	227	93	...	...	3	2
	Lakhimpur		119	88	31	1	...	1	1
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*1,519*	*1,079*	*440*	*6*	*4*	*17*	*21*
	Total Plains ...	...	*3,200*	*2,349*	*851*	*16*	*7*	*45*	*35*
Hill Districts.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	All Religions.	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...		...(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		109	56	53	2	1	...	3
	Nága Hills		...(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	*114*	*60*	*54*	*2*	*1*	...	*3*
	Total for the Province ...	...	**3,314**	**2,409**	**905**	**18**	**8**	**45**	**38**

(a) The Gáro Hills hill tract was not regularly censused.
(b) The Nága Hills

Showing the Number of Lepers in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Plains Districts. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	Hindus.	119	94	25	6	...	5	3
	Sylhet		730	553	177	3	1	13	4
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*849*	*647*	*202*	*9*	*1*	*18*	*7*
Plains Districts. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		407	314	93	2	2	3	8
	Kámrúp		312	210	102	1	2	6	2
	Darrang		86	53	33	...	...	1	...
	Nowgong		211	77	34	2	...	3	4
	Sibságar		296	216	80	...	...	3	2
	Lakhimpur		108	81	27	1	...	1	1
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*1,320*	*951*	*369*	*6*	*4*	*17*	*17*
	Total Plains ...	...	*2,169*	*1,598*	*571*	*15*	*5*	*35*	*24*
Hill Districts.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Total for the Province ...	...	2,169	1,598	571	15	5	35	24

TABLE No. XVII—*contd.*

by Religion, Age, and Sex (All Religions).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8	1	20	8	21	12	32	13	40	11	19	11	21	6
28	18	69	28	178	55	255	74	215	37	177	53	149	67
36	*19*	*89*	*36*	*199*	*67*	*287*	*87*	*255*	*48*	*196*	*64*	*170*	*73*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	6	11	8	51	22	107	32	99	29	48	11	56	10
12	5	15	6	22	10	65	17	53	29	41	17	31	25
3	2	6	4	9	1	13	7	9	6	9	10	7	3
7	1	11	2	9	8	19	9	14	7	10	...	7	7
13	2	26	7	25	17	65	15	37	11	29	21	29	18
11	1	12	10	19	6	19	5	7	4	11	3	7	1
56	*17*	*81*	*37*	*135*	*64*	*279*	*85*	*219*	*86*	*148*	*62*	*138*	*64*
92	*36*	*170*	*73*	*334*	*131*	*566*	*172*	*474*	*134*	*344*	*126*	*308*	*137*
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	5	11	13	11	11	21	9	7	8	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*1*	*3*	*5*	*11*	*14*	*12*	*11*	*22*	*9*	*7*	*8*	*1*	*2*
94	**37**	**173**	**78**	**345**	**145**	**578**	**183**	**496**	**143**	**351**	**134**	**309**	**139**

so that information regarding infirmities is not obtainable.
was not censused.

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Hindus).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5	...	12	3	13	4	15	9	20	3	10	2	8	1
22	13	38	15	85	29	102	42	95	17	97	19	98	37
27	*13*	*50*	*18*	*98*	*33*	*117*	*51*	*115*	*20*	*107*	*21*	*106*	*38*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	9	6	43	11	72	28	80	21	43	6	55	6
11	5	14	6	22	10	42	11	45	24	41	17	28	25
3	2	6	4	9	1	13	7	7	6	7	10	7	3
6	1	11	2	7	5	18	8	14	7	10	...	6	7
13	2	25	7	25	17	64	15	31	11	28	10	27	16
10	1	12	10	18	6	16	5	7	2	11	3	5	...
50	*16*	*77*	*35*	*124*	*50*	*225*	*74*	*184*	*71*	*140*	*46*	*128*	*57*
77	*29*	*127*	*53*	*222*	*83*	*342*	*125*	*299*	*91*	*247*	*57*	*234*	*95*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	**29**	**127**	**53**	**222**	**83**	**342**	**125**	**299**	**91**	**247**	**57**	**234**	**95**

Showing the Number of Lepers in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		5—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	Muhammadans.	120	80	40	1	...	2	1
	Sylhet		708	541	167	...	1	8	6
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*828*	*621*	*207*	*1*	*1*	*10*	*7*
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára		103	72	31	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp		37	25	12	...	...	...	2
	Darrang		4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar		23	10	13	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur		3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...		*170*	*114*	*56*	...	...	...	*2*
	Total Plains ...	...	*998*	*735*	*263*	*1*	*1*	*10*	*9*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Province ...	...	998	735	263	1	1	10	9

Showing the Number of Lepers in Assam

	District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		5—10.	
			Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...
	Sylhet	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Surma Valley ...	...	*4*	*2*	*2*	...	*1*	...	...
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	2
	Sibságar	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	...	*29*	*14*	*15*	...	...	...	*2*
	Total Plains ...	...	*33*	*16*	*17*	...	*1*	...	*2*
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts ...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	109	56	53	2	1	...	3
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Hill Districts ...	...	*114*	*60*	*54*	*2*	*1*	...	*3*
	Total for the Province ...	...	147	76	71	2	2	...	5

TABLE No. XVII—*concld.*

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Muhammadans).

—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	1	8	5	7	7	17	4	20	8	9	9	13	5
6	5	31	13	92	26	153	32	120	20	80	34	51	30
9	*6*	*39*	*18*	*99*	*33*	*170*	*36*	*140*	*28*	*89*	*43*	*64*	*35*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	2	8	10	35	4	19	8	5	4	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	8	5	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	11	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	*1*	*2*	*2*	*9*	*10*	*50*	*9*	*35*	*13*	*8*	*15*	*6*	*4*
13	*7*	*41*	*20*	*108*	*43*	*220*	*45*	*175*	*41*	*97*	*58*	*70*	*39*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	**7**	**41**	**20**	**108**	**43**	**220**	**45**	**175**	**41**	**97**	**58**	**70**	**39**

by Religion, Age, and Sex (Hill Tribes).

—15.		—20		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	*...*	*...*	*...*	*2*	*1*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
2	...	*2*	...	*2*	*4*	*4*	*2*	...	*2*	...	*1*	*4*	*4*
2	...	*2*	...	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	...	*2*	...	*1*	*4*	*4*
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	5	11	13	11	11	21	9	7	8	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*1*	*3*	*5*	*11*	*14*	*12*	*11*	*22*	*9*	*7*	*8*	*1*	*2*
4	**1**	**5**	**5**	**15**	**19**	**16**	**13**	**22**	**11**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**6**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVIII.

Showing the number of Towns and Villages in Assam.

	DISTRICTS.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 3,000.	From 3,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 15,000.	From 15,000 to 20,000.	From 20,000 to 50,000.	With more than 50,000 inhabitants.	Total number of Villages and Towns.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PLAINS DISTRICTS. — Surma Valley.	Cachar Plains	90	143	73	37	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	
	Sylhet	5,772	2,457	582	164	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8,987	
	Total Surma Valley	*5,862*	*2,600*	*655*	*201*	*19*	*1*	*1*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*9,340*	
Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains	168	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	
	Goálpára	577	379	191	66	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	
	Kámrúp	1,515	718	277	46	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2,562	
	Darrang	1,299	316	54	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,672	
	Nowgong	926	502	61	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,494	
	Sibságar	1,548	413	19	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,983	
	Lakhimpur	941	152	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*6,974*	*2,505*	*610*	*119*	*15*	*4*	*3*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*10,232*	
	Total Plains	*12,836*	*5,105*	*1,265*	*320*	*34*	*5*	*4*	*3*	.....	.....	.....	*19,572*	
HILL DISTRICTS.	Cachar Hill Tracts	278	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	
	Gáro Hills ditto	(*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	1,355	158	25	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546	
	Nága Hills, Civil and Military	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	Ditto, Hill Tracts (estimated)	(*b*).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total Hill Districts	*1,633*	*180*	*25*	*6*	*1*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,847*	
	Total for the Province	14,469	5,285	1,290	326	35	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	21,419	

Note.—(*a*) 758 villages in the Gáro Hills not included in this Statement, as details are not available.
(*b*) 231 villages in the Nága Hills (hill tracts) not included in this Statement, as details are not available.

[A. S. Press No. 4—528—19-5-82.]

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIX.

Showing the Towns in Assam containing more than 5,000 inhabitants arranged according to Population.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	TOWN.	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.					
			Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
			Previous Census.	1881.	Previous Census.	1881.	Previous Census.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam.	Sylhet ...	Sylhet, M. ...	16,846	14,407	9,314	8,587	7,532	5,820
	Kámrúp ...	Barpeta	13,032	13,758	6,856	6,615	6,176	7,143
	„ ...	Gauhati, M. Ca. ...	11,492	11,695	7,119	7,011	4,373	4,684
	Lakhimpur ...	Dibrugarh, M. Ca. ...	2,774	7,153	1,581	4,281	1,193	2,872
	Goálpára ...	Goálpára, M. ...	4,323	6,697	2,762	4,330	1,561	2,367
	Cachar ...	Silchar, Un. Ca. ...	4,925	6,567	3,999	5,202	926	1,365
	Sibságar ...	Sibságar, St. ...	5,278	5,868	2,898	3,399	2,380	2,469
		Total ...	58,670	66,145	34,529	39,425	24,141	26,720

Notes.—M.=Municipality.
Un.=Union.
St.=Station.
Ca.=Cantonment.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 1 C. C. I.—17-4-82.—600.

CENSUS TABLE No. XXI

Statement of population in Assam

	District.	Total population.	Total agricultural population.	Area in square miles of land paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash.				Area in square miles of land not paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash.			
				Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Surma Valley.	Cachar	289,425	140,056	...	...	397·76	397·76	...	...	...	887·24
	Sylhet	1,969,009	639,423	...	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	2,440
	Total Surma Valley ...	*2,258,434*	*779,479*	...	...	*3,397·76*	*3,397·76*	...	...	...	*3,327·24*
Brahmaputra Valley.	Goálpára	446,232	202,174	...	...	890	890	...	...	...	3,007
	Kámrúp	644,960	300,576	...	...	865·25	865·25	...	...	...	2,765·75
	Darrang	273,333	149,522	...	...	378·49	378·49	...	...	...	3,039·51
	Nowgong	310,579	162,156	...	...	449	449	...	...	...	2,968
	Sibságar	370,274	219,721	...	...	566·63	566·63	...	...	...	2,288·37
	Lakhimpur	179,893	103,833	...	...	167·80	167·80	...	...	...	3,555·20
	Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	*2,225,271*	*1,137,982*	...	...	*3,317·17*	*3,317·17*	...	...	...	*17,623·83*
	Total for the Province ...	**4,483,705**	**1,917,461**	...	...	**6,714·93**	**6,714·93**	...	...	...	**20,951·07**

No data available for filling in columns

(OLD FORM No. IV).

with reference to land and land revenue.

TOTAL AREA, WHETHER PAYING OR NOT PAYING GOVERNMENT REVENUE, QUIT-RENT, OR PESHKASH.				Amount of payment to Government, whether as land-revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash, including, where such exist, *water-advantage*, but not *water-rates*.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total of columns 16 and 17.	Amount of rent, including local cesses paid by cultivators.	Percentage of agricultural on total population.	Average number of acres per head of agricultural population.	Average (per acre of revenue-paying cultivated and cultivable land) of payments to Government, column 16.	Average (per acre of cultivated land paying revenue) of payments to Government, column 16.	Average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land.	Average incidence of rent paid per cultivated acre.
Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.										
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	1,285	2,01,979	17,104	2,19,083	...	87·59	1·82	...	0 12 8	0 1 1	...
...	...	...	5,440	6,25,830	36,384	6,62,214	...	86·49	3·00	...	0 5 2	0 0 3	...
..	...	...	*6,725*	*8,27,809*	*53,488*	*8,81,297*	...	*86·33*	*2·79*	...	*0 6 1*	*0 0 5*	...
...	...	...	3,897	93,918	59,692	1,53,610	...	88·02	2·81	...	0 2 7	0 1 8	...
...	...	..	3,631	9,12,277	72,613	9,84,890	...	92·38	1·84	...	1 10 4	0 2 1	...
...	...	...	3,418	4,35,675	32,408	4,68,083	...	91·41	1·62	...	1 12 9	0 2 1	...
...	...	...	3,417	4,39,392	29,515	4,68,907	...	91·74	1·77	...	1 8 5	0 1 7	...
...	...	...	2,855	6,19,234	45,632	6,64,866	...	95·81	1·65	...	1 11 3	0 2 0	...
...	...	...	3,723	2,01,809	11,977	2,13,786	...	93·95	1·03	...	1 14 0	0 1 9	...
...	...	...	*20,941*	*27,02,305*	*2,51,837*	*29,54,142*	...	*92·21*	*1·87*	...	*1 4 4*	*0 1 10*	...
.	...	...	27,666	35,30,114	3,05,325	38,35,439	...	89·73	2·24	...	0 13 2	0 1 2	...

4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19, 22, and 25.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. A.—[PROVINCIAL.]

Showing the population of Sadr and Sub-Divisional Stations and Compulsory Registration Circles (Act IV. of 1873, B.C.) in Assam.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7								
District.	Towns.	Total population.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Others.			Visitors. (a)								
														On shore.			On boats.			Total Visitors.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cachar ...	Silchar, St., Ca., C.R.C. (b)	5,202	1,365	6,567	3,890	917	4,807	1,234	413	1,647	78	35	113	12	.....	12	214	20	234	226	20	246
	Hailákándi, C.R.C.	1,189	728	1,917	554	225	779	635	503	1,138	...	.....	...	169	2	171	...	.....	..	169	2	171
Sylhet ...	Sylhet, M.	8,587	5,820	14,407	4,649	2,688	7,337	3,890	3,111	7,001	48	21	69	14	4	18	201	2	203	215	6	221
	Habiganj, Un., C.R.C.	2,480	1,581	4,061	1,999	1,258	3,257	480	323	803	1	.....	1	...	.....	..	116	.....	116	116	.....	116
	Karimganj, C.R.C.	1,668	1,151	2,819	1,000	553	1,553	665	598	1,263	3	.....	3	146	24	170	...	.....	...	146	24	170
	Sunámganj, Un., C.R.C. ...	914	106	1,020	664	94	758	250	12	262	...	.....	...	45	.....	45	174	.....	174	219	.....	219
	Balaganj, Un., C.R.C. (c)	2,415	354	2,769	1,604	349	1,953	797	5	802	14	.....	14	41	2	43	682	11	693	723	13	736
Goálpára ...	Dhubri, C.R.C.	2,116	777	2,893	1,430	423	1,853	612	305	917	74	49	123	115	.....	115	317	.....	317	432	.....	432
	Goálpára, M.	4,330	2,367	6,697	2,705	1,446	4,151	1,496	877	2,373	129	44	173	138	.....	138	1,646	175	1,821	1,784	175	1,959
Kámrúp ...	Gauhátí, M., Ca.	7,011	4,684	11,695	5,615	3,605	9,220	1,322	1,011	2,333	74	68	142	11	.....	11	266	2	268	277	2	279
	Barpeta, C.R.C.	6,615	7,143	13,758	6,584	7,118	13,702	31	25	56	...	.....	..	20	.....	20	149	3	152	169	3	172
Darrang ...	Tezpur, C.R.C.	1,932	978	2,910	1,573	760	2,333	299	182	481	60	36	96	57	13	70	179	.....	179	236	13	249
	Mangaldai, C.R.C.	470	222	692	407	176	583	61	46	107	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	.....	2
Nowgong ...	Nowgong, C.R.C.	2,535	1,713	4,248	1,903	1,300	3,203	500	356	856	132	57	189	30	4	34	47	1	48	77	5	82
Sibságar ...	Sibságar, St., C.R.C.	3,399	2,469	5,868	2,563	1,862	4,425	783	568	1,351	53	39	92	11	6	17	64	1	65	75	7	82
	Jorhát, Un., C.R.C.	1,208	776	1,984	674	358	1,032	452	365	817	82	53	135	39	12	51	...	.....	...	39	12	51
	Golághát, Un., C.R.C.	1,363	778	2,141	914	420	1,334	442	356	798	7	2	9	10	.....	10	148	.....	148	158	.....	158
Lakhimpur ...	Dibrugarh, M., Ca.	4,281	2,872	7,153	3,127	2,095	5,222	1,122	759	1,881	32	18	50	5	.....	5	104	.....	104	109	.....	109
	Lakhimpur, C.R.C.	538	361	899	346	214	560	174	140	314	18	7	25	14	.....	14	...	.....	...	14	.....	14
Gáro Hills ...	Tura	559	262	821	439	235	674	53	8	61	67	19	86	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Shillong, St., Ca., C.R.C.	2,424	1,313	3,737	1,418	444	1,862	245	66	311	761	803	1,564	1	1	2	...	.....	...	1	1	2
	Jowai (d)	1,542	1,686	(e)3,228	71	7	78	1	.....	1	1,470	1,679	3,149	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Nága Hills ...	Kohima	1,351	29	1,380	1,233	26	1,259	91	3	94	27	.....	27	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
	Total	64,129	39,535	103,664	45,362	26,573	71,935	15,635	10,032	25,667	3,132	2,930	6,062	880	68	948	4,307	215	4,522	5,187	283	5,470

(a) Visitors are included in the resident population shown in column 3.
(b) Since Final Census Tables XIX. and XX. were sent to press Silchar was raised to the status of a Station.
(c) Balaganj, though not a Sadr or Sub-divisional station, is shown here, as it is a Union.

	M.	F.
(d) Station of Jowai	91	14
Village „	1,451	1,672
Total.....	1,542	1,686

(e) The population here shown includes the village of Jowai.

Note.—
M.—Municipality.
St.—Station.
Un.—Union.
Ca.—Cantonments.
C. R. C.—Circle for compulsory registration of births and deaths under Act IV. (B.C.) of 1873.

ERRATUM SLIP FOR PROVINCIAL FINAL CENSUS TABLE A.

The population of Tura shown in this table is incorrect. It includes the population of the village of Damalgiri (12 miles from Tura) in which is situated the police outpost of that name, and also the population of the village of Darangiri (4½ miles from Tura). Correct figures for the total population of Tura are as follows:—Tura, C. R. C., males 507, females 237, total 744.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. B.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the population in Tea-gardens in Assam.

District.	Number of gardens.	Population.			Civil condition.			Birthplace.										
								Within the Province.	Outside the Province.								Total outside the Province.	Outside India.
		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Single.	Married.	Widowers and widows.		Bengal.	Behar.	Chota Nagpur.	Orissa.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Madras.	Nepal.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Surmá Valley. Cachar	184	48,243	39,023	87,266	37,016	44,312	5,938	20,730	21,047	11,569	11,296	2,750	18,658	.....	272	771	66,363	173
Surmá Valley. Sylhet.....	92	15,750	12,025	27,775	11,757	13,966	2,052	4,632	7,589	1,986	2,694	766	9,588	5	408	12	23,048	95
Total Surma Valley...	*276*	*63,993*	*51,048*	*115,041*	*48,773*	*58,278*	*7,990*	*25,362*	*28,636*	*13,555*	*13,990*	*3,516*	*28,246*	*5*	*680*	*783*	*89,411*	*268*
Brahmaputra Valley. Goálpára ...	7	724	602	1,326	696	546	84	1,121	139	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	...
Brahmaputra Valley. Kámrúp.....	30	2,839	1,967	4,806	2,126	2,526	154	3,349	1,340	3	99	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	1,442	15
Brahmaputra Valley. Darrang.....	115	15,296	9,496	24,792	8,392	14,385	2,015	7,794	15,166	.....	1,728	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	16,915	83
Brahmaputra Valley. Nowgong ...	64	7,167	5,145	12,312	4,879	6,304	1,129	4,875	3,391	.....	1,319	1	2,645	.....	4	55	7,415	22
Brahmaputra Valley. Sibságar.....	210	35,614	25,905	61,519	23,352	31,860	6,307	16,078	43,827	.....	38	.....	1,421	.....	.....	.....	45,286	155
Brahmaputra Valley. Lakhimpur...	131	21,382	15,913	37,295	15,961	18,739	2,595	8,691	19,087	71	2,279	15	6,993	.....	18	.....	28,463	141
Total Brahmaputra Valley.	*557*	*83,022*	*59,028*	*142,050*	*55,406*	*74,360*	*12,284*	*41,908*	*82,950*	*140*	*5,463*	*16*	*11,080*	.....	*22*	*55*	*99,726*	*416*
Total Plains...	*833*	*147,015*	*110,076*	*257,091*	*104,179*	*132,638*	*20,274*	*67,270*	*111,586*	*13,695*	*19,453*	*3,532*	*39,326*	*5*	*702*	*838*	*189,137*	*684*
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6	607	448	1,055	437	546	72	505	287	.....	112	3	144	.....	.....	.....	546	4
Total Hill Districts...	*6*	*607*	*448*	*1,055*	*437*	*546*	*72*	*505*	*287*	.....	*112*	*3*	*144*	.....	.....	.....	*546*	*4*
Total for the Province...	*839**	*147,622*	*110,524*	*258,146*	*104,616*	*133,184*	*20,346*	*67,775*	*111,873*	*13,695*	*19,565*	*3,535*	*39,470*	*5*	*702*	*838*	*189,683*	*688*

* This is not the total number of gardens in the Province, but the number returned separately for Census purposes, two or more gardens under one manager having been in some districts enumerated as one garden.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. C.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the floating population in the Province of Assam, that is, the numbers residing in boats and steamers on the night of the Census.

	District.	Number of boats.	Population.			Civil condition.			Birthplace.									
									Within the Province.	Outside the Province.								Outside India.
			Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Single.	Married.	Widowers and widows.		Bengal.	Behar.	Chuta Nagpur.	Orissa.	N.-W. Provinces.	Madras.	Nepal.	Total outside the Province.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Surma Valley.	Cachar	483	1,944	54	1,998	643	1,315	40	1,627	86	11	.....	.....	272	...	...	369	2
	Sylhet	1,955	7,903	444	8,347	2,505	5,627	215	6,249	1,537	113	.....	2	444	...	...	2,096	2
	Total Surma Valley...	*2,438*	*9,847*	*498*	*10,345*	*3,148*	*6,942*	*255*	*7,876*	*1,623*	*124*	.....	*2*	*716*	...	...	*2,465*	*4*
Brahmaputra Valley.	Gáro Hills Plains..	4	14	.....	14	...	12	2	5	9	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	9	.....
	Goálpára	653	3,318	235	3,553	1,197	2,271	85	1,101	1,310	146	190	2	710	11	33	2,402	50
	Kámrúp	419	2,532	20	2,552	803	1,676	73	2,232	320	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	320	.....
	Darrang	90	804	7	811	223	579	9	497	314	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	314	.....
	Nowgong	104	353	2	355	53	269	33	355	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Sibságar	63	1,740	179	1,919	591	1,203	125	1,338	556	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	556	25
	Lakhimpur	128	799	153	952	264	653	35	498	301	...	2	.....	146	...	...	449	5
	Total Brahmaputra Valley	*1,461*	*9,560*	*596*	*10,156*	*3,131*	*6,663*	*362*	*6,026*	*2,810*	*146*	*192*	*2*	*856*	*11*	*33*	*4,050*	*80*
	Total Plains	*3,899*	*19,407*	*1,094*	*20,501*	*6,279*	*13,605*	*617*	*13,902*	*4,433*	*270*	*192*	*4*	*1,572*	*11*	*33*	*6,515*	*84*
	Total for the Province...	*3,899*	*19,407*	*1,094*	*20,501*	*6,279*	*13,605*	*617*	*13,902*	*4,433*	*270*	*192*	*4*	*1,572*	*11*	*33*	*6,515*	*84*

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. D (PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the European and Eurasian male population according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Sub-Order.		Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goalpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Garo Hills.	Khasi and Jaintiá Hills.	Naga Hills.	Total.
I.			PROFESSIONAL CLASS—												
	1.		Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the country—												
		1	Officers of the National Government—												
			1. Civil Service—												
			General Administration { Superior officers ...	5	4	3	3	3	2	6	3	1	4	2	36
			General Administration { Inferior „ ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	2	...	13	1	25
			P. W. Department ... { Superior „ ...	1	...	2	2	1	1	4	...	...	4	1	16
			P. W. Department ... { Inferior „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	8
			Postal Department ... { Superior „ ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
			Postal Department ... { Inferior „ ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Telegraph Department { Superior „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
			Telegraph Department { Inferior „ ...	1	1	4	7	...	1	5	1	...	1	3	24
			Survey Department ... { Superior „ ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
			Survey Department ... { Inferior „ ...	3	5	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
			Forest Department ... { Superior „ ...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	7
			Forest Department ... { Inferior „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			2. Judges, superior and local	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			3. Pensioners, Civil	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
			Total of Sub-Order 1	*12*	*15*	*14*	*16*	*6*	*4*	*23*	*8*	*2*	*30*	*9*	*139*
		2	Officers of Municipal, Local, and Village Governments—												
			1. Police ..... { Superior officers	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	12
			1. Police ..... { Inferior „	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5
			Total of Sub-Order 2	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*1*	...	*3*	*17*
			Total of Order 1	*15*	*16*	*16*	*17*	*7*	*5*	*25*	*10*	*3*	*30*	*12*	*156*
	II.		Persons engaged in the defence of the country—												
		1	Army—												
			1. Army officers	7	...	4	...	...	...	1	7	1	9	7	36
			2. Soldiers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7
			3. Army pensioners	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
			4. Storekeepers, Commissariat	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	5
			Total of Sub-Order 1, and Order II. ...	*10*	...	*4*	...	*1*	...	*4*	*7*	*2*	*13*	*9*	*60*
	III.		Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science, with their immediate subordinates—												
		1	Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers—												
			1. Protestant Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
			2. Roman Catholic Priests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			3. Missionaries, Scripture Readers, &c.	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	6	...	14
			Total of Sub-Order 1	*1*	...	...	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*6*	...	*18*
		2	Lawyers, Law Stationers, and Law Stamp Dealers—												
			1. Barristers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			2. Solicitors, Attorneys, Pleaders, and Vakils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			Total of Sub-Order 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	*2*
		3	Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists—												
			1. Physicians and Surgeons	5	5	2	1	2	1	9	5	...	1	1	32
			Total of Sub-Order 3	*5*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*9*	*5*	...	*1*	*1*	*32*
		5	Artists—												
			1. Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
			Total of Sub-Order 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	*1*
		8	Teachers—												
			1. Schoolmasters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total of Sub-Order 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*
		9	Scientific persons—												
			1. Civil Engineers (not Government)	...	...	4	2	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	17
			Total of Sub-Order 9	...	...	*4*	*2*	..	*1*	*5*	*5*	...	...	...	*17*
			Total of Order III.	*6*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*17*	*15*	*2*	*8*	*1*	*71*
			Total of Class I.	*31*	*21*	*26*	*21*	*12*	*8*	*46*	*32*	*7*	*51*	*22*	*277*

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. D (PROVINCIAL).—*Continued.*

Showing the European and Eurasian male population according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.		Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goalpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Garo Hills.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Naga Hills.	Total.
II.			DOMESTIC CLASS—												
	V.		Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal services for man—												
		2	Attendants, Domestic Servants, &c.—												
			1. Domestic Servants (general)... ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
			2. Cooks, Scullions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Total of Sub-Order 2, Order V., and Class II...	*5*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
III.			COMMERCIAL CLASS—												
	VI.		Persons who buy or sell, keep, or lend money, houses or goods of various kinds—												
		1	Mercantile men—												
			1. Brokers, and agents...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
			2. Commercial clerks	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
			Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	...	...	...	*1*	..	...	*3*	*2*	...	...	...	*6*
		2	Other general dealers—												
			1. General shopkeepers and dealers ...	3	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	12
			2. Clerks of ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
			Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	*3*	*2*	*2*	*3*	...	...	*1*	*4*	...	...	...	*15*
			Total of Order VI.... ...	*3*	*2*	*2*	*4*	...	...	*4*	*6*	...	...	...	*21*
	VII.		Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages—												
		2	Carriers on roads—												
			1. Tramway clerks, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
			Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	*1*
		4	Carriers on seas and rivers—												
			1. Master mariner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
			2. Commanders and chief officers of steamers and flats	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	2	..	...	...	19
			3. Steamer Engineers	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	12
			4. Steamer agents	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	7
			5. Steamer agent's clerks and writers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
			Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	...	...	*21*	..	*1*	*1*	*19*	*4*	...	...	...	*46*
			Total of Order VII. ...	...	...	*21*	...	*1*	*1*	*20*	*4*	...	...	...	*47*
			Total of Class III.... ...	*3*	*2*	*23*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*24*	*10*	...	...	...	*68*
IV.			AGRICULTURAL CLASS—												
	VIII.		Persons possessing and working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, and other products.												
		1.	Agriculturists—												
			1. Cultivators	1	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	1
			2. Land surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			3. Tea agents	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
			4 Tea-planters	177	74	13	15	80	25	159	106	...	6	...	655
			Total of Sub-Order 1, and Order VIII ...	*178*	*75*	*13*	*15*	*81*	*25*	*159*	*107*	...	*6*	...	*659*
	IX.		Persons engaged about animals—												
			1. Superintendents of Kheddas and Assistants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
			2. Elephant trappers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			Total of Order IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*2*	...	...	*3*
			Total Class IV.	*178*	*75*	*13*	*15*	*81*	*25*	*159*	*108*	*2*	*6*	...	*662*
V.			INDUSTRIAL CLASS—												
	XII.		Persons engaged in working and dealing in food and drinks—												
		3.	Workers in drinks and stimulants—												
			1. Wine and spirit merchants and dealers ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			2. Rum distillers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
			Total of Sub-Order 3 and Order XII....	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*4*	...	...	...	...	*5*
	XIV.		Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances—												
		2.	Workers in wood—												
			1. Manager, Sawmills..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			Total Sub-Order 2 and Order XIV. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*1*

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. D. (PROVINCIAL).—*Concluded.*

Showing the European and Eurasian male population according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Sub-Order.		Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goalpara.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibsagar.	Lakhimpur.	Garo Hills.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Naga Hills.	Total.
	XV.		Persons working and dealing in minerals.—												
		3	Workers in stone and clay.—												
			1. Lime dealers and workers.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*1*
			Total Sub-Order 3, and Order XV. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	..	*1*
			Total of Class V.	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*4*	*1*	...	*1*	...	*7*
VI.			INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS—												
	XVI.		Labourers and others (branches undefined)—												
		2	Other persons of indefinite occupations—												
			1. Artizans, mechanics	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	*2*
			Total Sub-Order 2, and Order XVI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	*2*
	XVII.		Persons of rank and property not returned under any office or occupation—												
			1. Independent gentlemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	*4*
			2. Members of Parliament	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
			Total of Order XVII.	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	*3*	*1*	...	...	*6*
	XVIII		Persons of no specified occupation—												
			1. Unspecified	22	5	14	13	8	5	38	32	1	54	...	*192*
			Total of Order XVIII. ...	*22*	*5*	*14*	*13*	*8*	*5*	*38*	*32*	*1*	*54*	...	*192*
			Total of Class VI.	*22*	*5*	*16*	*13*	*8*	*5*	*40*	*35*	*2*	*54*	...	*200*
			Grand Total	*237*	*103*	*80*	*53*	*102*	*39*	*273*	*186*	*11*	*112*	*22*	*1,220*

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

CACHAR.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of villages.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total population.		Increase.	Decrease.	Hindus.		Increase.	Decrease.	Muhammadans.		Increase.	Decrease.	Others.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Cachar.	Sadr Silchar.	Silchar	13,544	13,071	...	473	116	153	37	...	71,901	124,628	52,727 (a)	...	46,987	85,487	38,500	...	24,621	34,242	9,621	...	293	4,899	4,606	...
		Katigora ...	8,682	4,990	...	3,692	121	82	...	39	48,224	42,960	.....	5,264 (a)	31,188	26,830	.....	4,358	16,597	15,039	.....	1,558	439	1,091	652	...
		Lakhipur ...	3,657	3,802	145	...	40	29	...	11	19,231	39,920	20,689	...	12,579	27,845	15,266	...	5,402	8,831	3,429	...	1,250	3,244	1,994	...
		Sub-divisional Total.	*25,883*	*21,863*	...	*4,020*	*277*	*264*	...	*13*	*139,356*	*207,508*	*68,152*	...	*90,754*	*140,162*	*49,408*	...	*46,620*	*58,112*	*11,492*	...	*1,982*	*9,234*	*7,252*	...
	Hailákándi	Hailákándi...	11,428	9,948	...	1,480	112	89	...	23 (b)	65,671	81,917	16,246	...	37,465	46,495	9,030	...	27,741	34,281	6,540	...	465	1,141	676	...
	North Cachar	North Cachar, Gunjong.	(c)	5,470	5,470	...	...	300	300	...	30,000	24,433	.....	5,567	.....	10,942	10,942	...	...	3	3	...	30,000	13,488	...	16,512
		Total for the District.	*37,311*	*37,281* (d)	...	*30*	*389*	*653*	*264*	...	*235,027*	*313,858*	*78,831*	...	*128,219*	*197,599*	*69,380*	...	*74,361*	*92,396*	*18,035*	...	*32,447*	*23,863*	...	*8,584*

(a) Since 1872 parganas Barkhola and Jainagar have been transferred from Katigora to Silchar station.
(b) Ditto pargana Rajnagar has been transferred from Hailákándi to the Silchar thána.
(c) The population shown for 1872 represents only an estimate made in 1879, and not an actual enumeration, and no details are available.
(d) Besides 483 boats.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

SYLHET.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.				Number of villages.				Total population.				Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Others.			
			1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sylhet	Sadr	Sylhet	27,495	47,618	20,193	....	555	721	166	....	180,008	293,635	53,537	....	65,592	78,466	12,874	....	112,979	154,075	41,096	....	1,527	1,094	....	433
		Bálaganj	14,415	25,781	11,366	....	621	714	93	....	92,430	134,404	34,974	....	47,862	54,665	6,783	....	52,128	80,319	28,191	....	....	....	....	....
		Rajnagar	23,042	26,599	3,557	....	271	551	280	..	109,942	121,818	11,875	....	65,447	71,348	5,901	....	42,423	50,455	7,993	....	1,074	15	....	1,059
		Nawákhali	11,065	21,564	10,499	....	181	362	181	....	74,338	100,815	26,477	....	47,491	59,978	12,487	....	26,847	40,837	13,990	....	....	5	5	....
		Hingajiya	14,421	17,967	3,546	....	201	374	173	....	67,226	91,532	24,306	....	42,864	54,687	11,773	....	23,943	35,976	12,033	....	519	969	450	....
		Kánairghat	14,603	16,596	1,993	....	217	325	108	....	72,583	78,723	6,140	....	24,503	25,905	1,402	....	46,759	51,583	4,829	....	1,319	1,230	....	89
		Sub-divisional Total....	104,971	156,125	51,154	....	2,046	3,047	1,001	....	663,718	760,977	157,259	....	293,201	344,414	51,213	....	306,079	413,250	107,172	....	4,439	3,313	....	1,126
	Karimganj	Karimganj	39,425	45,981	6,556	....	674	889	215	....	200,000	229,392	29,392	....	103,662	122,406	17,344	....	94,513	106,759	12,246	....	425	227	....	198
		Jaldhup	.....	22,724	22,724	....	....	440	440	....	100,000	114,029	14,029	....	56,047	58,953	2,906	....	43,564	55,072	11,508	....	389	4	....	385
		Sub-divisional Total....	39,425	68,705	29,280	....	674	1,329	655	....	300,000	343,421	43,421	....	161,109	181,359	20,250	....	138,077	161,831	23,754	....	814	231	....	583
	Habiganj	Habiganj	33,708	40,948	7,240	....	524	1,145	621	....	177,573	191,175	13,602	....	80,856	83,932	3,077	....	96,701	107,236	10,535	....	16	6	....	10
		Nabiganj	21,142	15,890	.....	5,252	429	457	28	....	119,006	83,771	.....	35,235	59,583	40,818	.....	18,765	59,423	42,953	.....	7,470	....	....	....	....
		Mádhabpur	14,342	21,719	7,377	....	305	380	75	....	78,864	101,926	23,062	....	44,269	51,643	7,283	....	34,504	50,283	15,779	....	....	....	....	....
		Baniachang	14,807	19,650	4,843	....	325	513	188	....	88,566	105,179	16,613	....	57,168	59,561	2,393	....	31,398	45,617	14,219	....	....	1	1	....
		Sub-divisional Total	83,999	98,196	14,197	....	1,583	2,495	912	....	455,009	482,051	27,042	....	241,967	235,955	.....	6,012	213,026	246,089	33,063	....	16	7	....	9
	Sunámganj	Sunámganj	10,879	18,660	7,781	....	231	594	363	....	60,519	97,305	36,786	....	26,259	42,213	15,954	....	33,443	54,839	21,396	....	807	253	....	554
		Deral	.....	21,613	21,613	....	....	723	723	....	130,293	131,725	1,432	....	56,076	77,189	21,113	....	74,167	54,536	.....	19,631	50	..	..	50
		Chhátak	33,422	14,035	.....	19,387	680	425	....	255	160,000	81,456	.....	18,534	39,149	25,038	.....	14,111	60,903	56,180	.....	4,623	48	248	200	....
		Dharmapása	16,898	10,717	.....	6,181	375	374	....	1	70,000	72,064	2,064	....	41,463	43,185	1,722	....	28,537	28,806	269	....	....	....	73	73
		Sub-divisional Total....	58,199	65,025	6,826	....	1,286	2,116	830	....	360,812	382,560	21,748	....	162,957	187,625	24,668	....	196,930	194,361	.....	2,589	905	574	....	331
		Total for the district....	286,594	388,051a	101,457	....	5,589	8,987	3,398	....	1,719,549	1,969,009	249,470	....	859,234	949,353	96,119	....	854,131	1,015,531	161,400	....	6,174	4,125	....	2,049

(a) Besides 1,955 boats.

NOTE.—The boundaries of the thánas which existed in 1872 cannot be ascertained, and in 1874 boundaries were notified for the first time. Since that date many changes have again been made, and the thánas of 1874 were re-distributed and constituted into the present thánas as follows:—

Present thana.	*Old thana.*
1 Sylhet	{Párkól, Gohainghát.
2 Bálaganj	Tájpur.
3 Rajnagar	Rajnagar.
4 Nawákhali	Nawákhali.
5 Hingajiya	Part of Hingajiya.
6 Kánairghat	{Jaintiapur, Mulagul.
7 Karimganj	(Part of) Látu.
8 Jaldhup	(Parts of) Látu and Hingajiya.
9 Habiganj	Laskarpur.
10 Nabiganj	(Part of) Nabiganj.
11 Mádhabpur	Shunkarpása.
12 Baniachang	Abidabad.
13 Sunámganj	Sunámganj.
14 Deral	(Parts of) Chhátak, Dharmapása, and Nabiganj.
15 Chhátak	(Part of) Chhátak.
16 Dharmapása	(Part of) Dharmapása.

In this statement the figures of 1872, as given in Beverley's Report, have been altered in accordance with the above changes, and represent the best approximation that can be made to the then population of the present areas.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

GOALPARA.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.				Number of villages.				Total population.				Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Others			
			1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Goálpára	Dhubri Sadr	Dhubri	29,504	44,312	14,808	....	337	553	216	....	184,082	243,031	58,949	....	144,091	182,664	38,573	....	33,132	59,062	19,930	....	859	1,305	446	....
		Sukchar	11,097	6,395	.....	4,702	295	109	....	186	78,621	38,979	..	39,642	30,638	8,499	....	21,139	37,577	30,295	.....	7,282	1,405	185	....	1,220
	Sub-divisional Total		40,601	50,617	10,016	....	632	662	30	....	262,703	282,010	19,307	....	183,729	191,163	7,434	....	76,709	89,357	12,648	....	2,264	1,490	....	774
	Goálpára	Goálpára	16,112	25,167	9,055	....	426	425	....	1	68,239	109,604	20,769	....	77,822	87,524	9,702	....	7,284	10,693	3,409	....	3,134	10,787	7,653	....
		Sálmára	8,497	10,925	2,428	....	266	138	....	128	55,058	55,218	2,160	....	47,218	50,379	3,161	....	4,839	4,727	.....	132	981	112	....	869
	Sub-divisional Total		24,609	36,092	11,483	....	692	563	..	129	141,297	164,822	22,929	....	125,040	137,903	12,863	....	12,143	15,420	3,277	..	4,115	10,899	6784	....
	Total for the district		65,210	86,709*	21,499	....	1,324	1,225	..	99	404,000	446,832	42,832	....	308,769	329,066	20,297	....	88,852	104,777	15,925	..	6,379	12,389	6,010	....

1. Since the last Census several changes have taken place in the boundaries of the thánas of this district, owing to the head-quarters of the district having been transferred from Goálpára to Dhubri, and also owing to the transfer of a strip of country to the Gáro Hills and of six villages to Rangpur in Bengal.

2. In 1872 thánas Sálmára, Fakirgram and Eastern Duárs were included in the sub-division of Goálpára, but Fakirgram and the Eastern Duárs have since been transferred to the Dhubri sub-division, and, together with the former thána of Agmoni, now comprise the present Dhubri thána, while portions of Sálmára have been transferred to the Gáro Hills. Puthimuri, Singmári and Karaibári were in 1872 thánas in the Dhubri sub-division; since that year portions of these thánas have been transferred to the Gáro Hills, and the remainder form the present thána of Sukchar. Owing to these changes, and in the absence of complete details regarding transfers, no accurate comparison can be formed between the figures of the last and present Census, though as far as possible the figures of 1872 have been altered and represent the then population of the thánas as thus revised.

3. From the figures of 1872, 6 villages, 567 houses, and 3,714 persons have been deducted on account of transfer made since 1872 to Rangpur in Bengal.

* Besides 653 boats.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

KAMRUP.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of villages.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total population.		Increase.	Decrease.	Hindus.		Increase.	Decrease.	Muhammadans.		Increase.	Decrease.	Others.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Kámrúp.	Gauhati Sadr.	Gauhati	12,454	9,352	....	3,102	163	155	....	8	71,230	(a)65,256	.....	5,974	65,006	41,203	.....	23,803	5,932	4,942	....	990	292	19,111	18,819	....
		Nalbári	30,542	26,636	....	3,906	668	967	299	....	1,70,535	2,20,402	49,867	....	1,52,044	2,00,778	48,734	....	18,429	19,902	573	....	62	622	557	....
		Chhaigaon	17,512	15,199	....	2,313	260	465	205	....	89,820	1,06,869	17,049	....	85,106	96,849	11,743	....	4,526	5,161	635	....	188	4,859	4,671	....
		Hajo	15,265	15,394	129	....	224	363	139	....	83,878	1,19,403	35,525	....	73,844	1,03,338	29,494	....	10,027	16,064	6,037	....	7	1	.....	6
		Sub-divisional Total.	75,773	66,581	....	9,192	1,315	1,950	635	....	4,15,463	5,11,930	96,467	....	3,76,000	4,42,168	66,168	....	38,914	45,169	6,255	....	552	24,593	24,041	....
	Bárpeta	Barpeta	12,465	15,476	3,011	....	171	292	121	....	62,063	72,576	9,513	....	60,125	68,719	8,594	....	2,892	3,848	956	....	46	9	.....	37
		Bajáli	15,670	11,696	....	3,974	163	320	157	....	83,155	60,454(b)	.....	22,701	78,899	59,019	.....	19,880	4,017	1,435	....	2,582	239	....	.....	239
		Sub-divisional Total	28,135	27,172	....	963	334	612	278	....	146,218	133,030	.....	13,188	139,024	127,738	.....	11,286	6,909	5,283	....	1,626	265	9	.....	276
		Total for the district	103,908	93,753(c)	....	10,155	1,649	2,562	913	....	561,681	644,960	83,279	....	515,024	569,906	54,882	.....	45,823	50,452	4,629	....	837	24,602	(d)23,765	....

NOTE.—Since 1872 there have been several changes in consequence of the re-distribution of thána areas, and it is difficult to make an accurate comparison between the population of that year and 1881 but the figures shown for 1872 in this statement represent the best approximation that can be made to the then population of the present areas. In 1872 there were 10 thánas in Kámrúp, they were constituted into the present 6 thánas under the Chief Commissioner's notification dated 8th April 1875, as follows :—

Present thanas.	*Former thanas.*
1. Gauháti	1. Gauháti.
2. Nalbári	2. Nalbári. 3. Tamulpur. 4. Bangia.
3. Chhaigaon	5. Chhaigaon. 6. Khalihá.
4. Hajo	7. Kamalpur.
5. Barpeta	8. Barpeta.
6. Bajáli	9. Bajáli. 10. Ilahá.

(a) The decrease in thána Gauháti is owing to the transfer of mauza Silasindurighopa to the Hájo thana, and mauza Nunia to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
(b) The decrease in thána Bajáli is owing to the transfer of mauzas Noámáti, Paschim Baska, and Námbarbhág to the Nalbári thána.
(c) Besides 419 boats.
(d) The increase in column 26 is owing to Mikirs and other aboriginal tribes having been shown separately from Hindus.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

DARRANG.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of villages.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total population.		Increase.	Decrease.	Hindus.		Increase.	Decrease.	Muhammadans.		Increase.	Decrease.	Others.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Darrang.	Tezpur Sadr.	Tezpur ...	7,118	8,148	1,030	...	Manzas were shown in 1872, and not villages.	172	...	...	39,490	49,144	9,654	...	38,238	46,714	8,476	...	900	1,229	329	...	352	1,201	849	...
		Kariápárá ...	(a) 4,504	3,660	.....	844		191	...	...	25,369	21,742	.....	(b) 3,627	24,488	20,954	.....	3,534	866	57	.....	809	15	731	716	...
		Chatiá ...	2,953	4,072	1,119	...		182	...	...	18,611	28,519	9,908	...	18,354	25,275	6,921	...	245	627	382	...	12	2,617	2,605	...
		Gohpur ...	1,891	1,946	55	...		91	...	...	9,668	13,699	4,031	...	9,570	12,431	2,861	...	81	148	67	...	17	1,120	1,103	...
		Sub-divisional Total.	*16,466*	*17,826*	*1,360*	...		*636*	...	...	*93,138*	*113,104*	*19,966*	...	*90,650*	*105,374*	*14,724*	...	*2,092*	*2,061*	.....	*31*	*396*	*5,669*	*5,273*	...
	Mangaldai	Mangaldai ...	(c) 27,092	17,681	4,164	...		488	...	...	142,871	87,125	17,358	...	130,739	74,293	15,725	...	11,767	12,778	1,676	...	365	54	...	43
		Kalaigaon ...		6,558				278	...	...		32,472				31,820				615				37		
		Chátgári ...		7,017				270	...	...		40,632				40,351				50				231		
		Sub-divisional Total.	*27,092*	*31,256*	*4,164*	...		*1,036*	...	...	*142,871*	*160,229*	*17,358*	...	*130,739*	*146,464*	*15,725*	...	*11,767*	*13,443*	*1,676*	...	*365*	*322*	...	*43*
		Total for the District.	43,558	(d) 49,082	5,524	...		1,672	...	...	236,009	273,333	37,324	...	221,389	251,838	30,449	...	13,859	15,504	1,645	...	761	5,991	5,230	...

(a) In 1872 Kariápárá thána was shown in the Mangaldai sub-division. At the recent Census it was enumerated as a portion of the sadr sub-division. The criminal and civil jurisdiction of Kariápárá is in Mangaldai, while the revenue administration is carried on from Tezpur.
(b) The local officers attribute the decrease in the Kariápára thána to the migration of several villages to the adjoining thána of Chatgari, in the Mangaldai sub-division.
(c) In 1872 the villages now comprised in the Kalaigaon thána formed a part of the Mangaldai and Chatgari thánas, and information regarding this tract cannot be separately ascertained.
(d) Besides 90 boats.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

NOWGONG.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.				Number of villages.				Total population.				Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Others.			
			1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Nowgong.		Nowgong	21,404	22,607	1,203	...	571	567	...	4	119,966	121,304	1,338	.....	115,121	104,993	.....	10,128 (c)	4,207	5,485	1,278	.....	638	10,826	10,188	...
		Rohá	3,955	11,652	7,697	...	109	281	172	...	24,618	72,891	48,273 (a)	.....	23,857	66,533	42,676	.....	761	2,457	1,696	.....	...	3,901	3,901	...
		Jági	9,238	8,345	.....	893	322	197	...	125	53,506	48,505	.....	5,001 (b)	49,291	43,003	.....	6,288	4,215	3,136	.....	1,079	...	2,366	2,366	...
		Kaliabar	2,825	3,826	1,001	...	80	159	79	...	15,924	20,573	4,649	.....	15,261	13,734	.....	1,527	657	760	103	.....	6	6,079	6,073	...
		Dabaká	6,628	6,337	.....	291	211	290	79	...	42,376	47,306	4,930	.....	42,085	21,447	.....	20,638	226	236	10	.....	65	25,623	25,558	...
		Total for the district...	44,050	52,767 (d)	8,717	...	1,293	1,494	201	...	256,390	310,579	54,189	.....	245,615	249,710	4,095	.....	10,066	12,074	2,008	.....	709	48,795	48,086	...

(a) The increase in Rohá thána is partly owing to the change of boundaries made since 1872 and transfer of villages from Jági and Dabaká thánas.
(b) The decrease in Jagi thána is owing to transfer of villages to Rohá.
(c) The decrease in column 19 "Hindus" is merely nominal, and is caused by Mikirs and other aborigines being shown separately under "Others" in column 25.
(d) Besides 104 boats.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

SIBSAGAR.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.				Number of villages.				Total population.				Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Others.			
			1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sibságar.	Sadr	Sibságar	11,813*	10,257	...	1,556	Mauzas were returned in 1872, not villages.	344	...	...	51,089	60,544	9,455	...	47,878	54,507	6,629	...	2,921	3,547	626	...	290	2,490	2,200	...
		Bartola	6,592*	10,514	3,922	...		304	...	...	52,158	68,622	16,464	...	48,879	64,184	15,305	...	2,983	3,229	246	...	296	1,209	913	...
		Sub-divisional Total.	*18,405*	*20,771*	*2,366*	...		*648*	...	...	*103,247*	*129,166*	*25,919*	...	*96,757*	*118,691*	*21,934*	...	*5,904*	*6,776*	*872*	...	*586*	*3,699*	*3,113*	...
	Jorhát	Jorhát	22,373	25,897	3,524	...		859	...	...	116,856	147,164	30,308	...	113,596	136,587	22,991	...	3,187	4,321	1,134	...	73	6,256	6,183	...
	Golághát	Golághát	14,826	16,845	2,019	...		476	...	...	76,486	93,944	17,458	...	72,616	84,385	11,769	...	3,528	4,568	1,040	...	342	4,991	4,649	...
		Total for the District.	55,604	63,513†	7,909	...		1,983	...	...	296,589	370,274	73,685	...	282,969	339,663	56,694	...	12,619	15,665	3,046	...	1,001	14,946	13,945	...

* The figures showing the population of thánas Sibságar and Bartola in 1872 differ from those published in Mr. Beverley's Report. The latter figures were incorrect (though the totals for the sub-division were correct) and have been altered.

† Besides 63 boats.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

LAKHIMPUR.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of villages.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total population.		Increase.	Decrease.	Hindus.		Increase.	Decrease.	Muhammadans.		Increase.	Decrease.	Others.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.		
1	2	3 *	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Lakhimpur.	Dibrugarh Sadr.	Dibrugarh Sadar...	12,585	12,886	301	...	In 1872 mauzas were returned, not villages.	433	...	...	59,618	79,879	20,261	...	56,523	67,565	11,042	...	2,502	3,253	751	...	593	9,061	8,468	...
		Dúmdúma.....	2,306	2,630	324	...		103	...	...	8,113	21,354	13,241	...	7,942	20,277	12,335	...	64	316	252	...	107	761	654	...
		Jaipur	2,002	2,723	721	...		87	...	...	8,357	15,495	7,138	...	7,789	13,741	5,952	...	142	246	104	...	426	1,508	1,082	...
		Sadiya	1,445	1,479	34	...		74	...	...	6,021	9,415	3,394	...	5,296	7,470	2,174	...	95	214	119	...	630	1,731	1,101	...
		Sub-divisional Total ...	18,338	19,718	1,380	...		697	...	...	82,109	126,143	44,034	...	77,550	109,053	31,503	...	2,803	4,029	1,226	...	1,756	13,061	11,305	...
	N. Lakhimpur.	Lakhimpur	5,471	6,844	1,373	...		306	...	...	26,949	37,942	10,993	...	25,911	28,528	2,617	...	994	1,741	747	...	44	7,673	7,629	...
		Dhakúakhána	2,589	2,565	.....	24		97	...	...	12,209	15,808	3,599	...	12,177	14,609	2,432	...	29	54	25	...	3	1,145	1,142	...
		Sub-divisional Total ...	8,060	9,409	1,349	...		403	...	...	39,158	53,750	14,592	...	38,088	43,137	5,049	...	1,023	1,795	772	...	47	8,818	8,771	...
		Total for the District...	26,398	(*)29,127	2,729	...		1,100	...	...	121,267	179,893	58,626	...	115,638	152,190	36,552	...	3,826	5,824	1,998	...	1,803	† 21,879	20,076	...

* Besides 123 boats.

† The increase in column 25 is partly caused by the hill tribes being shown separately at the present Census.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. E.—(PROVINCIAL.)

Showing the distribution and variation of the population by Thánas and Sub-divisions.

KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

District.	Sub-division.	Thána.	Number of houses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of villages.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total population.		Increase.	Decrease.	Hindus.		Increase.	Decrease.	Muhammadans.		Increase.	Decrease.	Christians.		Increase.	Decrease.	Khásis.		Increase.	Decrease.	Santengs.		Increase.	Decrease.	Others.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.			1872.	1881.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Sadr ..	Shillong ..	.....	17,015	..	..	.....	781	..	..	.....	86,216	.....	..	....	2,519	..	..	.....	318	..	..	.....	892	..	..	.....	78,694	..	..	.....	450	..	..	....	2,249	..	..
		Cherra	.....	6,594	..	..	.....	164	..	..	.....	27,696	.....	..	....	698	..	..	.....	76	..	..	.....	497	..	..	.....	25,530	..	..	.....	227	..	..	....	474	..	..
	Sub-divisional Total..		.....	23,609	..	..	.....	945	..	..	.....	112,912	.....	..	....	3,207	..	..	.....	394	..	..	.....	1,459	..	..	.....	104,134	..	..	.....	707	..	..	....	2,763	..	..
	Jowai ..	Jowai	.....	11,429	..	..	.....	601	..	..	.....	56,448	.....	..	....	2,485	..	..	.....	176	..	..	.....	648	..	..	.....	43	..	..	.....	47,108	..	..	....	6,236	..	..
	Sub-divisional Total..		.....	11,429	..	..	.....	601	..	..	.....	56,448	.....	..	....	2,485	..	..	.....	176	..	..	.....	648	..	..	.....	43	..	..	.....	47,108	..	..	....	6,236	..	..
	Total for the district..		.....	35,038	..	..	.....	1,546	..	..	141,633	169,360	27,727	..	....	5,692	..	..	.....	570	..	..	.....	2,107	..	..	.....	104,177	..	..	.....	47,815	..	..	....	8,999	..	..

NOTE.—As no detailed Census was made in 1872, figures for that year are not available.